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Cadwallader Colden

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

NOTES AND QUERIES

CONCERNING THE

ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

OF

AMERICA.

VOL. IX.

NEW YORK:
JOHN G. SHEA
83 CENTRE STREET.
1865.

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PREFACE.

CLOSING the Ninth Volume of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE at a moment when peace once more unites all historical students in the study of our early history, to which the Magazine is especially devoted, it is our hope to see its usefulness increase, and contributions flow in as of old from every section of the country.

The present volume has some fulfilment of the promises held out at its commencement, and ill health must plead our excuse for not more fully realizing our own wishes and the expectations of our friends.

The new volume will be under arrangements to insure increased value and promptness.

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THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.] JANUARY, 1865. [No. 1.

General Department.

AMERICAN HISTORIANS.

Our little gallery of American Historians will not be guided by chronological order or subject of study. The sketches will be taken as convenience or occasion suggests, and we present in this, one of the historical writers of the Colonial Day.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

The historian of the Five Nations, the first and one of the few who has turned his attention to the investigation of the history of an Indian tribe, in order to present their mythology, cosmogony, history, progress and decline to the general reader, was a man fitted for the task by a liberal education, scientific acquirements almost unequaled in the country, great political knowledge and exalted position. We cannot portray his life and character more graphically than it has been done by the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

"Cadwallader Colden was born in Scotland, February 17th, 1688, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, which he left in 1705. He then devoted himself to the study of medicine and the cultivation of mathematical science, which he pursued with great ardor and success. In 1710, allured by the flattering accounts of William Penn's colony in America, where mild laws, a benevolent system of policy and a fertile soil, seemed to the young adventurer almost to promise the revival of the golden age, he came over to Pennsylvania, where he practiced physic with great reputation for about five years. He then returned to England, where he formed an acquaintance with most of the literary and scientific men of the day, particularly with those engaged in the cultivation of natural knowledge. That celebrated natural philosopher, Dr. Halley, with whom he had formed a great intimacy, entertained so high an opinion of an essay on animal secretion, drawn up by Dr. Colden, that he read it before the Royal Society. After some residence in London, Dr. Colden returned to Scotland, where he married a lady of a respectable Scotch family of the name of Christie, and embarked with his bride for America in 1716.

In 1718 he settled in the city of New York, where his mathematical knowledge procured him the appointment of surveyor general of the colony from Governor Hunter, the friend and correspondent of Swift, from whom he soon after received the additional appointment of master in chancery. The state of society in this country, which did not yet allow of the regular subdivision either of labor or of professional study, rendered this last appointment less remarkable than it might otherwise appear to a reader of the present day. Dr. Colden's general knowledge and habits of business soon qualified him for the able discharge of this office.

On the arrival of Governor Burnet, in 1720, he was appointed one of the council, in which station he bore a very important part in all the public affairs of the province. About this time he obtained a patent for a large tract of land about nine miles from Newburgh, in the State of New York, which was designated in the patent by the name of Coldingham, and is still in the possession of his lineal descendants. Hither he retired in 1755, and devoted himself for several years to scientific and agricultural pursuits. In 1761 he was appointed lieutenant governor, which office he held until

his death, and was frequently, for considerable periods, at the head of the provincial government in consequence of the death or absence of several governors of the colony, and his administration is memorable for many charters of incorporation of institutions of public utility in the city of New York.

During those commotions which preceded the revolution, he supported the government of the mother country with great firmness; and in the tumults which took place in the city of New York, in consequence of the stamp act, although then in his seventy-eighth year, he manifested all the vigor and decision of youth, and finally prevailed in defeating for the time the efforts of the whig party. Upon the return of Governor Tryon, in 1775, he gladly retired from the cares of government to a seat on Long Island, where he spent the short remainder of his life. He died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, September 28th, 1776, with great composure and resignation.

Governor Colden was a scholar of various and extensive attainments, and of a very great and unremitted ardour and application in the acquisition of knowledge. When it is considered how large a portion of his life was spent in the labors or the routine of public office, and that, however great might have been his original stock of learning, he had, in this country, no reading public to excite him by their applauses, and few literary friends to assist or to stimulate his inquiries, his zeal and success in his scientific pursuits will appear deserving of the highest admiration.

His attention was early directed to the vegetable productions of this country, and a description of several hundred American plants was drawn up by him according to the Linnaean system and communicated to Linnaeus, who published it in the *Acta Upsalentia*. Under his instruction his daughter became very distinguished for her proficiency in this study, and a plant of the tetandrous class, first described by this lady, was called by Linnaeus, in honor of her, *Coldenia*. He also wrote a history of the prevalent diseases of this climate, which is still in manuscript, and left a long series of observations on the state of the thermometer, barometer, and winds. Nor was he inattentive to the improvement of the healing art, after he had relinquished the practice of that profession. "If," say the editors of the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, "he was not the first to recommend the cooling regimen in cure of fevers, he was certainly one of its earliest and warmest advocates, and opposed with great earnestness the then prevailing mode of treatment in the small pox." In the autumn of 1741 and 1742 a malignant fever, similar in its aspect to that since denominated *yellow fever*, desolated the city of New York. Dr. Colden communicated his thoughts to the city corporation on the causes and most efficient means of guarding against this distemper, in which tract he seems to have inclined to the opinions since held by the champions of domestic origin. He also published a treatise, "on the cure of cancers;" an essay "on the virtues of the Bortanice or Great Water Dock," and some "observations upon an epidemical sore throat," which spread over our continent in 1735, and the succeeding years. All these tracts, originally published in different fugitive forms, have been republished by Mr. Carey in his valuable repository of early American scientific and political tracts, the "American Museum." He also published the "History of the Five Indian Nations," of which there have been two editions; the first 8vo London, 1747 and a second in 2vols 12° London. This work is still of the highest authority in everything that relates to our North American Indian history and antiquity.

But the work to which he had devoted the greatest labor, and which occupied several years of his life was his treatise on "the cause of gravitation," which was printed in this country in a small 12mo and afterwards much enlarged by the author, and republished in London in 4° in 1751, under the title of "the principles of action on matter."

In this work, far from aiming, as has been supposed, at the overthrow of the Newtonian system, he proceeds the very same path with the father of the mathematical philosophy, and endeavors merely to advance a few steps beyond those conclusions where

Newton had paused. Newton had himself expressly denied that he thought gravity a power innate, inherent, and essential to matter; and in a letter to Dr. Bently had said, that "gravity must be caused by an agent acting constantly according to certain laws, but whether this agent be material or immaterial, I leave to the consideration of my readers." This agent and its mode of action, it is the object of Colden's essay to point out, and he brings a great body of ingenious argument, grounded upon the various phenomena of planatary motion, to show that light is that great moving power, and that it acts through the medium of an elastic *ether* investing the planetary bodies, and alone possessing the power of causing reaction, a property which he denies to exist in inert matter. It is worthy of observation, that Colden seems from philosoplical speculation and observation to have arrived at nearly the same conclusions to which the philosophers of the Hutchinsonian school was held by their interpretations of the Hebrew scriptures, and what they have termed the Mosaic philosophy. To the last edition of this tract is appended "an introduction to the doctrine of Fluxions," in the course of which he removes the objections raised against that doctrine by Bishop Berkely, and shows that the principles of that branch of mathematics are strictly geometrical. During the whole of his life he kept up a frequent correspondence with the philosophers and scholars of Europe, particularly with Sir Isaac Newton, with Linnaeus, with the younger Gronovius, Drs. Potterfield and Whytte of Edinburgh, D. Fothergill, and the celebrated Earl of Macclesfield, who was equally distinguished as a lawyer and a mathematician, the whole of which valuable correspondence is still in the possession of his family.

He also maintained an uninterrupted correspondence with Dr. Franklin, while the latter was engaged in his electrical experiments; and in this series of letters the whole train of thought by which he was led to those discoveries is from time to time communicated to Dr. Colden. A great body of manuscripts in the possession of his grandson, on various points of mathematical, botanical, metaphysical and theological learning, in addition to the works published during his life, afford ample proof of the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the strength, the acuteness, and the versatility of his intellect.

With all this propensity to abstract speculation, he was remarkable for his habits of dexterity in business, and attention to the affairs of ordinary life.

A mind thus powerful and active could not have failed to produce great effect on the character of that society in which he moved; and we doubtless now enjoy many beneficial, although remote, effects of his labors, without being always able to trace them to their true source."

Of his History of the Five Nations, it may only be said that, written for a special purpose, to draw attention to the then important fur trade, and the necessity of excluding the French from it, it is not as philosophical nor as extended a work as it would have proved, had the large and sagacious mind of Colden approached the task impelled by a higher and more scientific view, and our disappointment is the greater from the consciousness that he might have given us a work of the most inestimable value; this almost leads to underrate the real merit of his work. Of the first edition, a probably unique copy is in the possession of Hon. Henry C. Murphy. It is a small volume of about six inches by three and three-quarters, although worked as an octavo. The title is "The | History | of the | Five Indian Nations, | Depending on the Province of | New York, in *America*. | Printed and sold by *William Bradford*, in | *New York*, 1727. | "

Title, Verso blank. Dedicated to "His Excellency William Burnet, Esq.;" i to vi. Preface, vii. to x. A short Vocabulary, xi. to xiii.; A short view of the Form of Government of the Five Nations, xiv. to xvii. The next page contains Errata and an Advertisement of "a Map of the great Lakes, Rivers and *Indian* countries mentioned in the ensuing History; Printed and sold by *William Bradford*, in *New York*. Then follows the History, Part I, pp. 1 to 119, sigs. A to P.

The edition which appeared in London in 1747 (Osborne, 8°, 283 pp.) contains, as a second part, a reprint of a folio printed at New York, by Bradford, in 1724, entitled "Papers | relating | to an Act of the Assembly | of the | Province of New York, | For Encouragement of the Indian trade, &c., and | for prohibiting the selling of Indian goods to the French, | viz. of Canada." Of the six papers contained in it, the last is "A memorial concerning the Furr Trade of New York, by C. Colden, Esq.," a copy of which original edition, with its curious Map, is also in Mr. Murphy's collection.

Osborne, however, took great liberties with the First Part. He changed the dedication to Governor Burnet, to one to Gen. Oglethorp, altering the text to suit his own ideas. The History suffers still more; much is omitted and much new matter introduced, apparently without the author's knowledge or authority. Among points of interest omitted are the fact, in the second line of the work, that they called themselves Rodinunchsiouni, a term which the French gave as Hotinonchiendi and the modern Senecas Hodenasaunee. He also states that the Mohawks, Onondagas and Senecas seemed to be the original parties to the league, the Oneidas regarding the Mohawks and the Cayugas the Senecas as Fathers.

Many of the speeches given by Colden in full are merely given in substance in the English edition, although the author makes this a special point in his preface.

His other historical work was a review of Smith's history of New York in a series of letters, a part of which has appeared in the collections of the New York Historical Society. (Vol. ii, N. S. p. 193). Among his official papers several have great historical value. A list prepared by Dr. O'Callaghan (Doc. Hist. iii, 496) enables us to enumerate these. An account of the climate of New York, (Amer. Med. and Phil. Register vol. I, N. Y. Colonial Doc. v. 690). An account of the Trade of New York in 1723, N. Y. Col. Doc. v. 685). State of the laws in the Province of New York 1732, (Doc. Hist. I. 247). Report on the Boundaries, Soil, Climate, &c. of New York, 1738. Report on Indian affairs 1751. A Treaty between his Excellency the Governor (Clinton) and the Six Nations, and a narrative of his own conduct (1767) were printed in pamphlet form.

His observations on the Fever which prevailed in New York in 1741 and 1742, communicated to Dr. Hosack, (Am. Med. and Phil. Register vol. I), and his observations on the Throat Distemper or Epidemical Sore Throat in 1735, are valuable contributions for a future Sanitary History of America. His "Plantæ Coldinghamiæ in Prov. Nov. Eboracensi spontanea crescentes, quas ad methodum Linnæi sexulem, anno 1742 observavit Cadwallader Colden" (Acta Upsal, 1743 p. 81), redeem Colonial New York from total inattention to Botany, in which Canada and Pennsylvania won honors.

Among his philosophical treatises the most esteemed was, "An Explication of the First Causes of Action on Matter, and of the cause of Gravitation," (New York 1745, London 1746, 8° 75 pp), alluded to in Mr. Verplanck's sketches as highly esteemed. Buffon took steps to have it appear in French. Of the original edition, printed in New York, no copy is known. Of the English reprint, of 1746, there are copies in the collections of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Menzies and Mr. G. H. Moore; of that mentioned by Mr. Verplanck I find no other notice. In spite of the three editions it had become so scarce, as early as 1786, that Buffon, having lost his copy, and sought in vain to replace it at London, applied to Mr. Jefferson, who wrote to Francis Hopkinson to endeavor to find one in America. Among his other philosophical tracts were an introduction to the study of Philosophy, an Inquiry into the principles of Vital Motion, and an Introduction to the Letters of Cicero, and a scheme of stereotyping.

Mr. Colden is said, on apparently good authority, to have been born in Ireland, while his mother was there on a visit. His father was the Rev. Alexander Colden, minister of Dunsie.

His grandson, Cadwallader D. Colden, was also a man of mark in his day, distinguished as a lawyer, and representing New

York city in both houses of the State Legislature as well as in Congress. Among historical writers, too, he claims a place by his biography of Robert Fulton.

The Colden papers are now fortunately in the possession of the New York Historical Society, which will, we trust, ere long give in a series of volumes his best productions, to enable this generation to appreciate more generally a man who shed such lustre on the colony a century since.

VIRGINIA'S CLAIM TO THE POTOMAC RIVER.

Report of Col. A. W. McDonald to Gov. Letcher, March, 1861.

RICHMOND, Feb'y 2, 1861.

Under the resolution passed by the general assembly of this commonwealth on the 10th day of March, 1860, "authorizing and requesting the governor, if he should deem it expedient, to send to England a competent agent, to obtain from thence all record and documentary evidence tending to ascertain and establish the true lines of boundary between Virginia and the states of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland, your excellency was pleased to commission me as such agent, and by your written instructions, of date the 22d of May, 1860, to indicate the service I was expected to perform.

I now beg leave to report to your excelleney the results of my mission.

To make provision for its effectual prosecution, which, in the event of sickness or any serious accident to myself, might have been much interrupted or possibly entirely defeated, I engaged my son, William N. McDonald, to accompany me; and though never entirely disabled by ill health from the prosecution of my work, by his aid I have been enabled to accomplish at least double the amount of examination and research I could *singly* have made—and thus have greatly enhanced the valne and increased the volume of record, documentary and historical matter; which I have had copied, and herewith return, neatly and substantially bound up in nine volumes of manuscript; and one book of rare and valuable maps.

We sailed from Boston on the 13th of June, and arrived in London on the 25th of the same month, by rail, from Liverpool.

At the instance of your Excellency, I was furnished, by Mr. Secretary Cass, with a letter to the U. S. minister in London (Mr. Dallas), and by the intervention of the Hon. James M. Mason, one of Virginia's senators, with a very kind letter from Lord Lyons (the British minister at Washington) to Mr. Hammond, under-secretary of state, in charge of the colonial office of Great Britain.

Through the kind interposition of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Hammond, the rigid forms, by which all access to British archives are guarded, were as much relaxed in my behalf as was consistent with the requirements of British laws; but notwithstanding the favor extended to me, it was not until the 14th of July (twenty days after my arrival in London) that I could obtain permission to examine the archives of the "state paper office." I mention this in no spirit of complaint, being well persuaded that the difficulty of access to this extensive and invaluable depository, has been the efficient means by which all that may anthenticate the early history of Virginia, is *still* preserved.

So soon as I ascertained that some time would elapse before I could be suffered to enter the "state paper office," I sought and very promptly obtained from the authorities in charge of the "British Museum," permission for my son and myself freely to examine the almost unlimited stores of historical matter there collected, and under admirable conservative regulations made accessible. There, our time and labor, until the 15th of July, were spent, and amply rewarded; and after that date, when by the rules of the "state paper office" our examinations *there* were suspended, we still pursued our work in the Museum.

I was also permitted to examine the records of the "rolls office," in which I was successful in finding the record of the original charter or grant of Maryland to Cecilius (Calvert) Lord Baltimore, engrossed in the Latin language; a certified copy of which I have brought back with me, bound up in vol. 8, page 34.

Of this document (the charter of Maryland), more important in its bearing upon the question of boundary between Virginia and Maryland than any other, I have obtained several copies: The one just mentioned, from the "rolls office," authenticated by the official seal and the certificate of the assistant "keeper of the rolls," *I. Sharpe.* A second copy I obtained from a transcript of said charter, as the same now remains of record in the "state paper office," in a book entitled "Maryland;" which in July, 1723, was examined and corrected by the original charter to Lord Baltimore, under the great seal of England, which had been obtained from Lord Baltimore through Mr. Blake, as by the endorsement copied from said book, will be seen.

[Anno 1723 is the same year in which a book containing another copy of said charter, was printed, which I shall refer to again.]

In this copy (the second above named) were preserved in the first entry of it [in the book from which I have had it copied], the abbreviations used in the "rolls office" in recording Latin charters of that and anterior dates; which abbreviations [rendering the text liable to mistranslations] are all written out at length in a different ink, showing the original as at first transcribed, and the emendations made by correcting from the original grant to Lord Baltimore, under the great seal.

These abbreviations also appear in the copy obtained from the "rolls office," above mentioned.

I made every effort to find the original grant itself. I sought out the representative of the Baltimore family, and finally discovered him a prisoner for debt in the "Queen's bench" prison, to which some twelve years since he had been transferred from the "Fleet" prison, after having been there confined for more than eight years.

I obtained an interview with this gentleman: informed him of the object of my visit—which he appeared entirely willing to promote—and learned from him, after most minute enquiry, that the original charter had never come into his hands with the *other* family papers, *which had:* that he had never seen it; never heard of it as being in the hands of any other person; and that he verily believed said original charter to be utterly lost or destroyed.

I instituted other enquiries concerning it, which proved entirely fruitless.

I obtained a (third) copy, not of said original charter, but (as by comparison will be seen) of the record of said charter, as the same was entered in the "rolls office." This I found printed in a book, "printed in London in 1723, by John Baskett, printer to the king's most excellent majesty." This is the same year in which, as it appears by the entry in the "Maryland" book, before referred to, the transcript of the charter, as the same had been entered from a copy from the rolls office, was corrected or amended by the original under the great seal.

This book purports to contain the acts of assembly passed in the province of Maryland from the year 1692 to the year 1715, and the date of its publication was about eight years after the crown had restored to the proprietor the government of that province. By the label on the back of this book, it would appear that it had originally belonged to the office of the "board of trade;" and this indication of ownership is confirmed by the fact, that four copies of it, still preserved in the "state paper office," are shown by the minutes of that office to have been transferred to *it* from the "board of trade;" from which it is fair to infer that this printed book of "the laws of Maryland" is the same which Thomas Bacon, compiler and publisher of the laws of Maryland in about the year 1764, thus refers to in a note to the preface of his said publication: "I have seen [some time before I left England] in 1745 an edition printed in London, at Lord Baltimore's expense, as I have been informed, for the use of the 'board of trade,' with the Latin charter prefixed, but could never meet with a copy of it in this province, nor can I recollect the date it bears."

A copy of "Bacon's Laws of Maryland" I have procured, and will return with this report. In it will be found, prefixed to the laws, what he assumes [upon the authority he there quotes] to be a copy in Latin of

Lord Baltimore's charter, with a translation of the same into English.

I also obtained from the British Museum a manuscript copy of an old printed pamphlet, entitled "A Relation of Maryland, together with a Map of the Country—the Conditions of Plantation—and his Majestie's charter to Lord Baltimore—translated into English;" which appears from its title page to have been printed in London in the year 1635, and by the contents, to have been written by an inhabitant of Maryland. This manuscript copy will be found bound up in vol. 9, and commences at page 206 of that volume. A fac simile of the map in said pamphlet will be found in the book of maps, and numbered 4.

One of the depositaries of this pamphlet in London, as will be seen by the title page, was one Mr. William Peasely. Whether he is the same Mr. Peasely of whom Lord Baltimore makes mention in a letter written by him to Mr. Secretary Windebank, *as his brother* Peasely, I could not ascertain. The Peasely spoken of in the letter, and mentioned as his lordship's *brother* Peasely, was certainly a Catholic, and probably in that sense *only* designated as *brother*. The letter to Secretary Windebank will be found copied in vol. 2d, page 209.

In this printed pamphlet there is not given any copy of the Latin charter of Lord Baltimore; and the pretended translation of it into English is not at all licensed by the Latin text, as the same is recorded in the "rolls office," or as the same stands recorded in the "state paper office."

Some such version, however, was necessary to give color to the claim of territory, which the map in said pamphlet professed to picture. It will appear from said map, as also from Smith's map of Virginia, published in 1612, that the head spring of the Little Potowmac river (now called Potomac creek) was at that day supposed to rise further west than the head spring of the main river, both being then supposed to head on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge—and by assuming that the Little Potomac was *the river Potomac* referred to in Lord Baltimore's charter, the amount of territory embraced within the charter calls, as the same had been rendered in said translation, would be largely increased, and the great river, as far as the same had been then explored and was known to be navigable, would fall entirely within the limits of those calls.

I procured still another copy, or rather alleged copy, of Lord Baltimore's charter, in Latin, and a translation of the same, furnished by said Bacon, and promulgated, under the authority of Lord Baltimore and the provincial legislature of Maryland, about the year 1764, as may be gathered from the contents of said book [the title page to it being without date or indication of the place where it was printed] in which I found it, and which book I have herein before mentioned.

The identity in substance and similarity in language between the English translation, as given by Bacon, and the one given in the pamphlet entitled "A Relation of Maryland," in giving a description of the territory as embraced in the calls of the charter to Lord Baltimore, justifies the conclusion that the latter was predicated upon a Latin version of the charter, similar to the Latin one given in "Bacon's book."

It will be seen, by comparing the two, that the Latin text, as given by Bacon, is a plain and gross departure from the *original*, as found recorded both in the "rolls office" and the "state paper office:" and but for these gross and patent violations of both the letter and spirit of the original grant, no reasonable doubt would ever have existed that the whole Potomac river, from its source, wherever fixed, and whenever ascertained, to its mouth, was wholly without the limits of Maryland, and within the bounds of Virginia.

I have caused to be translated by "Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, attorney at law, and record solicitor of Lincoln's-inn-fields, London," so much of the Latin charter, as the same is found recorded in the "rolls office," as describes the bounds of the territory thereby granted; which translation cannot be so interpreted as to permit the Maryland boundary along the bank of the river Potomac to be upon the Virginia shore—and more, it establishes, beyond all plausible cavil, "*Point Lookout*" as the point from

which the closing line of the descriptive calls is to be drawn *over the bay* to the headland called in the charter "Watkins' Point," and mentioned as the beginning point; fortified too by the fact, that the shortest line from *Point Lookout* to this headland would reach it exactly at the point ascertained [by Lieutenant Michler, under the direction of the joint commissioners upon the boundary between Virginia and Maryland] to be the initial point agreed upon [by Scarborough and Calvert, agents of the crown and Lord Baltimore] in the year 1668—whereas, if the closing line were to be drawn from "Smith's Point" on the south side of the Potomac river, the shortest line to this headland would strike it several miles south of said *initial point*, as ascertained by Lieut. Michler. Mr. Tomlins was recommended to me as distinguished for his ability as a translator of ancient Latin records, and for his fidelity as a man. I doubt not that his work will justify those recommendations.

We have abundant evidence, in "Smith's" and other histories, to prove the fact that the bank of the Potowmac on the Virginia shore, was occupied by "enforted Virginians," *cultivating* the land [probably], but certainly occupying the river itself with their vessels, carrying away the produce, and keeping up, annually, trade and intercourse with the natives living on both banks of the river, for years before the date of the grant to Lord Baltimore. In the face of these facts, the charter would not have been construed to extend to, much less embrace the southern shore of the Potowmac, even if its language had been susceptible of such an interpretation.

As bearing upon this point, I have found a copy of a "Report of the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations," made 13th of November 1685, and the king's order thereupon; by which the now "state of Delaware" was adjudged to belong to William Penn (who had purchased the same from the Duke of York), upon the ground that, "though clearly included within the boundary calls of Lord Baltimore's patent, it did not pass to him, in consequence of the fact that, before the date of said grant, it was not *uninhabited, except by savages*, as Lord Baltimore had described the territory to be, which was embraced within the bounds set forth in his grant." Said report and order will be found in vol. 8, p. 162.

In vol. 2, page 128, will be found a copy of a paper preserved among the records of the state paper office, headed "Considerations upon the Patent to the Lord Baltimore, and dated June the 20th, 1632," the date of said patent, from which I make brief extracts, to wit:

"1st.—Because the matter of the petition of the patentee, mentioned to be the motive and cause of the grant, is (viz :), that the region thereby granted was them uninhabited, and possessed of the barbarous heathen or savages." "It is not so; for in truth part of the said region had been formerly inhabited by his majestie's subjects, which were sent over from the London collony of Virginia."

"5th. By the Lord Baltimore's patent, this election" (referring to a provision in the 4th item, not necessary to quote here) "is taken away, and part granted to him, viz: from 'Watkins' Point, south, which is in the 38 degrees of latitude to 'Le Ware's Bay,' which is in the 41 degree of latitude, or thereabout,"

In book 8, from page 242 to page 252, will be found copied the answers given by Lord Baltimore, dated the 26th of March, 1678, to questions propounded to him by the lords committee, &c., dated 10th of April, 1676, copied in same book, page 106 to page 110.

In answering the 10th question, Lord Baltimore says, "The boundaries, latitude and longitude of this province are well described and set forth in a late map or chart of this province, lately made and prepared by one Augustine Herman, an inhabitant of said province, and printed and publiquely sold in London by his majestie's license, to which I humbly refer for greater certainty," &c.

For the map here referred to, I made myself, and caused others to make, great search in every known depository in London, but could find no map authenticated as "Herman's."

In Ogilby's America, which was published

in London in 1671, I found a map of Maryland, which upon its face is said to be "the atchievement of the right honorable Cecilius Calvert, baron of Baltimore," &c.; having upon it also the Baltimore coat of arms. This is the only map in the book which was taken by Ogilby from "Montanus' history," a German work, from which Ogilby copied—and this may be the map to which Lord Baltimore referred in his said answer. It is, with very slight change, the same as the one which I have above referred to as found in the pamphlet entitled "A Relation of Maryland." A fac simile of each will be found in the book of maps, before mentioned. They both dot Lord Baltimore's southwestern boundary on the south bank of the Potomac river; continue it so dotted up said river [the first in point of time] to the Little Potomac; and thence up it on its south bank as far as said stream is shown on said map: the second, to what is now known as Acquia creek; and thence up it along its southern bank as far as said creek is shown on said map. Both also lay down "Watkins' Point" as in latitude 38 degrees, and run the boundary line across Chesapeake bay from "Smith's Point," the south bank of the Potomac at its mouth.

The grant of the "Northern Neck" by Charles the Second to Ralph, Lord Hopton, Henry, Earl of St. Albans, Lord Culpepper and others, in the first year of that king's reign, included, by expressed words, "the rivers Potowmac and Rappahannock, and all the islands within their banks." This grant will be found referred to in 1st vol. Rev. Code, page 343, chap. 89. It is also referred to in a letter from King Charles Second, of date March 30th, 1663, copied in vol. 4, page 261, and therein mentioned as having been made in the first year of his reign, the commencement of which he was accustomed to date, from the day of his father's death upon the scaffold. In this letter he describes said grant as embracing all the land lying between the rivers Potowmac and Rappahannock and the Chesapeake bay, together with the rivers themselves, "and all the islands *within the banks of said rivers.*" The southern boundary of Maryland, from Watkins' point on the Chesapeake bay shore, across the peninsula to the Atlantic ocean, was established by agreement between Col. Edmund Scarborough, acting for the crown, and Leonard Calvert for Lord Baltimore, in June, 1668. The grant of Pennsylvania by Charles Second to William Penn, is dated the 4th of March 1680–1. See a letter from Charles Second to Lord Baltimore, dated April 2, 1681, copied in volume 8, page 145.

In another letter from the same to Lord Baltimore, dated the 19th of August, 1682, copied in vol. 8, p. 147, the king says [in referring to an adjustment of the boundary between the grants to Baltimore and Penn], "the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland cannot by any method be so certainly effected as by an admeasurement of the two degrees north from 'Watkins' Point,' the express south bounds of your patent, and already so settled by commissioners between Virginia and Maryland," &c. And further says, "willing and requiring you that with all possible speed, upon the receipt hereof, to proceed to determine the northern bounds of your province as the same borders on Pennsylvania, by an admeasurement of the two degrees granted in your patent, according to the usual computation, of sixty English miles to a degree, from the south bounds of Maryland as the same are already settled by commissioners, as is above mentioned."

So that "Watkins' Point," where the same is crossed by the line between latitude 38 deg. and 39 deg. north of the equator, is the true southern boundary line of Maryland across the peninsula to the Atlantic ocean—and thus settling the southern line of Maryland to be said line of latitude 38 deg., and allowing 60 English miles to be a degree, as intended by the king's charter to Lord Baltimore, "Mason's and Dixon's" line came to be fixed at 39 deg. 43 min. 18 sec. north of the equator, instead of on the 40 deg. of north latitude, as claimed by Lord Baltimore, upon the two maps I have made reference to above.

Beside the records and documents I have specially noticed, because of their direct and authoritative bearing upon the subject of Virginia's boundary lines, many others will be found copied, which fortify and

confirm the former. I will call attention to but one: it is a complete copy of the proceedings of the general assembly, begun at James City, Oct. 1st, 1685, and prorogued to Nov'r, and continued till the 13th of December 1685. Among the proceedings of this assembly will be found a copy of those upon a bill introduced and passed, to establish ports in the four great rivers of Virginia, &c., by which it will be seen that at that time the provincial assembly claimed jurisdiction of the Potomac river. See vol. 7, page 310 to 420.

In addition to the two maps mentioned as promulgated under the auspices of Lord Baltimore, I procured some forty-six others, about of which bear certain and definite testimony to the fact that the Maryland line along the Potomac river was always considered [by those having the matter in their official charge, and therefore most likely to know and regard the truth] to be on the northern bank of said river. Many of these 46 maps were deemed worth preservation, to show how little was known of the interior of the territory of both Virginia and Maryland, above the flow of the tides, prior to the actual survey of the "Northern Neck," under the mandate of the crown, made in 1736, and completed and officially reported in 1747. The testimony taken and preserved during the progress of this survey, establishes the fact that it was not until after the year 1705 that any reliable information was obtained to show that the Potowmack river had its sources west of the Blue Ridge.

I call the attention of your excellency to some of the more important of these maps, upon which the boundary line along the Potowmac river, separating Virginia from Maryland, is dotted along the northern shore of that river, from "Point Lookout" to the head spring of the north branch of Potowmac. The one numbered 24, in the book of maps made by John Mitchell, was commenced in 1750, three years after the official report of the survey of the Northern Neck. Among other evidences of its authenticity, appearing on its face, I quote the following: "This map was undertaken with the approbation and at the request of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and is chiefly composed from drafts, charts and actual surveys of different parts of his majestie's colonies and plantations in America; great part of which have been lately taken by their lordships' orders, and transmitted to this office by the governors of the said colonies and others.

"JOHN POWNAL.

"*Plantation Office, February* 13, 1755."

Map No. 25, follows Mitchell's, and was published the same year, upon a small scale, for same magazine.

No. 28, by "T. Bowen," dots the boundary of Maryland along the Potowmac on the northern bank.

Nos. 29 and 30 show nothing in relation to the lines between Virginia and Maryland, but is very valuable and worthy of note, as a fac simile of "Mason's and Dixon's line," as the same is preserved in the state paper office in London.

No. 31, "Sayer and Bennett's" map, printed in London in 1776, dots the Maryland boundary on the northern bank of the Potowmac.

No. 33, by "T. Kitchen," follows Mitchell's, No. 24; and Sayer and Bennett's, No. 31.

No. 34, Carver's map, published in 1776, gives the same boundary to Maryland, along the Potomac.

No. 35 follows Mitchell's No. 24, and was published in 1769, and corrected from the original materials of Gov. Pownal, member of parliament.

No. 38, made in 1783, according to the articles of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. As to the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, along the Potowmac, it follows Mitchell's, No. 24.

No. 39, "Eman Bowen's" map, dots that line along the northern bank of the Potowmac river.

No. 41, "Faden's" map, published in 1796, does the same, at and near the head.

No. 42, a very neat and apparently accurate map of the United States, the Canadas, &c., made in Paris, under the direction of the French goverment, lays down the south boundary of Maryland along the Potowmac,

from the district of Columbia to the head of that river, along the northern bank. Below the district the line is not dotted, but the color of Maryland comes down to "Point Lookout." This map was printed in Paris in 1812.

No. 13 is a fac simile of the map returned by the commissioners appointed to run and settle the boundary line between Virgina and North Carolina. In the state paper office I found a reference to the field notes taken and returned by the surveyors who ran this line, and other documents relating to the work—all which I directed to be copied and sent to me. I paid in advance for the copies, and have the written undertaking of the clerk who is to do the work, that the manuscript should be forwarded to me, through the hands of Mr. Dallas, the American minister at London. I have not yet received it, but have no doubt I shall.

In confirmation that the charters, documents and maps referred to, establish the bounds of Maryland, as *not including* the Potowmack river, or any part of it, below ordinary high water mark: the acts hereinafter referred to show that Virginia claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the Potowmac river as far up as the banks of the same were seated, until the compact with Maryland in 1785, by which Virginia granted to that state certain rights in said compact set forth.

It was not until October, 1673, that the attention of the colonial legislature was directed to the subject of establishing ferries; and the first and only step taken was to provide for the appointment of commissioners to fix upon suitable points at which to establish *free* ferries, who were to report to the next assembly. 2 Hen'g St. at L. p. 310.

The next act of which we have any account, was in Augnst, 1702, "for the regulation and settlement of ferries," &c. Hen'g, vol. 3. p. 218.

The next act will be found in same vol. page 469—a portion of the preamble to which is in these words; "Whereas a good regulation of ferries *in this* her *majestie's colony* and dominion will prove," &c. By this act many ferries were established over James, York, and Rappahannock rivers; and one over Potowmac river, in these words: "In Stafford county, from Col. William Fitzhugh's landing *in* Potowmac river, *over* to Maryland," &c.—page 473 same, vol. 3. By the 3d section of this act it is enacted, "that where a ferry is appointed by this act on one side of the river, and none on the other to answer the same, it shall and may be lawful for the *county courts* in such a case to appoint an *opposite* ferry, and order and allow the prices directed by this act."

Sec. 8 of same act imposes a penalty upon any "person whatsoever, who shall, for reward (except necessity of a parish require it for going to church), set any person or persons over any of the rivers whereon ferries are or shall be appointed by virtue of this act."

By an act passed in 1720 "for settling new ferries," &c, *within the colony* and *dominion* of Virginia, one new ferry was established on "Potowmac river, from Col. Rice Hoe's to Cedar Point in Maryland." See 4th Hen. Stat. L. page 93.

By an act passed May, 1732, vol. 4, H. S. L. p. 362–3, another ferry was established "on Potowmac river, just below the mouth of Quantico creek, *over* the river *to* the landing place at Col. George Mason's in Maryland."

Another, by an act passed in 1734, H. St. vol. 4, p. 438, "on Potowmac river, from Robert Lovell's in the county of Westmoreland, across the river to Maryland," &c.

Another, by an act of the 17th of November, 1738, Hen. St. vol. 5, p. 66, was established over Potowmac river, "from the plantation of Francis Aubrey in the county of Prince William, *over to* Maryland."

Two others were established by an act of May 1840, Hen. vol. 5, p. 104. One "on Potowmac river, from the plantation of John Hereford in Doeg's neck in the county of Prince William, *over* the river to the lower side of Pamunky, in Prince George's county in Maryland."

Another, from Hunting creek warehouse, on the "land of Hugh West, in Prince William county, over the river to Frazier's point in Maryland."

Another was established by an act of May, 1742, Hen. vol. 5, p. 189, "on Potowmac

river, from the land of Ebenezer Floyd, in the county of Fairfax, across the river to Powel's landing in Maryland."

Another, by an act passed in September, 1744, Hen. vol. 5, p. 249, "on Potowmac river, from Evan Watkins' landing opposite the mouth of Canagochego creek, to Edmund Wade's land in Maryland.

Two others were established by an act of Febuary, 1745, Hen. vol. 5, p. 364, to wit: "On Potowmac river, from the land of William Clifton, in Fairfax county, over the said river to the land in the tenure of Thomas Wallis, in Prince George's county in Maryland"—and "from the land of Hugh West, in Fairfax county, over the said river either to Frazier's or Addison's landing."

By an act passed in October, 1748, Hen. vol. 6, page 18, at least two additional ferries over Potowmac river were established, to wit: One "from the land of William Russell on Sherendo cross into the fork or cross the main river." The second, "from the plantation opposite to Rock creek, over to Maryland."

By an act passed in November, 1753, Hen. St. vol. 6, p. 375, another ferry was established "on Potowmac river, from the land now in possession of John Posey in the county of Fairfax, across the said river to the land of Thomas Marshall in Maryland."

By an act of May, 1755, Hen. vol. 6, p. 494, two new ferries were established, to wit: "From the land of Thomas Swearingen in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to the land opposite thereto in the province of Maryland"—and "from the land of Laurence Washington in the county of Stafford, over the said river to the land opposite thereto, in the province of Maryland."

By an act of April, 1757, Hen. vol. 7, p. 126, the following new ferries over Potowmac river were established, to wit: 1st, "from the land of George Brett in the county of Prince William, over Potowmac river to the land of Roger Chamberland in the province of Maryland," &c. 2d, "from the land of Josias Clapham, in the county of Fairfax, over Potowmac river to the land on either side of Monochisey creek in the province of Maryland," &c.

In 1759, Hen. vol. 7, p. 299, a new ferry "from the land of William Tyler in the county of Westmoreland, over Potowmac river to Cedar point in Maryland."

In 1761. Hen. vol. 7, p. 401, a new ferry "from the land of Robert Harper, in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to his land on the opposite side in the province of Maryland," was established.

In 1764, Hen. vol. 8, p. 44, a new ferry was established "from the land of George Wilson Spooner in Westmoreland county, over Potowmac river to Cedar point in Maryland.

In 1765, Hen. vol. 8, p. 146, an act passed to establish a new ferry from the land of Thomas Shepherd in the town of Mecklenburg (now Shepherdstown) in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to his land opposite thereto in the province of Maryland." (This ferry was discontinued at session 1766 as interfering with Swearingen's, vol. 8, p. 263.)

A new ferry was established in 1766, Hen. vol, 8, p. 198, "from the land of Elizabeth Cook, in Stafford, below the mouth of Chapawamsick creek, across the river Potowmac to the land of Clement Kennedy in Maryland.

In November 1769, vol. 8, Hen. p. 368, a new ferry was established "from the land of Benjamin Foreman in the county of Frederick, over Potowmac river to the land of the Right Honorable Lord Baltimore in Maryland." Another—"from the land of Thomas Aubrey in the county of Loudoun, across Potowmac river to the land of James Hook in Maryland."

In February 1772, Hen. vol. 8, p. 554, a new ferry was established "from the land of the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville in Loudoun county, &c., over Potowmac river to the opposite shore in Maryland."

In 1678, Hen. p. 546 of vol. 8, a new ferry was established "from the land of Abraham Shepherd in the county of Berkeley, over the Potowmac river to the land of Thomas Swearingen in the state of Maryland."

In 1678, 8 vol. Hen. S. page 585, two new ferries were established, to wit: "From the land of the Earl of Tankerville in the county

of Loudoun, across Potowmack river to the opposite shore in the *state* of Maryland"—and "from the land of Thomas Noland in the county of Loudoun, across Potowmac river to the land of Arthur Nelson in the state of Maryland.

In October 1785, a new ferry was established (Hen. vol. 12, p. 83) "from the land of John Turberville, known by the name of Dial's landing in the county of Fairfax, across Potowmac river to the opposite shore in the state of Maryland.

In 1786, October (Hen vol. 12, p. 403), a new ferry was established "from the land of Tomas Mason dec'd in the county of Loudon across Potowmac river to the land on the opposite shore in the state of Maryland."

All the ferries above named, except the two last, were established by acts passed prior to the compact between the state, of Virginia and Maryland, which was ratified in October 1785. See Hen. St. p. 50–55 of 12th vol.

It will thus be seen, that up to the date of ratification of the compact between Virginia and Maryland, as many as twenty-eight ferries had been established, by acts of the legislature of Virginia, over the Potowmac river to Maryland, most of them below, and many above the flow of the tides.

So far as I can ascertain from the published laws of Maryland, not one ferry across the Potomac river was established by Maryland up to the year 1781.

In November of that year an act was passep by the legislature of Maryland, entitled "an act to regulate publick ferries," which enacted "that the justices of the several county courts be authorized and required, at their respective March courts, during the continuance of this act, to grant their license to any inhabitant of their county to keep a public ferry, at any place within their county now used as such, if said justices shall think that a public ferry ought there to be kept and established, and from such place to any other county or from this to any other state," &c. See Kilty's Laws of Maryland, vol. 1st, Anno 1781, chap. 22.

Whether any ferries have been so established over the Potowmac river since the passage of this act, I am unable to ascertain from any publications to which I have access.

Since 1785 many additional ferries have been established, by acts of the Virginia legislature, over the Potowmac river to Maryland both above and below tide water. In vol. 2 of the Revised Code of 1819, page 243, will be found a list of ferries over Potowmac river and its branches, then recognized and regulated by law. In this list will be found most of those above mentioned; and others *subseqnently* established. I have not thought it necessary to trace down, through still later years, the enactments of Virginia in regard to ferries over the Potowmac river, evidencing her exercise of jurisdiction in that form over the said river.

In 1667 the colonial legislature of Virginia passed an act entitled "an act for fortes to be built in each river." By the provisions of this act, among others, one fort was required to be built in "Potowmac river at Yohocomico;" and the act goes on to provide and require, that "within command of which forts all ships trading to those respective places may conveniently and in all probability securely ride and road." Other provisions of said act show that Virginia, through her colonial legislature, then claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the Potowmac river.

Anno 1691 the colonial legislature passed an act entitled "an act of ports," &c.;* by which among other things it is enacted, "that from and after the 1st of Oct. 1692, all ships," &c. "arriving into or going out of this country for trade, shall load and unload at some one or other of the places herein after mentioned in this act, under penalty of the forfeiture of the vessel," &c.; and by a subsequent clause, the following places are named as ports for the counties of Stafford, Lancaster Northumberland and Westmoreland.

"For Stafford, on the land where Capt. Moliaih Peale now liveth, called Potowmac Neck.

"For Lancaster, on the land where Mrs. Hannah Ball now liveth, situate on the western side of mouth of Corotoman river.

"For Northumberland, on Chicacone

*By royal mandate, the operation of this act was suspended by act of 1692–3, vol. 3, p. 108–9.

river, being the land of Mr. Spencer Mottsom, formerly laid out for a town according to a former act.

"For Westmoreland, on the land of Capt. William Hardidge, where he now liveth, on the mount of Nomini, a place formerly appointed by law." See Hen. St. vol. 3, p. 53-69.

In October 1705 an act was passed concerning ports, by which Yohocomico, upon the land of Richard Tidwell in Westmoreland, and Potowmac creek at the Townland in Stafford, were established as ports on Potowmac river—the former to be called *Kingsale* and the latter *Marlborough*. See Hen. vol. 3, p. 415—417.

This act provides in effect that the ports therein named should be the only ports from which vessels coming in should enter.

And so stood the law in relation to ports on Potowmac river from 1705 until May 1784, when an act was passed by the Legislature of the *state*, intitled "an act to restrict foreign vessels to certain ports within this commonwealth." Section 2nd of this act provides, that all vessels from foreign parts, not owned by citizens of this state, should enter, clear out, lade and unlade "at the following places, to wit: Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port, Bermuda Hundred, Tappahannock, York Town and Alexandria, and at no other ports or places therein," &c. See Hen. 11 vol. p. 402, 3, 4.

The act of May 1784 was amended by an act passed in October 1786. Hen. vol. 12, p. 320, by distinguishing between ports of *entry* and *clearance*, and *ports of delivery*. Section 2d, among other things, provides in these words: "For the district of South Potowmac, for all vessels coming from or going to sea, or any part of the Chessapeak bay, or any part of the Maryland shore below 'Point Lookout,' at the port of Yocomico: all vessels coming or going to any part of the Maryland shore above the said Point Lookout, at the said point of *Yocomico* or at port of Alexandria."

Section 3d relative to "port of delivery," is [concerning the Potowmac river] in these words: "For the district of Potowmac river, the ports of Alexandria and mouth of Quantico."

The above act was amended by an act passed the 5th of January 1788 [For which see 12th vol. Hen. St. page 434], in several particulars. Among others, Yocomico was added to the number of "ports of *delivery* for foreign vessels" *for the "district of Potowmac river,"* and Yocomico, mouth of Quantico and Alexandria were made ports of delivery for vessels of the "United States" for the "district of Potowmac river."

Section 7 provides, that "all masters of vessels coming *into* commonwealth shall be obliged to make a true and just report to the naval officer at the lowest port of entry upon the river they shall be bound to, except the river Potowmac, of all cargo," &c.

In 1788, January 7th, Hen. vol. 12, p. 438-9, &c., an act was passed the Virgiaia legislature, entitled "An act to amend the collection of duties:" which, among other things, provides by section 1st, that there shall be a naval officer for the "*District of South Potowmac,*" who shall reside [by section 3] at Yeocomico, or Alexandria.

Section 17 is in these words: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or as being intended to affect the right and obligations arising under the act of the general assembly entitled "an act to approve, confirm and ratify the compact made by certain commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the state of Maryland commissioners appointed by this common. wealth."

And thus stood the law of Virginia at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in regard to ports upon the Potomac river.

Pilots and ports could only relate to the tide water portion of the Potowmac. *Ferries* pertained to the river above as well as below tide water; and in regard to all three of those subjects, it is manifest that Virginia legislated as the sole and only rightful claimant of the river. And consistent with such claim of right in herself, and inconsistent with any just claim or acknowledged right of Maryland, in the year 1772; Hen, vol. 8. p. 570. we find an act of the Virginia legislature, entitled an "act for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potowmac from Fort Cumberland to tide water."

All the provisions of this act show that Virginia was legislating upon the subject as the sole rightful owner of the whole river Potowmac, from its mouth to its source.

I having carefully examined the statute law of Maryland from 1636 to 1781, as the same are to be found in "Bacon's Laws of Maryland," reaching down to 1764—and "Kilty's Laws," reaching down to 1781, and to a later date.

In Bacon's A. D. 1706, chap. 14, the title of an act is given, to wit, an act for the advancement of trade and erecting ports and towns in the province of Maryland, on which the publisher Bacon makes his note: "N. B.—This act, with its supplementary act of 1708, chap. 3, being disallowed by her majesty, are no longer in force: but, as they are referred to by act of 1715, chap. 32, and all property obtained under them confirmed by that act, it is thought expedient to give an extract of such parts of these disallowed laws, as private property may in any wise depend upon."

By the terms of these act, "*St. Mary's town in Potowmac*" is named as one of the ports which these acts propose to establish; and tho' named as in Potowmac, was in fact, several miles from the shore of the river, being upon St. Mary's river, some two or three miles from its mouth, and of course within the jurisdiction and boundary of Maryland, and a short portage, accessible from the Patuxent river. By the act of 1707 aforesaid, "Nanjemye" [which I shall have occasion to notice again when I come to refer to the pilot laws, by which the Potowmac river is governed] was established as a town on Potowmac river, on the upper side of Nanjemye creek, and made one of the members of the port of St. Mary's, as were all other towns on Potowmac river, "with the rivers, creeks and coves thereunto belonging." These three acts of 1707, and 1704 and 1708, above referred to, were the only legislative attempts made by the province of Maryland to establish ports in the Potowmac river; and they having been *dissented from* by the crown, such ports were not established. From the time of such *dissent*, I do not find either in Bacon's book, or in Kilty's laws of Maryland, any further attempt made by the provincial or state legislature of Maryland, down to the year 1786, to establish ports in the Potomac river.

I will now call attention to the acts of the colonial and state legislatures of Virginia in reference to pilots and pilotage in the said river Potomac, in reference to which subjects Virginia alone exercised jurisdiction and authority over the whole river from its mouth to the head of the tides.

The first general law upon the subject which I have found, was passed in May 1755, and will be seen in the 6th vol. of Hening's St. at Large, page 490, and is entitled an act for establishing pilots, and regulating their fees.

I quote a portion of the preamble:

"Whereas it is necessary for the safety and preservation of ships and vessels coming into the bay of Chesapeake, bound up the *rivers of this dominion*, that able and experienced pilots," &c.

Section 2d provides that the governor should appoint all such pilots.

Section 3d imposes penalties on any and all who shall presume to act as pilots to any of the places named therein after, without a license from the governor of Virginia.

Section 7th fixes the fees or rates to be charged to the several places named—and those of Potomac river I quote.

"On Potowmac river:

From Cape Henry to Smith's Point on South Potowmac,				-	5 0 0
" Smith's Point to Coan, per foot,				-	0 1 6
" "	Yeocomico,	"		-	0 1 7
" "	Nomini,	"		-	0 1 8
" "	Maddox,	"		-	0 2 0
" "	Upper Machodac,	"		-	0 2 3
" "	Nangomy,	"		-	0 3 6
" "	Boyd's Hole,	"		-	0 4 0
" "	Quantico,	"		-	0 4 6
" "	Alexandria,	"		-	0 6 6

And the same fees back to the capes."

Now, Nangomy is the same place called Nanjemye in the Maryland act to establish ports and towns in 1706, before referred to. In 1762 another act, with a similar preamble, was passed, prescribing the mode in which pilots should be examined and appointed by commissioners from counties named in the act. Among those named are Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland.

And by section 7th of said act the points on the Potomac river are named, and the charges to each fixed; and in this list of places five additional places are named, to those in the first act referred to, to wit:

(See for act, vol. 7, page 584, Hen.)

To Machodax,	0	2	0
Acquia,	0	4	9
Occoquan,	0	5	4
Piscataway,	0	6	4
Eastern branch,	0	8	0

The last named place was and is certainly in the state of Maryland—and so too was *Piscataway*, I presume, as a creek of that name is laid down on the map of the Northern Neck, at a short distance above Occoquan—and on that map no creek or town by that name is laid down on the Virginia shore of Potowmac above Occoquan and below Alexandria.

In May 1778 the commonwealth of Virginia passed an act "vesting powers in the commissioners of the navy for varying the rates of pilotage." See Hen. 9 vol. page 470.

In 1783, Hen. vol. 11, p. 185, will be found another act, with a preamble similar to the one already quoted, and in no material respect changing the provisions of the first act referred to, but leaving out one or two of the points on the river Potowmac, to which fees were regulated, embraced in previous laws, but still retaining the names of *Piscataway*, *Nangomy* and *East Branch*. Other acts may be found in vol. 11, but not worthy of note in this connection.

After the cession of Alexandria as part of the district of Columbia, Virginia permitted the power of appointing pilots for the Potowmac river to escape from her hand; but since its retrocession, she has resumed that power and all others connected with that subject, and now alone exercises it, without deferring to Maryland.

The resolution under which the mission was authorized, required that the expenses of it should not exceed two thousand dollars. Of that amount, the necessary expenditures have been kept within the limits of eleven hundred dollars, including land and sea passage to England and back. The residue of the sum, together with two hundred and seventy-five dollars of private funds, have been expended in the procurement of the books, maps and manuscripts, of which mention has been made.

All which is most respectfully submitted to your Excellency, by

Your obd't serv't,

A. W. McDONALD.

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

JEFFERSON AND COLERIDGE.

Mr. Editor. — I recently chanced to purchase over an odd volume, the 4th of the London edition of 1829, of the "Memoirs, correspondence, &c., of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph." As it is by no means a book difficult to procure I regarded it with no particular interest till I discovered a manuscript note written in pencil on the discolored fly leaf in front. Catching the initials S. T. C. at the foot, and knowing the habit of Coleridge, pleasantly described in one of Charles Lamb's Essays, of annotating in this way the books which passed through his hands, I carefully decyphered the writing, and was at once confirmed in my impression by the peculiarities of the style, that it could proceed from no other source. It was Coleridge, his habit of thought and mode of expression, in every word. On looking farther through the volume, I discovered a second and longer note as strongly marked in style as the first to which was attached his signature,—the whole evidently in Coleridge's well known hand writing. As any scrap of this writer is of value to the literary student, and this is of especial interest to your readers from its subject matter, I enclose you copies of both notes.

This is the first, from the fly leaf:—

"If such worthless material deserves a series of comments, the sciolism, self conceit, and uniform *onesidedness* of this T. Jefferson's mind and its utterances would afford an opportunity of conveying many most concerning truths by the detection and exposure of as many counterfeits in currency. T. Jefferson, is a mind of the Genus Pleuronectes including the Soles, Plaice,

Flounders and other *flat fish*, who have two eyes, but both on one side, and never the *right* side. S. T. C."

The other note, running along the margin of three pages, is called forth by the perusal of a letter of Jefferson to Thomas Lieper, dated Monticello, January 1, 1814, and commenced at page 237 of the English edition. In this letter Jefferson candidly states his views with regard to England, a country with which we were then at war, and Napoleon, towards whom he had been charged with manifesting an undue attachment. He shows the grounds of hostility to England which had led to the war, and while deprecating that unlimited success to Bonaparte which would make him master of all Europe, expresses his desire to see England sufficiently controlled by him to repress her unjust assertion of authority in the commerce of the rest of the world on the high seas. In one of his closing sentences he says, "No, you and I cannot differ in wishing that Russia, and Sweden, and Denmark, and Germany, and Spain, and Portugal and Italy, and *even England*, may retain their independence." It is to the two words in this last sentence, italicized by himself, that Coleridge has appendedhis note as follows:

"O monstrous! the offspring of England who had for centuries received good, if not from the 4 or 5 men of a Cabinet, or even the 4 or 500 of a Parliament, yet from England, and whose revolution was preventive and conservative, not emancipative,—or only emancipative *a priori*!—this "Even" expresses and owns a bitterness of unnatural hatred of the Anglo Americans to their mother country, the source of their laws, Religion, Language, Arts—the country of Bacon, Newton, Shakespeare, Milton, that to a rightly tempered mind is truly frightful. I have seen and read enough of vulgar abuse of America by English scribblers, and loathed it and them——but a betrayal of a hatred so fiendish I never have found occasion to accuse an English Man.

S. T. COLERIDGE."

The reader of the letter, who considers the time at which it was written, will hardly think the note justified by the text. It was probably the overflow of the writer's gall, excited by his general impressions of and particular hostility to what he considered, in his philosophy, the Jeffersonian mind.

E. A. D.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

COLD WEATHER IN LOUISIANA.—In winter the climate is generally mild in Louisania, yet intensely cold weather has more than once been experienced in this country since its first settlement by the French, under Le Moyne d'Iberville, as will be seen in the following sketch:

1701. To judge from the following passage, taken from one of the dispatches addressed by Sauvolle to his Government, the severity of the winter was great that year. "Water," says he, "when poured into tumblers to rinse them, froze instantaneously, and before it could be used."

1749. The winter of 1748-49, says Monette, was remarkable for its uncommon rigor, both in Upper and Lower Louisiana. Such was the severity of the cold, that the thriving groves of orange trees on the river coast, above and below New Orleans, were entirely killed.

1768. The 17th and 18th of January were the two coldest days that had ever been known in Louisiana. All the orange trees, says Gayarre, perished a second time throughout the colony, as in 1749. In front of New Orleans the river was frozen on both sides to thirty and forty feet from its banks.

1772. The winter was so severe that the orange trees were for the third time destroyed.

1784. The months of July and August of the preceding year had been so cold that the colonists, to their great amazement, had to resort to their winter clothing. White frosts made their appearance in the beginning of September, and continued to be frequent to the 15th of November, (1783) when the cold became intense, says Villars, in a dispatch dated the 25th of February, 1784. There was a constant succession of

squalls, and the wind blew with unheard of violence, from the North and Northeast, and then from the South, going almost through the whole round of the compass. With rapid transition the keen Northern blast froze the ground, and the warm breath of the Southern breeze brought back the genial temperature of the spring. The variations of the weather were such, that several times in six hours Reaumur's thermometer fell from twenty degrees above the freezing point to two and three degrees below it in a closed room where fire was kept up. On the 13th of February, 1784, the whole bed of the river in front of New Orleans, was filled up with fragments of ice, the size of most of which was from twelve to thirty feet, with a thickness of two to three. This mass of ice was so compact that it formed a field of four hundred yards in width, so that all communication was interrupted for five days between the two banks of the Mississippi. On the 19th these lumps of ice were no longer to be seen. "The rapidity of the current being then at the rate of two thousand and four hundred yards an hour," says Villars, " and the drifting of the ice by New Orleans having taken five days, it follows that it must have occupied in length a space of about one hundred and twenty miles. These floating masses of ice were met by ships in the 28th degree of latitude."

1814. "Frost, threatened in his long enjoyed empire over the Northern lakes of America, made an effort in December to establish his empire over the mouth as it has usurped it over the head of the Mississippi. Not far from the tropics the ruthless invader shook his icy bristles; for a few days the mouths of our creeks were sealed by the tyrant;" so spoke Eligius Fromentin, when Senator from Louisiana in the United States Congress, on the resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New Orleans during the military operations before that city in 1814-15. It is a fact, not less true than extraordinary, that, on the 23d of December, 1814, when the St. Lawrence and the Northern lakes were quite free from ice, the Bayou St. John, behind the city of New Orleans, was frozen over.

1822. On the first of January, there was sleighing in New Orleans, snow having fallen there to a considerable depth.

1823. The winter was very mild until the 16th of February, when a great change in the temperature of the atmosphere suddenly took place. The weather became so severe that, as in 1768, the banks of the river were again covered with ice, and people could skate over the ponds, a thing which had never occurred before. All the orange trees perished. Fishermen in their crafts, negroes in their huts, cattle in the woods, fell victims to the cold.

1826. On the 24th and 25th of January the weather was extremely cold.

1829. The winter was unusually severe, particularly in southwestern Louisiana. The people there suffered for want of provisions. The large herds of cattle with which that section of country then abounded were of no account. The severity of the winter had so impoverished them that those that died daily literally strewed the swamps and the prairies.

1831. On the 8th of February there was a slight fall of snow in New Orleans, the first seen there since the winter of 1822. In his history of Louisiana, Victor Debouchel says that the severity of the winter, which set in early in December with frost and ice, and lasted through February, proved fatal to the orange trees.

1832. On the 24th of January the weather changed suddenly, and was intensely cold on the following day. During the night the cold increased to such a degree that one of Fahrenheit's thermometers, exposed in a close room, was found in the morning to be seventeen degrees below zero, There were no instances in the city of New Orleans of the same thermometer having fallen below fourteen degrees. Wherever water was exposed to the open air, ice one inch thick was found, and it was said that the water near the banks of the Mississippi was frozen in the vicinity of New Orleans. In the counties of Attakapas and Opelousas, in Southwestern Louisiana, the temperature of the air was very low. Extreme as was the cold,

it is not said in the papers of that time, which I have consulted, that the orange trees were destroyed by the frost.

1852. On the night of the 12th to the 13th of January there was a heavy fall of snow in Lower Louisiana. The cold was intense. On the morning of the 13th of January the thermometer marked 25 degrees. The orange trees and cane ratoons escaped uninjured.

1856. The cold was intense on the 3d and 4th of February, killing the stubble cane, but not the orange trees. The sugar crop of that year amounted to only 73,976 hhds.

1859. On the 7th and 8th of December, the severe cold weather of those two nights killed a number of orange trees on the plantations and farms below New Orleans.

1864. The 1st and 2d of January were the coldest days experienced in New Orleans since 1852. Ice to the depth of two inches was formed. On the morning of the 1st the thermometer marked 23 degrees, and on that of the 2d, 24 degrees.

The temperature of the atmosphere was very low on the 6th of January. Says the *Era* of the 7th January: "The rare sight of trees and vines covered with ice was presented the citizens of New-Orleans yesterday morning. The orange and lemon trees, the fir and vine, were all loaded down with thick icicles, and bowed their heads beneath the weight of their cold load, and looked as miserable and pinched as though they possessed the sense of feeling. A fine misty rain fell nearly all night, which froze as it fell, until an accumulation of considerable thickness was presented."

According to Mr. Lapice, of St. James Parish, the thermometor stood in his section of country on the 1st of January at 18 degrees, on the 2d at 21 degrees, on the 6th at 30 degrees, on the 7th at 29 degrees, and on the 8th at 22 degrees. On the 3d, 4th and 5th the country was deluged with torrents of rain, on the 6th the rain was followed by a considerable fall of snow ,on the 8th there were still several inches of snow on the ground, which was completely frozen.

In the neighborhood of Baton Rouge the ground was covered with snow to the depth of six inches, and about a foot deep above Port Hudson.

The extreme cold weather experienced last January did considerable injury to the stubble cane, but did not blight the orange trees.

A. T.

Revolutionary Orders.—The following is a copy of a hand-bill in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

General Militia Orders.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1779.

The classes of the militia lately called, being designed to co-operate with the fleet of the count D'Estaing; there will be sufficient time (after authentic advice is received of his arrival on the coast) to reach the rendezvous appointed by his excellency general Washington.—The directions of the president, as commander in chief of the militia, in the mean time, are—

That every officer and soldier hold himself in readiness at a day's notice, equipped in the best manner possible, with a due regard to the season. It is expected that tents will be provided for both officers and soldiers, but the insufficiency of the public stores will require their endeavoring to provide themselves with proper clothing.—It is expected that every one will bring his own blanket and haversack, and though the march will not probably be long, shoes will be an important article, which it is hoped each militia-man will not neglect to procure. Blankets or accoutrements lost, *otherwise than by neglect*, will be paid for by the public.

Every soldier will bring his arms bright, clean and in good order; his accoutrements completely fitted; and the officers are expected to be attentive to this order before they march.—The carrying of heavy boxes and trunks has at all times been found so inconvenient and is so unmilitary, that the president hopes it will not be done on this occasion; and to prevent any inconvenience to the officers, a number of portmanteaus are provided, for which they will apply (when marching orders are received) to doctor Jackson, quarter-master of the divi-

sion, who will deliver them in certain settled proportions.

As the great encouragement given in this service does not seem generally known, the president thinks proper to repeat it on this occasion, *viz.*

First, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar bounty, of which £20 in hand when the orders for marching are issued; £.20 to the family during the absence of the militia-man; and the remainder on completing the term of service.

Second, The usual pay.

Third, Stores to be issued (when in actual service as to the continental troops), *viz.* rum or spirits at 5s. per gallon, brown sugar, 3s. 9d. per lb., tea 12s. do., hard soap, 1s. 3d. do., tobacco, 9d. do.

The president directed the light horse to be divided into two equal squads, each properly officered, one to march with the division, the other to relieve, as the horses in service may require, at a season when forage is scarce and the duty will be severe.

Col. Eyres, commandant of the artillery, will select three of the lightest brass pieces, and if any repairs are necessary to the carriages or ammunition carts, apply to capt. Stiles, who will see that what is necessary is done as soon as possible.

The president persuades himself that after assuring the troops he shall lead them to the field and partake of their danger and fatigue, it is unnecessary to add that every attention to their comfort and convenience will be paid; both before and in the field, as far as circumstances will admit, and he hopes that all misunderstandings between them as fellow citizens, will now be done away and forgotten; that the common enemy will engross the attention of the whole, and harmony and friendship subsist between officers and men, and between the different corps; so as to make the tour of duty pleasant to themselves and beneficial to their country, such a line of conduct will not only be highly honorable to themselves, but the president will consider it a particular mark of friendship and favor conferred on himself.

Col. Bull will act as adjutant general, on the expedition.—David Jackson esq., as quarter-master general.—Doctor Hutchinson, surgeon and physician general.—The hon. James Searle esq., mr. Shields* and mr. Ingersol are appointed aids-de-camp.—Major Eustace, an A. D. C. extra.—All orders delivered by col. Bull and the gentleman last named, or either of them, are to be obeyed.

*This gentleman, though a stranger, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the troops, as he has left his native country, though possessed of a very handsome fortune, to become a citizen of the free and independent state of Pennsylvania, and is anxious to share in the honor of terminating the war.

Philadelphia. Printed by F. Bailey in Market Street.

KEARSARGE. — The mountain in Merrimack county, N. H., which has given its name to the victorious U. S. Steamer, is marked on Blanchard and Langdon's map of the province of N. H. published in London in 1761, "*Kyasage Mt.*" On Holland's map of N. H. published in London in 1784, "Kyarsarga Mountain; by the Indians Cowissewaschook;" on Lewis' map of N. H. published in Philadelphia in 1794, "Kyarsarga." It is now known by the name of "*Kearsarge.*" Wood, in his "*New England's Prospect,*" published in London in 1634, says there is not a letter R in the Indian language. What does the name "*Kyasage*" mean? W. F. GOODWIN, *Librarian N. H. Hist. Soc.*

This geographical name has been rendered famous by one of the most distinguished naval exploits of modern times. In its present form it represents imperfectly the original *Kees-ahki*, meaning "High Land," applied by the natives to indicate two mountains in New Hampshire, the southernmost of which in the Merrimac Co. was earliest known to the whites.

The changes, as documents show, were to *Cusagee*, (Hist. New Ipswsch, p. 41.) unless the *u*, in the old Ms was read for double *e*, (i. e. *Kus* or *Kees-ah-gee*); then in Holland's Map, (London, 1784) *Kyar-sarga*, in which, if the first word receives its short sound, the change will be but slight; then

in Morse's Universal Geography, (Vol. 1, p. 335) *Kyarsarge;* and about 1812, the orthography began to be *Kearsarge*, as now retained. If the last two letters *ge*, could form a separate syllable, then the original *Kees-ahki* would be approached more nearly.

This mountain is an immense mass of solitary grandeur and unconquerable strength, rising in majestic repose to the height of more than 3000 feet, and detached from other elevations by a deep valley on the side of their nearest approach. Its summit is a large, bare, rounded and polished surface of fibrolite, grooved with a myriad or more diluvial scratches, running from the northwest to the south-east. One of the large granitic boulders, which were the tools for the engraving, has been left near the summit; and many others,—one of them having supplied material enough to build a Church,—are found in a line of march, in a south-easterly direction from the mountain, for twenty or thirty miles. The other *Kearsarge* is in the northerly part of the State, an isolated mountain, called in Farmer's Gazeteer, *Pequawket* mountain.

BRVNOVICVS.

HUDSON RIVER TERMINOLOGY.—The eye of the traveler on the Hudson River Rail Road is occasionally attracted by a new sign board at a station, and his ear by a new call by the conductor. The latest transportation is that of time-honored but unromantic, "Tubby Hook" into "Inwood." Now "Inwood" is much prettier as a name, but there may be "Inwood's" in name as there are in fact in every state in the Union, or as an appropriate name for a country seat in every town for aught we know to the contrary, but it is not likely there ever was or would be another "Tubby Hook." It was evidently a landmark of early Dutch Settlements, and the "Hook" signified a corner or nook, if we recollect rightly, while the signification of "Tubby" is a nut for O'Callaghan, Brodhead, Verplanck, or, if he lived, the great Historian Knickerbocker to crack. It certainly had its origin in some name or circumstance identified with our early history as a State, and we hope, if abandoned by the inhabitants as a name for their station and neighborhood, it will be adopted and retained as the designation of the country seat of some lover of the olden time of the neighborhood.*

Tubby Hook belonged to the same family with "Red Hook," "Kinderhook," "Sandy hook," and other time honored names. When "Kinderhook Landing" disappeared from the name of River settlements, the inhabitants showed that no disrespect was intended to their progenitors by substituting the name of "Stuyvesant," while the change from Tubby Hook to Inwood may be considered as another landmark of the conquest by the Yankees, which that hard headed old veteran foresaw and deplored. Some years ago a similar attempt was made on "Spuyten Tuyvel" in an effort to get its Post office name changed, if we recollect aright, to "Inwood," (which by the way has been for many years the name of the fine estate of Judge Whiting near that station), but the Post Master General took bold grounds against the innovation. He was a reader of Washington Irving, revered the memory of Anthony the Trumpeter, and wisely refused to obliterate from the record the name of the stream which he swore he would swim in Spuyt der Tuyvel.

MOSHOLA.

FARRAGUT.—Attempts have been made to give the derivation of the name of this great naval commander. *Farra*, is made out to be the German *fahren*, to sail; *gut* is, of course, our *good*, and the whole name to mean "good sailor." Farragut is, however, the son of a Minorcan, probably of the colony transferred to Florida by Turnbull; and his name is Catalan, not German. The name is most probably fully as good a one for a great commander, the derivation being evidently, Ferrum,—acutum, sharp steel.

C. F.

*If a change was desirable, the inhabitants, who are, in a sense, the trustees for the public taste, could have moved over the now unused Indian road of the Harlaem River, and treated their constituents to the original, musical and significant name of "Muscoota," thus abolishin, one landmark to restore another still more ancient.

ANN AS A MAN'S NAME.—Is not the following unusual application of a female name to a gentleman worthy of a place among the *notes* and *queries* of the magazine?

George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Know ye that of our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, We have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and do by these presents for us our heirs and successors give, grant, ratify and confirm unto Our loving subject, *Ann Gordon, Gentleman*, being a reduced subaltern officer, having served in North America during the late war, and last belonging to our forty-second Regiment of Foot,—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Albany on the east side of Hudson's river, within our Province of New York, &c. &c.

The above tract embraced 2000 acres of land:—Date of patent 23 May, 1772:—See military book of Patents No. 2, page 432, in Secretary of State's office, Albany, N. Y.

J. P.

Schenectady, N. Y.,
Nov. 24, 1864.

[Anne occurs frequently as a man's name in French, a Jesuit Father Anne de Noüe, was frozen to death in Canada. Its Latin form Annæus, shows its origin to be different from that of the female name Ann or Hannah. Its use in Scotland may have come from France].

FORT NIAGARA (vol. viii, p. 368).—We were quite surprised upon taking up the November number of the Historical Magazine to find a grievous error in an article upon the History of Fort Niagara. The paper closes with the remark—"Brig. Gen. Johnson was rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5000 was voted to him by the House of Commons." "The *facts* thus stated—as every student of American History knows, are true; but every student of history also knows, that these rewards were given to Johnson, not for his services at the siege of Niagara in 1759, but for his defeat of the French army, under Baron Dieskau, at Lake George, on the 8th September, 1755—four years precisely.

We are led to these remarks from no unfriendly spirit, but when the facts of history are given, we are equally bound to the past and present generation to see that they are given correctly. By doing this, and by each historical scholar constituting himself a special guardian to correct error—only, can the past history of our country be preserved with any degree of purity.

W. L. S.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE—ROBERT FULTON.—The house is still standing near the bank of the Ohio River, at the stone quarries above Cannelton, in this State, in which General LAFAYETTE took refuge after the wreck of the steamer *Fulton*, upon which he was a passenger, near that point, in 1825. It is an old cabin; but it is regarded with patriotic feelings as a sort of landmark in the history of the great ally of America in her Revolutionary struggle, and the friend of WASHINGTON.

At a point a few miles from Cannelton, on the Indiana side, a bold bluff rises up from the river covered with a beautiful grove and carpeted with blue grass. This bluff, we are told, was once owned by ROBERT FULTON. Steamboat men in the West, a long time ago, proposed to erect a monument to FULTON upon this beautiful bluff, which overlooks the Ohio River for miles, both up and down the stream. If the project has been abandoned it should be again revived.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA AND COLUMBUS.—It may not be generally known that this ancient University endeavored, in 1858, to clear itself from the imputation of having opposed Columbus' theory of the sphericity of the earth. A pamphlet was issued in that year by Domingo Doncel y Ordaz, entitled "La Universidad de Salamanca en el Tribunal de la Historia": but it does not seem to have been a successful attempt.

NAMES of PLACES on LONG ISLAND, and THEIR DERIVATIONS.—*Jamaica. L. I.* This takes its name from the Beaver pond, or ancient Beaver lodges, in the vicinity; its root being, *Amikque*, the Mohegan word for the "Beaver." When aspirated it is pronounced as if written, *Iamikque*. Hence Yameco and Yamecos, as the Beaver tribe of Indians were called who resided near the pond. The Dutch wrote the word, Jamico. the J. being by them pronounced as our Y.

The English, in retaining the Dutch spelling, have forgotten to retain the Dutch pronounciation of the word, and we have consequently "Jamaica," to confound what ought properly be called *Yamico*, or Beaver town, with one of the West India Islands.

Hoppogues, L. I.—Thompson states in his Hist. Long Island, I. 460, that the meaning of this name is "Sweet Waters." the place abounding in springs of the purest water. The Indian name, as appears by a petition in *N. Y. Col. MSS.* 38: 84, was originally written, *Winganhappague*. It is compounded of the Mohegan words *Weegan*, good or sweet, *neep* water, *appoquodt*, taste or flavor, and means, literally, Water of a good or pleasant taste, in contradistinction, it is supposed, to the brackish water remaining in pools after rain or very high tide. In the present instance, it will be perceived that only one half of the original Indian word has been retained as the name of the locality.

Comac, L. I.—In the original patent this place is called *Winnecomac*, which signifies "The Beautiful Place." The Indian name is lopped also in this instance, without certainly being improved. E. B. O. C.

THE ARMS OF NEW YORK.—A writer in the London Notes and Queries thus puzzles over the arms of the Empire state, which he found on an old China saucer. "A globe, or shield supported by two female figures; one of them Justice, as conventionally represented blindfolded, and with scales in hand; the other has something in her hand like a bulrush in flower, or a slender rod with a thimble on top." (Who can recognize Liberty in this description?) "In the middle of the globe appears the sun emerging from clouds" (The glorious Sun of York); "above the globe is something like a bird cage (!) upon which an eagle stands with wings spread and a flower in his beak; below the globe is a scroll with the motto, 'Excelsior.'"

EARTHQUAKES IN CANADA — Canada seems disposed to excel Quito or Peru in the frequency of its earthquakes. At ten minutes past 4 o'clock in one day four distinct shocks were felt in the vicinity of the mountain. The vibration seemed to come from the eastward. The first was slight and of brief duration; the second heavy, causing the houses to tremble and stovepipes and crockery to rattle as if about to fall down. The third shock was faintest of all, and in all they lasted about ten seconds. Men at work in the fields felt the vibration very strongly and were somewhat alarmed, thinking that the ground was about to open. The wind at the time was a light westerly breeze. The above is the narrative of a gentleman who resides at the back of the mountain. We may say that two shocks were also distinctly heard at about the same time by a person in this office, who thought at the moment that it was the noise of a moving barrel; but it is now certain, from the peculiar rumbling noise, that it must have been an earthquake.—[Montreal Telegraph, Oct., '64.

THE "OLDEST GENERAL."—A correspondent writes as follows: Lieutenant General Scott committed a *lapsus pennæ* the other day by writing himself the "oldest General in the world," for there are several Generals living older than he, and I wish to call your attention to one in particular, who really happens to be "the oldest General in the world." I refer to the distinguished soldier, Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, whose designation points to the highest rank in the British army. The rank of Field-Marshal was conferred upon Viscount Combermere for his eminent services both in India and on the continent of Europe, and for which he repeatedly recieved the thanks of Parliament, having finally been elevated to the British Peerage by the title of Viscount Combermere. He

was born in 1769, and, therefore, is seventeen years the senior of our good old Scott.

VENERABLE VOTERS.—The election last week called out a large number of the aged men of this town. Fifty-five men aged seventy-five years went to the polls and voted for Abraham Lincoln. Among them was the venerable Capt. Peter Russell, who has not walked a step for many years, but who, in spite of the inclement weather insisted upon being carried to the ballot-box. Their ages are as follows:—

Fourteen	aged	75	years.
Seven	"	76	"
Six	"	77	"
Two	"	78	"
Thirteen	"	79	"
Eight	"	80	"
One	"	81	"
Two	"	83	"
One	"	85	"
One	"	89	"

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS (Vol. viii, pp. 148, 399).—Deacon Phillips of Sturbridge, has just received the following letter from President Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
21st November, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorable a part, and take the liberty of writing to you to express my persomal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have already been extended an average lifetime beyond the psalmist's limit can not but be valuable and fruitful. It for myself only. is not but for the country, which you have in your sphere served so long and well, that I thank you.

Your friend and servant,

A. LINCOLN.

DEACON JOHN PHILLIPS.

—Samuel Downing, a Revolutionary hero 103 years of age, who lives at Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y., cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln on the 8th instant.

RIZ.—In the History of the Jews, printed by Jugge in 1561, fol. xxxi, occurs the Americanism, *riz*: "Uppon thys, risse amongst them great and mortall warres."

SCYLLACIUS, AUTHOR OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS.—Little is known of the history of Nicholaus Scyllacius, author of the valuable and rare work *De Insulis nuper inventis*, giving an account of the Second voyage of Columbus, for a sumptuous edition of which the learned world is indebted to the munificence of Mr. J. Lenox. It is worthy of mention, therefore, that about two years previous to this publication, he edited John Gaddesden's *Rosa anglica practice medicine a capite ad pedes*.—COL. PAPIE, 1492, *die* 24 *Januarie, Joan. Antonius Birreta impressioni tradidit.* The Rosa is a volume of 364 pp. fol., besides eight preliminary pages of dedication and index.

The dedication commences: Niclaus Scyllatius siculus magnifico ac præstantissimo Ambrosio Varisio Rosato ducali phisico ac consiliario sapientissimo. It embraces no fact about his life, except that while attending his lectures at the University he was induced at the request of Birreta, to undertake the editing a copy, which had been much injured by neglect. He concludes by praising Varisio as his Mœcenas.

Gaddesden's work, written in Latin, about 1359, does not appear to have been previously printed, though it has since passed through seven editions. The author is in these days called a quack (though the first person appointed a court physician in England), and Haller found his work frivolous. See Haller, Braun, Creutzenfeld.

Albany. H. A.

QUERIES.

BARNABY BIDDLE.—Can any reader of the Magazine give an account of Barnaby Biddle, author of a tragedy called the "Mercenary Match?"

JONATHAN LAMBERT, KING OF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.—Where can an account be found of this Massachusetts sailor?

THE DAGGER OF CORTEZ.—It is stated in London Notes and Queries, (3d S. VI, 164) that a curious dagger belonging to Cortez, passed from the Alvarez family to a Bishop of Mobile, evidently the late Dr. Portier, and was by him deposited in the museum of the University of St. Louis, from which, after sixteen years, it came into the possession of its present holder, a gentleman at Aldershot, England. Is anything known of it here?

It is described as "of peculiar construction," the handle being of open filagree work in steel, surmounted by a Spanish crown, with curious steel pendant ornaments within it. The cross bar, like the rest of the instrument, is of polished steel, finished with a crown at either end; and above this is an oblong structure four inches in length, containing a piece of mechanism by which on its being pressed the blade was opened when it entered the wound. The blade, properly so called, springing from this, is eight inches long, and opens like a pair of scissors. When this opened in the wound, a liquid poison, previously placed in a deep groove running down the centre of the blade, would be emitted, causing certain death."

CHES' HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—A Monsieur Ches wrote a History of the American Revolution. Jefferson states that he saw the manuscript of this book in 1786. Was this history ever published? Perhaps some of your lynx-eyed bibliographers can make answer.

WM. GOWANS.

[This work was published at Paris in the year iv of the French Republic, and is dedicated to Bonaparte, First Consul. One of the Consuls, Le Brun, appears on the title associated with Chas as author. The title is Histoire Politique et Philosophique de la Revolution de l' Amérique Septentrionale, par Chas et Le Brun, 8°, Paris, An iv. It is a work of no merit, especially when compared with Soulès].

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—How long has this anomalous style prevailed? Surely either Shire or County is enough.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.—We learn from the *Boston Transcript* that the article on the portraits of Washington, published in Putnam's Magazine for October, 1855, was but half of the original paper, and that it is to be republished entire. It has sketches of the several artists who have painted and modelled Washington, and will prove complete in point of detail and incidental facts."—*Historical Magazine, Vol. 1st, p.* 224. *Was the above article ever published in full?* If so, in what form, when, and where? And I further wish the name of the writer, if known.

BOSTON. M. S. Y.

CONDIE'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—I have a dingy print of Washington, in the uniform of a general officer, and wearing in the left lapel of his coat a decoration which I take to be that adopted by the Cincinnati. At the bottom are these words, "George Washington Esq. Philadelphia. Published for Thos. Condie, Bookseller." The frame appears to be not less than forty years old.

When was this published, and what is its commercial value? P. W. S.

PLUCKAMIN, N. J., WICKFORD, R. I.—Where can I find fuller accounts of the original settlement and *first settlers* of Pluckamin (and Somerset County, generally), N. J., and of Wickford, R. I., than those gorom on Barber and Howe's Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey and the collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society? P.

THE CINCINNATI. — Where and when was the Society of Cincinnati inaugurated; what was its object and history? W. G.

VIRGINIA ACT FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Was Jefferson the originator of the Act for Religious Freedom, passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1786?

WILLIAM GOWANS.

BILLY CALDWELL, a Pottowatamie Chief. Can any account of this chief be referred to? L. C. D.

FIRST CHURCH IN ALBANY AND ITS RECORDS.—What was the first Church built in Albany? Are its records of baptisms and marriages still preserved, and in what year do they begin? Who has possession of them? P. W. S.

[An account of the first church in Albany may be found in O'Callaghan's *New Netherland;* and the first records of baptisms in Munsell's *Annals of Albany*. The original records are in the archives of the church. They begin in 1683.]

FAMILY OF DR. SAMUEL BARD.—Had Dr. Samuel Bard, whose biography was published by Prof. McVickar, in 1822, any sisters or paternal aunts? If so whom did they marry and when? Was his grandfather, Peter Bard, a physician?

P. W. S.

PACK HOUSE IN NEW STREET, NEW YORK.—In a will, dated New York, 1768, I find mention made of the "Old House in New Street, called the Pack House." In what part of the present New street did this house stand? P. W. S.

GOOD PETER, the ONEIDA CHIEF.—Can any reader of the Magazine give the date of the death of this chief, or direct the writer to any unpublished facts concerning him. L. C. D.

BISHOPRIC OF GARDA IN GREENLAND.—Can a reference be given to notices of any of the Bishops of this See, in contemporaneous writers?

FYTGE-PHABER.—In a Dutch manuscript I find the Christian names Fytge and Phaber: what are their English equivalents? P. W. S.

HENRY K. STRONG.—Where can any particulars of this author of "The Fall of Iturbide, or Mexico delivered," a tragedy, 120, 1825, be found?

REPLIES.

GOV. BURNET'S WIFE (vol 8, p. 398).—Gov. Burnet was married about the year 1721 to Anna Maria, daughter of Abraham Van Horn.

Miss Van Horn was a lady of great personal accomplishments and a descendant of one of the most ancient and respectable families of the province. Her father had his residence in Wall street For several years he was a member of Burnet's council and held other important trusts. Her grandfather, Cornelius Jansen Van Horn, came from Holland; he married in 1659 Anna Maria Jansen.

The maternal grandfather of Miss Van Horn was David Provost of Kanitterol and his wife was a Miss Laurens of Amsterdam. Their marriage was solemnized in 1668. They had several children, one of whom, Maria, became the wife of Abraham Van Horn in 1700, and was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Her brother David was the great-grandfather of Bishop Provost.

The century and a half, which has almost intervened since the wedding of Gov. Burnet, has destroyed all memorials of this festive occasion, but the following note refering to this event from the record of a conference between the Five Nations of Indians and the Commissioners is still preserved:

"We have done now with an answer, "only being informed that your Excellency "is married at New York, we beg leave to "acquaint you, that we are glad of it and "wish you much joy, and as a token of our "rejoicing we present a few beavers to your "lady for pin-money, and say, withal, that it "is customary for a brother upon his mar-"riage to invite his brethren to be merry "and dance."

His Excellency thanked them for their good wishes and sent them some barrels of beer to be merry withal and dance.

The only child of Gov. Burnet, of whom my papers furnish any account, was married to the Hon. William Brown of Beverley, Mass; their issue being William Burnet Brown, who settled in Virginia. Mr. William Brown had previously contracted a marriage with Mary French, daughter of

Philip French and Susanah Brockholes and grand-daughter of Gov. Anthony Brockholes. Mr. French was a large landed proprieter in New Jersey, and a son of Mr. Philip French, Mayor of New York, and speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Brown had two daughters by this marriage, Sarah, born Feb. 13, 1758, married to Francis Hall, of Maryland, bearing issue, and Anna, born Aug. 25, 1754, died unmarried.

Dec. 16, 1864. M. C.

American Flag, (vol, viii. p. 396).—I have a book entitled *A General Treatise on the Dominion of the Sea. Third Edition*, London (no date), which has folding plate, representing national flags, and containing the "New England Ensign," and the flag of the "East India Company." The New England flag is the same as that described by "Anchor," and described and figured from a work published before 1700 on Drake's *History of Boston*, p. 230.

The East India Company flag has a field composed of ten (not thirteen) stripes, alternate white and red, the whole being at the top. The union is the same as your correspondent describes, a red cross on a white ground.

My book is a small 4to, 684 and 107 pages. A written memorandum states that it was printed about 1707. DELTA.

The Henry Plot, (vol. viii, p. 374).—The papers of Capt. Henry may be found in the Congressional Documents of 1812, accompanying Pres. Madison's message on the subject of March 9. The committee on foreign relations, March 13, made a report on the subject. The same papers, with notes and an appendix, may be found in a pamphlet entitled, "The Essex Junto and the British Spy: or Treason detected. Salem, *Mass.*, 1812."

Albany. H. A.

"Pennsylvania Act of 1711 Prohibiting Slavery," (H. M. vol. viii, p. 278).—The query as to this act, supposed to have been canceled in England (Dixon's Penn. p. 331), shows how historical errors are perpetuated. In the Memoirs of the Hist. Soc'y. of Penn. Vol. 1 part 2, p. 370, a doubt is expressed as to the existence of a copy. It is to be found, however, in Bradford's Laws, (Ed. 1714, p. 65), but—so far from being an act for the abolition of slavery it was merely a police act, induced by a negro plot in New York, and laying a tax of £20 per head, on every negro or Indian imported into the province.

M.

Theodore de la Guard, (Vol. iii, p 115, Vol. viii, p. 398).—In Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, Vol. i, p. 20 will be found the title of another of Ward's books, in which he styles himself, "Theodore de la Guarden."

I suppose the late Joshua Coffin, author of the *History of Newbury*, was the person who first penetrated the author's disguise. He communicated it to me some years before I sent it to you for publication. I never met with it in print nor heard it mentioned in conversation, except by Mr. Coffin, till after you printed it in 1859. Boston.

Tammany, (Vol. VI., p. 101).—Tamanend flourished about 1683, and was chief of the Lenni Lenape inhabiting the shores of the Delaware about where it receives Neshaming creek, which land he deeded to Penn. (Penn'a Archives, I., pp. 62, 64). Though supposed to hold intercourse with the Great Spirit during life, and much reverenced after death by the natives, he was never, strictly speaking, considered by them a saint. The whites first gave him this title, long after his death, and under the name of St. Tammany established him as the patron saint of America, appointing the first day of May as his festival. "On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked together in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with buckstails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place out of town, which they called the *Wigwam*, where, after a *long talk* or Indian speech had been delivered, and the *Calumet* of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in festivity and mirth." (Heckewelder, Historical Account of the

Indian Nations of Penn'a, pp. 298–9). Some years after the revolution the observance of this day was neglected, but the name still kept up by various societies for political purposes instituted in Philadelphia and New York. Tammany Hall thus derives its name, and I am under the impression that there is a small town so called in North Carolina. D. G. B.

Westchester, Pa.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

New York Historical Society.—*New York Nov.* 22. The sixtieth Anniversary of the New York Historical Society was the occasion of one of those brilliant literary reunions for which the Historical Society of New York is deservedly famous. The Hall of the Society was well filled by 7½ o'clock, when the Chair was assumed by Bnej. Robert Winthrop, Esq., the Second Vice President, who called on the Rev. Dr. De Witt to open the proceedings by prayer. After the prayer several nominations of new members were made and accepted by the meeting, and these concluded, the Chairman introduced to the meeting the President of the Society, Frederick De Peyster, Esq.

Mr. De Peyster, who was warmly received, then commenced his address by referring to the objects of the meeting and the national events which had occurred since the foundation of the Society. During the past 60 years ten presidents had preceded him in his office: Egbert Benson, Governeur Morris, De Witt Clinton, David Hosack, James Kent, Morgan Lewis, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Peter Augustus Jay, Albert Gallatin and Luther Bradish with some of whom he had been personally acquainted. He had also been acquainted with most of the officers of the Society, and he found on looking over the records that not one of them now survived, so that he alone was left as it were a link between the living and the dead members of the Society. He then adverted at some length to the character of Mr. Bradish, one of the founders of the Society, giving an interesting account of a journey which he had made in his company, in his youth, to Montreal He highly eulogised the character of Mr. Bradish, and spoke of the interest he had taken in the proposed Historical Museum in the Central Park. Passing to the political history of New York, he said that it had been greatly elucidated by the labors of the Society, and the immense mass of historic materials which had been rescued from obscurity and faithfully preserved in the library of the Society. Besides this, the Society had been applied to by the legislature and had deputed one of its members, in pursuance of that request, to examine the archives of England, France and Holland for information as to the early colonial history of New York and, the result of their labors had been edited with unequaled care and fidelity by another member of the Society. Great success had also attended the labors of the librarian. Mr. Moore in his patient search for the acts and journals of the colonial legislature, some of which had been missing for more than a quarter of a century. He also alluded to the labors of private members of the society in the great cause of historic literature and said that one fruit of their labors had been the triumphant establishment of the claims of New York really to have been the leader in the great struggle for their national liberty and the rights of mankind. The political history of New York was peculiarly interesting and important, for the State, from the day of its seizure by England, had been the scene of the most various and uncompromising party strife. In the earlier days of the Colony the struggle was one of antagonistic races, afterward one of great rival families, for political preeminence; later on, it was a struggle for principles during the days of the revolution, and still later, Republicans, Federalists, Clintonians, Bucktails, Democrats, Barn Burners, Hunkers, Silver Grays, Woolly Heads, and Loco Focos had actively performed their parts in the great historical drama. During the first of these periods those who came in with the English were of course considered intruders by the Dutch, who were deprived of all the privileges and rights they had enjoyed before the surrender of the Colony to the English, and yet denied the rights of Englishmen, and were therefore compelled either to submit in silence to their commercial and social degradation, or resist the power that oppressed them. This they would not do, and therefore they addressed a memorial to the Governor in which they refused to pay homage to their conquerors until they had secured the fulfilment of the stipulation of the articles of surrender. In the second era the political position was not less interesting than the one he had referred to; but the races having almost entirely lost, by marriage and intermixture, the distinctive features which had before separated them, the Dutch were always found in full sympathy with the popular cause, and as instances of this reference might be made to the well-known political troubles in which Capt. Jacob Leisler, and John Peter Zenger, were the more prominent figures. The former of these, the proto martyr of American independence, was too little known to the world, and to his services in the cause of popular liberty, republican historians have been too tardy in rendering honor. The lecturer then gave an interesting account of the birth,

parentage, marriage and influence of Capt. Jacob Leisler. In 1674, Leisler, by the committee of public safety, was made one of the Commissioners to defend the city, and as he had been one of those who had refused obedience to the King of Great Britain, it was very evident that even at that early day he was fully sensible of the political rights of the colonists. During the administration of the early Governors the colonists were subjected to the greatest outrages, and it was not to be wondered at that they should be opposed to the Government, and, therefore, when, in the Spring of 1689, the intelligence reached New York that the Prince of Orange had ascended the English throne, the great body of the colonists rose and drove the Jacobins from power, and while this scene was going on the cry was raised that the French were coming, and, at the request of the inhabitants, assembled at his door, Jacob Leisler assumed the supreme authority, and administered the government of the colony until the new Governor arrived in 1691. Mr. De Peyster then referred to the imprisonment of Leisler, his trial on the charge of treason and subsequent execution in the face of the numerously signed petitions for the transfer of his trial to England, to the reversal, seven years after his execution, of the sentence of attainder, the taking up of his remains from the foot of the gallows where they had been interred, and their reburial with military honors. He then gave some interesting particulars of the conflicts between the great families of the colony, the history of Zenger, the printer, and founder of the first newspaper in the Colony, *The New York Weekly Journal*, his trial and sentence, and the contests for the Governorship of Clarke and Van-Dam. He also referred to the progress of political liberty in the colony, the first proposition for the imposition of taxes and the stamp duties and the opposition it evoked, and the successful resistance to the impressment for the navy. When the Stamp Act had been passed and the opposition to it had taken the form of armed resistance, to New York belonged the honor of the inauguration of the Confederacy in its first germ—a committee of correspondence. Before the actual outbreak of the Revolution and the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, the cause of New York was represented in London by Edmund Burke, who presented to parliament the memorial of the legislature of New York (a long extract from which the speaker now read), and it was when pleading the cause of the Colonists before the House of Commons that he declared that the love of liberty was the characteristic of the American people. He then read some long extracts from Burke's orations, and contrasted them with the memorial of the Colonial House of Assembly. All that was glorious and honorable in the history of the community depended in a great measure for the preservation of its record on the fidelity with which the duties of such a society as theirs was performed. He then read several other extracts from Burke's speeches on the progress of the colonies, and said that even in the present century America would make still further advances to that position among the nations for which God and Nature had intended her.

Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., then moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to the President, Frederick De Peyster, Esq., for his highly interesting and valuable address, and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

The Rev. Dr. McVickar seconded the resolution, and in doing so, said he had stood at the cradle of the Society when he was just quitting college, and he had been personally acquainted with all its officers and Presidents since then. He referred to the circumstance of his own birth, having taken place during the very year and month in which the committee had reported the formation of the Union. Referring to the statements of the lecturer he quoted the opinion of Gov. Jay, expressed by himself, as to the mass of important historical information lying in the hands of private parties, and which would be soon lost forever. He had also had a conversation with Col. Trumbull, who had been sent by his father to England to study painting, and had an introduction to Edmund Burke, and who told him that on delivering the letter to Mr. Burke he read it and then said to him, "Sir, you come prepared to study and practice the profession of a painter, and to return to your own country; permit me to ask you if you have ever thought that your country will want buildings in which to exhibit those paintings as soon as the paintings themselves," and, said Mr. Trumbull, if I had followed that advice I should have been, on my return, the only architect in the country, and made myself a wealthy man instead of a poor one. He also related a conversation he had had with the Duke of Clarence, son of King William the Fourth, in which he expressed his own complete sympathy with the American Revolution, and said that his father thought the same, also.

Mr. George Bancroft then supported the resolution, which on being put from the Chair, was carried unanimously.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. Moore, then announced that a course of three lectures on Egypt and Egyptian antiquities would be delivered to the members of the Society on December the 1st, 8th and 13th. The first lecture would be by Mr. William Draper, the second by Mr. Prime, author of Tent Life in Egypt, and the third by Dr. Henry J. Anderson. The first two lectures would be delivered in the Hall of the Society, the last at the Cooper Institute, when the mummy contained in the sarcophagus would be unrolled by the lecturer.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. De Witt, and the meeting separated.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, December* 1.—A regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held on the evening of December 1st, and, the attendance of members with their lady friends was quite large; an encouraging indication of the interest in the progress of the society.

At every new meeting, the members are sure to be surprised and pleased with some new addition to the treasures of the Society. and the ingenuity of the Librarian is taxed to find places for the many objects of interest which are being accumulated

Judge Greenwood presided. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the report of the Librarian was read. According to the report the whole number of additions to the library during the last month has been 770 titles, of which 171 were bound volumes and 599 pamphlets. Of this number 732 have been donated and 38 have been obtained by purchase and exchange. Especial notice was made of the contributions by Mrs. W. B. Bannister, of West Winsted, Conn., of 78 bound volumes and 169 pamphlets; by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington of a complete set of their valuable publications, in 19 volumes; of the gift of R. C. Underhill, Esq., of rare and extremely valuable pamphlets of the Revolutionary period; of the numbers of the *Independent* for 1853, completing the Society's file of that weekly paper, by Hon. A. C. Stiles, of Broad Brook, Con.; and of the large donation, by L. Darbee & Son, of 10 bound volumes and 318 pamphlets, relating mostly to the local history of Williamsburg, as also 40 volumes of newspapers, 22 volumes of which are Williamsburg papers and are of great value to the purposes of the Society. A large number of relics, maps, coins, etc, were also received during the month.

The report of the Committee on the Natural History of Long Island followed the report of the Librarian. The committee announced that they were making satisfactory progress. They also acknowledge generous donations by Mr. Henry G. Reeve of $100 for a collection of swimming birds, and by Mr. Beujamin D. Hicks, of Westbury, who authorizes the committee to proceed in the collection of the Quadrupeds of the island, and to draw on him for any amount of funds necessary to make the collection complete.

This noble donation, from a gentleman not a resident of the city, reflects high credit upon his liberality. and scientific taste. The Committee may reasonably expect that so liberal an example will be followed by gentlemen in the city.

Donations are needed for the land birds, reptiles, fishes, crustacea, woods; also for curiosities which may be purchased from time to time.

The drawers and cases for the collections are being prepared, aud with the kind co-operation of our citizens, the work will progress as fast as suitable specimens can be obtained.

"We wish to impress upon our friends the necessity of a good library of works on Natural Science. We had a fund for this especial purpose. It is indispensible that there should be in our city a first class library of this kind, to which the student, the general reader, as well as the Committees engaged in this work, may refer for instruction. Many important works placed on our shelves by our valued friend Charles Congdon, Esq., form an excellent beginning of a collection which cannot be long delayed."

The report was adopted unanimously.

The President then introduced the Rev. A. P. Putnam, who read a paper on "The Early History of the Art of Printing."

On motion by the Rev. Dr. Buddington, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Rev. Mr Putnam for his interesting paper, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society.

The next paper— January—will be by John M. Stearns Esq., on "The Political and Civil Constitution of Dutch Government in New Netherlands."

The Society are now carrying on an extra course of Lectures on the great British orators of the early part of the present century by Professor, S. G. Brown, of Dartmouth college. Subjects, Lord Chatham, Edmund Burke, Charles J. Fox, William Pitt, Lord Erskine.

Notes on Books.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 1863-4. *Boston: Printed for the Society*, 1864.

This elegant volume, continues the series of Proceedings of the first American Historical Society, contains the official reports of its meeting from April 1862 to September 1864. The matters treated in them range widely and possess great interest. Of departed members, no Society has a list embracing so many remarkable men. There is a brief notice of Dr. Convers Francis; a memoir and portrait of Rev. Charles Watson, by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.; a notice of Lord Lyndhurst, John J. Cruttenden, Luther Bradish, Frederick Tudor, with interesting proceedings on the death of the Hon Joseph Quincy, and a memoir of William Sturgis by Charles G. Loring. Among the interesting historical papers preserved here are a letter of Gen. Amherst, Letters of Josiah Quincy, John Winthrop, Samuel Cooper and Joseph Warren to Benjamin Franklin, in 1775; a letter of Washington dated Middlebrook, June 23, 1777; an abridgment of a "Journal de Castorland," giving an account of the French settlement in Northern New-York: a discussion of the question whether Washington was ever made a Marshall of France; an article on a deed of Louis

Duke of Orleans, July 2, 1405, with an engraving of the Seal. "The Selling of Joseph, a memorial," a rare antislavery tract, issued in 1700 by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall; an unpublished poem and letters of Phillis Wheatley, a fac simile: Dr. Ephraim Elliot's account of the physicians of Boston; a long and interesting Diary of Ezekiel Price, at Boston, in 1775,-6, extending to 78 pages in fine type. The most important original paper are Mr. Emory Washburn's "Somerset's case, and the extinction of Villenage and Slavery in England," and a note on the early maps of Boston with an engraving of one hitherto unpublished; and Lawrence's Remarks on the history of Finance.

Letters of Phillis Wheatley, the Negro Slave Poet of Boston. Boston: Privately Printed, 1864. 80, pp. 19.

This is a tract handsomely printed in the taste of our day, embracing the letters of the sable poetess read by Mr. Charles Deane at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. They were written from Boston, in 1772-9, to Miss Arbour or Obour Tanner of Newport, and are creditable to the writer as well as to the "peculiar institution," as it existed at the time in Massachusetts. To the letters, besides his own notes, Mr. Deane has added the sketch of the life of Phillis Wheatley, recently given in a Boston journal by Dr. N. B. Shurtleff.

Daring and Suffering. A History of the Great Railroad Adventure. By LIEUT. WM. PITTENGER, *one of the adventurers. With an introduction by* REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, A. M., Philadelphia, J. W. DAUGHADAY, 12° 288 pp.

The famous attempt made under the lamented Mitchell to break up the important railroad line from Atlanta to Chattanooga, names since indelibly impressed on the Northern mind by the triumph of Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman, is indeed one of the most thrilling episodes of the war. The treatment of the gallant men by the rebels, the cold blooded murder of eight of them, and then the official denial of the fact, with the boldness and gallantry of the attempt, invest the whole with intense interest. The present volume is the unvarnished, but deeply interesting narrative of one of the party.

Beyond the Lines; or a Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie. By REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER, *late Assistant Adjt. General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland.* Philadelphia, J. W. Doughaday, 12° 285 pp.

The adventures of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, their fearful sufferings from brutal treatment; their attempts at escape, their trials, patriotic devotedness and unflinching constancy will be for years the theme of publication. The present volume gives the experience of the Rev. Mr. Geer, who was finally exchanged after having once, amid a thousand difficulties, perils and hardships, nearly effected his own deliverance from thraldom. He entered the army as a chaplain, being a Methodist Clergyman of Cincinnati, but soon took a staff appointment and did good service. His work is well worthy of perusal.

The Yankee Conscript, or Eighteen Months in Dixie. By GEORGE ADAMS FISHER. Philadelphia, J. W. Doughaday. 12° 251 pp.

The position of the Union men in Texas, a by no means inconsiderable band, whom the treachery of Twiggs left a prey to the brutality of the Texan Secessionists, was one of unequalled trial. Their sufferings have never yet been duly portrayed. The work here presented by Mr. Doughaday, as one of his series of personal narrative, gives some light on their sufferings and dangers. Mr. Fisher succeeded in escaping from conscription and reaching the North by assuming a Secession exterior and personating an exempt miller. His adventures were full of peril, and are well described.

The Third Year of the War. By EDWARD A. POLLARD. New York: Charles B. Richardson, 1865, 8°, 391 pp.

The South has never produced or had an historian whose works have been as widely diffused as those of this Baltimore gentleman. His first volume, printed at Richmond, was reprinted in New York, Toronto and London, and the second was perhaps as widely scattered. While on his way to England with the manuscript of the third, the blockade runner which bore him fell into American hands, and the historian was conveyed to Fort Warren. The present volume is therefore tinged with a personal asperity that heightens the rancor of his first and second year. His narrative flows rapidly on in a general view of operations, not without ability, but recklessly vituperative, one sided and partial. He is, however, strong in his likes and dislikes, and criticises Davis and his favorite generals without mercy. Of all the curious points in the work, however, none can exceed the note which shows that slavery never existed at the South.

Phrasis. — A Treatise on the History and Structure of the Different Languages of the World, with a comparative view of the forms of their words, and the style of their expressions. By J. Wilson, A. M., Author of Errors of Grammar and Nature of Language. Albany, Munsell. 1864, 8°, 384 pp.

Mr. Wilson's Phrasis is the result of long philological study, and to those who have never turned their attention to the history, structure and comparative modifications of language will prove a valuable manual, the more so as we know no other work in our language equally

comprehensive in plan or less taken up with theories. Instead of building up systems, the author gives facts, examples from different languages, to furnish the student matter for further investigation and comparison. The low state of ethnological and linguistic study among us, has, we trust, had its day, and we may hail the appearance of works on language as one of the best signs of the day.

Harpers' Pictorial History of the War, Nos. 9 *and* 10.

This valuable history, which started long since, but prudently held back while others rushed on, soon to find the canvas too small for the picture, is now progressing steadily, and in a clear, lucid narrative, compiled from a thorough comparison of multitudinous authorities and non-authorities, gives the history down to the capture of Fort Donelson. So far as our observation has gone, it is the best history of the war for popular reading.

Miscellany.

BIBLIOMANIA.—The Bibliomania which has invaded the country affords matter for study and calls for care and caution on the part of buyers. The high prices to which books on America, or connected with American history, have risen, the newly created desire among collectors for large paper copies and privately printed books, show that a taste for what is rare and well printed is being diffused, and that many whose tastes were heretofore turned to less pardonable follies, if this must be so styled, are now anxious to show shelves of books fit to grace a literary epicure's table. Almost every work of merit now issued in good style has a few fine large paper copies struck off. Printing clubs are increasing, and many choice things are got up by subscription. All these are styled *privately printed*, but this expression is certainly not applicable to any but works printed by gentlemen at their own expense for distribution among their private friends. These last, of course, rarely come up for sale. The second class are now the great objects of competition. How virulent the disease has become may be conceived from the fact that Munsell's Historical Series, ten vols., has commanded over two hundred dollars; and a one volume of it readily brings seventy-five dollars; a holder of a large paper set was offered and declined a thousand dollars for it; the Bradford Series of three volumes, one hundred; Dawson's Putnam Controversy thirty-five; The Journal of Melvin, privately printed by some gentleman in New York, thirty, inducing a Philadelphia club to the questionable step of reprinting; and we just learn that a large paper copy of Mrs. Coghland's Memoirs, just issued in very handsome style, by Mr. T. H. Morrell, has brought the moderate sum of seventy-five dollars.

The sale of the library of Mr. William J. Fowle, by Leonard, of Boston, has exceeded all previous sales in the extravagance of the prices reached.

The Percy Society publications, 20 volumes, $300; Portraits of British Poets, 2 volumes, $50; Book of Common Prayer, $40; Correspondence Regarding Major-General Putnam, $30; Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language, 2 vols., $34; Joseph Ritson's Works, published between 1790, and 1833, 29 volumes, $320 50; Wm. Robertson's Works, 8 volumes, $240; Samuel Rogers's Works, 2 volumes, $38; Sir Walter Scott's Works, 25 volumes, $175; Thomas Shadwell's Dramas, printed between 1668 and 1713, 14 volumes, $48; the original folio of Shakespeare's Works, printed in 1623, brought $47 50. It was an imperfect copy, all the first part of the volume, to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," being gone; and also the play of "Cymbeline." The book was imperfect in other respects, having several pages torn out, &c. The Works of Shakspeare by Richard Grant White, only 48 copies printed, $148 50; the works of Shakspeare by James O. Halliwell, Esq., in 15 magnificent folio volumes, privately printed, and only 150 copies; 13 volumes of the set have been issued, $1072; Shakspeare Society Publications, 19 vols., $161 50; Henry Shaw's Specimens of Ancient Furniture, $35; do. Encyclopœdia of Ornament, $39; do. Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, $105; do. Decorative Arts, $50. Book of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, large paper, $30; Sotheby's Typography of Thirteenth Century, $50; do. Principia Typographia, 3 vols., $105; Stirling's Annals of Spanish Artists, 3 vols., $54; Stratford's Records, $55; Joseph Shutt's works, 3 vols., $157 50; Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, 2 vols., Pickering, large paper, $180; the Writings of Washington by Sparks, 12 vols., large paper, $300; Daniel Webster's Works, 8 vols., large paper, $160; Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book, the first of Munsell's series, $60; Easton's narrative, the 2nd in large paper, $70; Burgoyne's Orderly Book, $22; Waynes $27 50, Obstructions in the Hudson River, No. v., $32 50; Diary of the Siege of Detroit, $40; Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi, 27 50; Indian Affairs, Nos. ix and x, $28. Indeed, there seems to be a plan to buy up these at any price. Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia, brought $45; the Records of Salem Witchcraft, just issued, large paper, $105; Brant's ship of Fools, $150; a fine copy of the Works of Sir Thomas More, $170; the curious reprint of the Bay Psalm Book, $60; Bancroft's History of the United States, on large paper, $124. The whole collection, 816 lots, produced about $20,000.

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General Department.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN MEXICO.

[In the November, 1858, number of the Historical Magazine, I furnished an article on the first book printed in Mexico. Some facts on this interesting subject have recently come to light, which I have embodied in the following paper. J. R. B.]

Providence, R. I., December, 1864.

Much discussion has taken place as to the earliest book printed in America. For a long time this honor was awarded to the "Doctrina Christiana," printed in the house of Juan Cromberger, in the city of Mexico, in the year 1544. There is now strong evidence for believing that printing was introduced nine years before that time, and positive evidence, by existing books, that a press was established in 1541.

Readers familiar with early books relating to Mexico have seen mention of a book printed there as early as 1535. The particulars are given by Fr. Agustin Davila Padilla, in his work entitled "Historia de la Fundacion y Discurso de la Provincia de Mexico, de la Orden de Predicadores," Madrid, 1625, folio. At page 542, speaking of Fr. Juan de Estrada, he says: "*Estando en* "*casa de novicios* hizo una cosa, que por la "primera que se hizo en esta tierra bastaba "para darle memoria, cuando el autor no la "tuviera como la tiene ganada por haber "sido quien fué. El primer libro que en "este nuevo mundo se escribio y la primera "cosa en que se ejercitó la imprenta en esta "tierra, fué obra suya. Dábaseles á los "novicios un libro de S. Juan Climaco, y "como no los hubiese en romance manda-"ronle que lo tradujese de latin. Hizolo "asi con *presteza* y elegancia, por ser muy "buen latino y romancista, y fué su libro *el* "*primero* que se imprimió por *Juan Pablos*, "*primer impresor que á esta tierra vino.* "Bien se muestra la devocion de Sto. Domin-"go de Mexico en que un hijo suyo haya "sido el primero que en este nuevo mundo "imprimiese, y cosa tan devota como la "Escala espiritual de San Juan Climaco."

Being in the house of the novices, he did a thing, which, being first done by him in this country, was enough to give him fame, if he had not otherwise gained it, as he has gained it, by being what he was. The first book which in this new world was written, and the first thing in which the art of printing was employed in this land was his work. There was usually given to the novices a book of St. John Climacus, and as it did not exist in our language, [en romance] he was ordered to translate it from the Latin. He did it with quickness and elegance, for he was a good Latin and Spanish scholar: and his book was the first which was printed by Juan Pablos, the first printer who came to this country. It shows well the devotion of [the Province of] San Domingo, of Mexico, that one of her sons was the first who printed in this New World, and that he printed so devout a work as the "Spiritual Ladder" of St. John Climacus.

The next writer who refers to this early production of Climacus is Fr. Alonzo Fernandez, in his "*Historia Eclesiastica de nuestrostiempos.*" Toledo, 1611, folio. Speaking of Fr. Juan de Estrada, (page 122) he says: "Este padre imprimio la tra-"duccion que hizo de San Juan Climaco, "muy provechosa, etc. Este fue el primero "libro que se imprimio, en Mexico, y fue "año de mil y quinientos y treinta y cinco."

"This Father printed the translation which

he made of St. John Climacus very profitable, etc. This was the first book printed in Mexico, and it was in the year 1535."

The next authority is found in the "Teatro Eclesiastico de la primitiva Iglesia de las Indias Occidentales," by Gil Gonzales Davila, Madrid, 1649, folio, page 23. He says "En el año de mil y quinien-
" tos y treinta y dos el Virey D. Antonio
" de Mendoza llevo la imprenta á Mexico.
" El primer impresor fué Juan Pablos: y el
" primer libro que se imprimió en el Nuevo
" Mundo, fué el que escribió S. Juan Cli-
" maco con el titulo de *Escala espiritual*
" *para llegar al cielo*, traducido del latin al
" castellano, por el V. P. Fr. Juan de la
" Magdalena, religioso dominico."

"In the year 1532, the Viceroy D. Antonio de Mendoza carried printing to Mexico. The first printer was Juan Pablos, and the first book printed in the New World was that written by St. John Climacus entitled "Spiritual Ladder to ascend to Heaven." Translated from the Latin into the Castilian by the ven. F. Fr. Juan de la Magdelena, Dominican Religious."

These three writers who refer to the "translations of the Spiritual Ladder," of Climacus agree except in the date. They all state that it was the first book printed in Mexico; and two of them add that Juan Pablos was the printer. Davila, the last author mentioned, says the translation was made by Juan de la Magdalena, while Padilla and Fernandez say Juan de Estrada was the translator. These names refer to the same person, "Magdalena, being the cloister name of Estrada.[1] The date of 1532 given by Gonzales Davila is evidently wrong. He says Mendoza carried printing to Mexico in 1532; whereas it is a well known fact that Mendoza was appointed viceroy in April 1535, and did not arrive in Mexico until the middle of October, of the same year. (See *Dic. Universal de Hist. y de Geog. Tom. V. p.* 240, *Art. Mendoza.* Brunet notices the same discrepancy in the date of Mendoza's arrival. He does not however refer to the work of Fernandez, and says the epoch of the introduction of printing in the New World remains to be fixed. The true date of Mendoza's arrival in Mexico being 1535, the date corresponds with that given by Alonzo Fernandez for the introduction of printing, and with the time when Estrada made his profession after one year's novitiate, during which time he is said to have made his translation.

It seems that no copy of the *Spiritual Ladder* has ever been seen in recent times, and the quoted testimonials are the only ones yet found, which refer to it. The disappearance of this book in more than three hundred years after its publication is by no means surprising, for a work of its kind, which, as Mr. Icazbalceta remarks, being intended for the use of the novices, but a small number was probably printed. These, perhaps, were never circulated outside the convent, but used up as school books generally are, sooner than any other class.

D. Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, of the city of Mexico, has carefully examined the subject of Mexican Typography, and published the results in an elaborate article in the "Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografia." Tom. V. Mexico. 1854. Folio. Page 961. This learned writer gives a list of books printed in Mexico prior to 1600, and the places where copies still exist. We quote the titles of those printed before the year 1544, the date of the "Doctrina Christiana" hitherto supposed to be the first book printed in America.*

1. "Manual de Adultos," of which only the last leaves have been saved, bearing the following termination: "Imprimiose este Manual de Adultos en la gran ciudad de Mexico par mandado de los Rev. Señores Obispos de la Nueva España y á sus expensas: en casa de Juan Cromberger. Año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesu Christo de mill y quinientos y quarenta. A xiij dias del mes de Deziembre." 4to. *Gothic Letter.*†.

[1] See *Davila Padilla*, p. 542, also *Antonio Bibliotheca Nova*, Tom, 1, p. 685. Both in speaking of Estrada say, "Estrada *alias* Magdalena."

* For a note on this book and its claim to being the first book printed in America, see *Rich's Bibliotheca Americana.*

† We regret that we cannot give the number of pages in these several books named, as they are not stated in the work from which we quote.

The above description was furnished Señor Icazbalceta by D. Francisco Gonzalez de Vera, of Madrid.

2. "Relacion del espantable terremoto, que agora nuevamenta ha acontecido en la cibdad de Guatemala: es cosa de grande admiracion y de grande ejemplo para que todos nos emendemos de nuestros pecados y estemos aprescividos para quando Dios fuere servido de nos llamar." *At the end* "Fué impresa en la gran ciudad de Mexico en casa de Juan Cromberger año mill y quinientos y quarenta y uno." 4to. 4 leaves. *Gothic letter.* [1541.]

Description furnished by Don Francisco Gonzalez de Vera of Madrid.

3. "Doctrina breve muy provechosa de las cosas que pertenecen á la fe catholica y a nuestra cristiandad en estilo llano para comun inteligencia. Compuesto per el Rev. P. don fray Juan Zumarraga, primer obispo de Mexico, del consejo de su magestad. Impressa en la misma ciudad de Mexico por su mandado y á su costa. Año de Mdxliij. [1543] 4 to. *Gothic Letter.*

In the possession of Senor Icazbalceta, of Mexico.

4. "Este es un compendio breve que tracta de la manera de como se han de hazer las processiones: compuesto per Dionisio Richel cartuxano: que esta en latin en la primera parte de sus preciosos opusculos: romanzado para comun utilidad."

At the end: "Se imprimió en esta gran ciudad de Tenuchtitlan Mexico de esta nueva España por mandado del muy reverendo señor don Fray Juan Zumarraga: primer obispo de la misma ciudad....En casa de Juan Cromberger. Ano de M.D.xliiij." [1544] 4 to. *Gothic Letter.*

In the possession of Senor Icazbalceta, of Mexico.

5. "Este es un compendio" etc. (the same as the previous work). At the end, "Aqui se acaba este breve compendio de Dionysio cartuxano: con la adicion de los argumentos con sus respuestas, etc., que tracta de lo que es mandado y vedado en las processiones: en especial en la de Corpus Christi, por cuya causa se romanzo. Impresso en Mexico per mandado de s. obispo don fray Juan Zumarraga: en casa de Juan Cromberger 4 to. *Gothic Letter.*

In the Library of the Convent de San Cosme. An edition, Mr. Icazbalceta says, very different and fuller than the one previously mentioned. Mr. I. does not give the date of this work, but from his placing it with the publications of 1544, this very careful and reliable author, doubtless, had authority in the book itself for so doing.

6. "Tripartito del Christianissimo y consolatorio doctor Juan Gerson de doctrina Christiana: a cualquiera muy provechosa. Traduzido de latin en lengua Castellana para el bien de muchos necessario. Impresso en Mexico: en casa de Juan Cromberger. Por mandado y á costa del R. S. Obispo de la misma ciudad F. Juan Zumarraga. Revisto y examinado por sa mandado. Ano de M.D.xliiij." [1544] 4 to. *Gothic Letter.*

In the possession of Senor Icazbalceta.

7. "Doctrina Christiana para instrucion é informacion de los Indios, per manera de hystoria. Compuesta per el muy reverendo padre fray Pedro de Cordova, de buena memoria primero fundador de la orden de los Predicadores en los yslas del mar Oceano: y por otros religiosos doctos de la misma orden.....La qual fue impressa en Mexico per mandado del muy R. S. don fray Juan Zumarraga primer Obispo desta ciudad: del consejo de sa Majestad &c. y a su costa. Ano de M.dxliiij." [1544.]

At the end: "Impressa en la grande y mas leal ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Juan Cromberger: que santa gloria aya a costa del dicho señor obispo." etc. Acabose de imprimir Ano de M.d.xliiij." [1544] 4 to. *Gothic Letter.*

Copies are in the possession of Senor Icazbalceta, of Mexico, and of Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I.

The same doubt which exists as to the first printed book, exists also in regard to the first printer. In 1540, we find a book, the "Manual de Adultos," before referred to, issued from the press of Juan Cromberger, in the city of Mexico. This Cromberger was a celebrated printer in Seville. Other known works bear his imprint with the dates of 1541 and 1544 in Mexico.

Before and during these same years, books bearing Cromberger's imprint at Seville also appeared, several of them (for example the "Onzeno de Amadis," 1546, and as early as 1541, Sepulveda's "Dialogo, llamado Democrates") followed by a remark indicating that he was deceased, viz: que santa gloria haye" and "difunto que Dios haya." The printing may have been carried on by his family after his death, as was often the case with eminent printers. The *Regla Christiana breve*, printed in Mexico in 1547, has no printer's name; while the *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Espanola y Mexicana*," printed in 1550, bears the name of Juan Pablos as printer, the same one who is said to have printed the *Escala Espiritual*, and who calls himself the first printer in the new world, at the end of a book printed by him in Mexico, in 1556, folio, *Gothic Letter*, entitled "Constitutiones del arzobispado y provincia de la muy insigne y muy leal ciudad de Tenuchtitlan Mexico, de la Nueva Espana."

Mr. Icazbalceta, in his article before referred to, from which we have quoted these titles, makes a very happy conjecture by which the apparent contradiction seems removed. He suggests that Juan Pablos may have been at Seville in the employ of Cromberger, who was charged by Mendoza with the establishment of a printing press in the city of Mexico, and who sent Juan Pablos over to conduct the business in the name and for the benefit of his master. That after the death of Cromberger, Pablos became the owner of the establishment, and was in this way, although not the first owner of a printing press, nevertheless entitled to the honor of calling himself the first printer in Mexico.

Although we know of no book with a date as early as that attributed to the work of Climacus, it remains for us to note two other works of this period which we find mentioned. Gil Gonzales Davila, already quoted, says on page 7 of his *Theatro Ec-* "*clesiastico*, "El primer Catechismo que se "imprimio en Lengua Mexicana, para en- "señança de los Indios le escrivio el M. F. "Juan Ramires, Religioso Dominico, en el "año 1537, que despues fué dignissimo "Obispo de la Santa Iglesia de Guatemala."

Nicholas Antonio, vol. 1, p. 765, Madrid ed., mentions only as written by Juan Ramirez "Advertencia sobre el servicio personal," etc., and "Campo Florido, ejemplos para exhortar a la virtud," etc. *Alonzo Fernandes*, in his *Historia Ecclesiastica de Nuestros Tiempos*. Toledo 1611, folio; where he speaks of the Dominicans who had written and printed religious books for the instruction of the Indians, mentions F. Juan Ramirez having written "Un libro copiosissimo de ejemplos para exhortar a toda vertud," etc. *Fr: Augustin Davila Padilla*, before cited, mentions only the "Exemplos para exhortar," etc.

Antonio de Leon does not mention our author, but Don Antonio de Alcedo y Bexarano, in his "*Biblioteca Americana*," 1807, Ms. 2 vols. folio (copy in the possession of Mr. John Carter Brown,) attributes to him the following: "Catecismo en lengua Mexicana para instruir à los Indios en la Religion Christiana," Mexico, 1594. 4to.

The actual existence of this catechism of Ramirez we find no where shown. Gonzales Davila's assertion that it was the first catechism printed in the Mexican language, and the date of 1537 given by the same on page 7, does not interfere with his statement on page 23, as already quoted. We have seen that the date of 1532 has to be changed to 1535, when, according to his assertion, printing was introduced into the new world. The year given by Alcedo may be either a mistake, or it may refer to a later edition.

There is yet another statement about a pretended first print of the Mexican press. C. Falkenstein, in his "*Geschichte der Buch-druckerkunst*," Leipzig, 1540, 4to. p. 329, says that "Girolamo Paolo Lombardo of Brescia, had been called by the Viceroy Mendoza to Mexico, in order to print the "ordinationes legumque collectiones pro convento juridico Mexicano," and that this work, a folio, published in 1549, may be considered as the first American print. He names "Gonzales" for authority; and part of his quotation answers perfectly to the above extract from Gonzales Davila. But we have not found the given title, year and

size in the "Theatro eclesiastico," nor any other reference to such a work. Antonio de Leon, in his "Epitome" says, that the Licenciado Antonio Maldonado was the first to undertake a "Repertorio de las Cedulas, provisiones, y ordenanças Reales, for which work he was authorized by a royal decree issued in the year 1556. It is not known that he ever finished it. Antonio de Leon further says, Dr. Vasco de Puga carried out the same plan in his work entitled "Provisiones, Cedulas, Instrucciones de su Majestad," etc. Mexico; en casa de Pedro Ocharte, 1563. Folio. Black letter. This book exists, but neither in the royal decree ordering the viceroy to have such a collection made, nor in the author's preface is found any indication that an earlier work of the same character was known at the time. Nicholas Antonio does not furnish any additional light as to the first law collections of New Spain. He did not even know of the "Cedulario" of Puga.

BOOKS OF CHARLES LAMB'S LIBRARY IN AMERICA.

The interesting volume of Charles Lamb's hitherto uncollected writings which has just been published,† for which we are indebted to the taste and diligence of a gentleman of Boston, Mr. J. E. Babson, recalls the sale of a portion of Lamb's library in New York some years ago, a notice of which may afford a few valuable additional memoranda of the quaint humorist. Lamb was so peculiar and fastidious a lover of books that a list of his favorite well-thumbed volumes becomes no unimportant chapter of his mental history. The books alluded to were procured from his executor in London by Mr. Charles Welford, of the well known bookselling firm Bartlett and Welford, and brought by him to New York, where they were offered for sale early in 1848. They were, of course, eagerly sought for by the admirers of "Elia," and were rapidly disposed of. Eighteen lots, the remainder of the sixty or more volumes brought over, were sold by John Keese at his auction room in November of the year just mentioned, producing, as we learn, from an article in the *Literary World* of that date, one hundred and twenty-two dollars. A volume of the poet Drayton's Works was sold at the auction for twenty-eight dollars. Among these books were several with ample and striking annotations by Coleridge. Most of them, we believe, were purchased by Mr. George T. Strong of New York.

An excellent *Catalogue Raisonnée* of the whole collection was prepared by Mr. Welford and printed in the *Literary World*. A few copies were struck off on a separate sheet. As it would not now be easy to procure one of these, we have thought a reprint of the catalogue might be welcomed by many of the readers of the Historical Magazine.

Catalogue | of | Charles Lamb's Library, | for sale by | Bartlett & Welford, | Booksellers and Importers, 7 Astor House, New York.

"And you, my midnight darlings, my folios, must I part with the intense delight of having you (huge armfuls) in my embrace; must knowledge come to me, if it come at all, by some awkward experiment of intuition, and no longer by this familiar process of reading?"—ELIA.

During the long illness of Miss Lamb, the collection of books that had formed the solace and delight of her brother's life, met with neglect and partial dispersion among his friends; at her death the following volumes were selected from the mass as worthy of preservation, containing notes, &c., by the late possessor, and the remainder destroyed—so that no other such opportunity *can* offer to the admirers of C. Lamb, for securing a memento of their favorite author. The notes, remarks, &c., referred to and quoted in inverted commas, in the following list, are warranted to be *all* in the autograph of Lamb (except when otherwise mentioned), and it will be seen that many of his most favorite works are there; no attempt has been made to re-clothe his "shivering folios;" they are precisely in the state in which he possessed and left them.

Auli Gellii, Noctes Atticæ, 24mo., Amst., Elz., 1651.

"This book was bought at Mr. J. Horne Tooke's sale, and the marginal references are from his pen."—*C. L.'s MS. Note.*

† "Eliana" &c. Hurd and Houghton, New York.

Art of Living in London (*The*), A Poem, 12mo., Lond., 1805.

With long MS. note on the author, Mr. Wm. Cooke. "Goldsmith gave the title to the *Art* and revised it all, from Jacky Taylor," and other notes and remarks MS.

Bourne (*V.*), Poemata, Latine, partim reddita, partim scripta, 12mo., Lond., 1750.

With several Latin poetical extracts, &c., on the fly leaves, and an original Latin poem of six lines, "*Suum Cuique*," signed C. L. printed in Talfourd's Life; "the only Latin verse I have made for forty years." "From thence I turned to V. Bourne. What a sweet, unpretending, pretty mannered, matterful creature. Bless him! Latin wasn't good enough for him. Why wasn't he content with the language which Gay and Prior wrote in."—*Letter to Southey*, 1815.

Burney (*James*), Essay on the Game of Whist, 12mo., Lond., 1821.

"Martin Charles Burney, from the author" (the M. B. of Elia).

Bacon's (*Lord*), Works, small 4to., Lond., 1629.

"This book contains Advancement of Learning (1st edition, 1629), and Essays by Lord Bacon."—*MS. Note.*

Cities Great Concern (*The*), A Question of Hônor and Arms, whether Apprentiship extinguisheth Gentry, 18mo., Lond., 1674.

"This treatise was written by John Philpot, Somerset Herald, died 1645," and MS. copy of title page on fly leaf.

Cleaveland (*J.*), Poems, Orations, and Epistles, and others of his Genuine, Incomparable Pieces, 1st edit., 12mo., Lond., 1662.

MS. notice of the author from Fuller's Worthies.

Cleaveland (*J.*), Poems, Orations, and Epistles, and other of his Genuine, Incomparable Pieces, 12mo., Lond., 1668.

MS. notes and additional poems.

Chaucer (*Jeffrey*), The works of our Ancient and Learned English Poet, and Lidgate's Story of Thebes, Speght's Edition, folio, Lond., 1598, Black-Letter, good sound copy.

MS. notes and extracts on the fly leaves. "I have not a black-letter book amongst mine, old Chaucer excepted"—*Letter to Ainsworth*, 1823.

Cowley (*A.*), The Works of, complete, folio, Lond., 1693.

Three folio pages of additions and extracts, marginal corrections, MS.

Dunciad (*The*), Variorum, 8vo., Lond., 1729.

"This book contains the Dunciad as at first written, with Theobald for hero, and the Art of Politics, in imitation of Hor. Art. Poet."

Dennis (*Mr.*), Original Letters, Familiar, Moral, and Critical, by, 8vo., Lond., 1726.

MS. notes and additions.

Drayton (*Michael*), The Works of, containing Poly Olbion, The Barons' War, England's Heroical Epistles, &c., 1 vol. large folio, best Edition, Lond., 1748.

The blank leaves are literally crowded with illustrative extracts from Elizabethan authors additional poems, &c., including the whole of Skelton's Philip Sparrow, in C. Lamb's "most clerkly" hand writing.

Euripidis Tragœdiarum, interp. Lat., 8vo., Oxonii, 1821.

"C. & M. Lamb from H. & F. Cary," on fly leaf, and a few marginal corrections of the text in C. Lamb's hand.

Edwards (*Jonathan*), 8vo.

"Edwards on Free Will, and Priestly on Necessity, are bound together in this volume." *MS. Note.*

"Priestly, whom I sin in almost adoring." —*Letter to Coleridge*, 1797.

Fulke Greville (Lord Brooke), Certain Learned and Elegant Works of, written in his Youth, and Familiar Exercise with Sir Philip Sidney containing Treatise of Humane Learning, of warres, Tragedie of Alaham, &c., &c., small fol., Lond., 1633.

Long extracts relative to Ld. Brooke, marginal corrections, and note on the suppression of one of his works.

"Whether we look into his plays or his most passionate love poems, we find all frozen and made rigid with intellect."—*Dramatic Specimens.*

Guardian (*The*), vol. 1, 24mo., London, 1750; vol. 2, 12mo., London, 1734.

In vol. 1 are the autographs. "John Lamb, 1756," "Charles Lamb," in a child's and an older hand. This set, of which the first volume had belonged to his father, and the second was picked up at some stall, was Chas. Lamb's only copy of "The Guardian."

Hudibras, in three parts, with Annotations. 12mo., London, 1726.

On the Title, "Mr. John Lamb," and various marginal corrections, &c., in his son's hand.

Hymen's Præludia; or, Love's Masterpiece, that so much admired Romance of Cleopatra, translated by R. Loveday. Folio, London, 1698.

MS. note on title.

Johnson's (Ben) Works complete in 1 vol. folio. London, 1692.

The blank leaves, margins, &c., are filled with extracts from the old dramatists and early English Writers, with additional Poems, corrections of the Text, &c., in Charles Lamb's early hand-writing, forming a most curious and valuable memento of his favorite studies.

Lucan's Pharsalia; or, the Civil Wars of Rome. Englished by Thomas May. With continuation to the death of Julius Cæsar, 12mo., London, 1635.

Bears marks of careful reading, with the favorite passages and epithets underscored.

More (Dr. Henry), Philosophical Poems, Platonic Song of the Soul, &c., 12mo., Cambridge, 1647.

Fine copy, gilt edges, with additional Poems and few MS. notes and corrections.

More (Dr. Henry), Collection of the Philosophical Writings of, folio, London, 1712.

On fly leaf, "Mr. Lamb, 20 Russell street, Covent Garden, corner of Bow street;" "in the autumn of this year (1817) he and his sister removed to lodgings in Russell street, Covent Garden, delightfully situate between the two great Theatres."—*Talfourd's Life.* See Letter to Miss Wordsworth, Nov. 21, 1817, in do.

More (Dr. Henry), Explanation of the Grand Mystery of Godliness, folio, London, 1660.

"Lamb, Colebrook Cottage, end of Colebrook Terrace, left hand," apparently a direction for the delivery of the book, written inside.

Minor Poets, The Works of, vol. 1, 12mo., London, 1749.

"Wentworth, Lord Roscommon, Charles, Earl of Dorset, Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Garth." MS. note on fly leaf.

Miscellanies, in one vol. 8vo., containing five Tracts.

"This volume contains Antonio: a Tragedy by Wm. Godwin; Remorse: a Tragedy, by S. T. C.; Antiquity; a Farce, by (Baron) Field," &c,, MS. list of Contents. Outside the cover is written, "The Remainder of Christ's Hospital,—return the volume when done with. C. L. for L. Hunt, Esq."

Miscellany Letters, Collection of, selected out of Mist's Weekly Journal, 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1722.

On the cover of vol. 1 is a curious list of Lamb's friends and acquaintances with their address as "Godwin, 44 GowerPlace;" Fenwick" (the Bigod of Elia.) "Bond street, New York, and Niagara, Upper Canada, Talfourd, Moxon," &c.

Newcastle (Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of), Works, 1 vol. folio, Lond., 1664.

"This volume contains, besides Philosophical Letters, The Life of the Duke of Newcastle by the Duchess." MS. note. Such a book, for instance, as the Life of the Duke of Newcastle by his Duchess,—no casket is rich enough, no casing sufficiently durable to honor and keep safe such a jewel."—*Elia.*

Newcastle (Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of), The World's Olio, written by the Thrice noble historian and most excellent Princess, the Duchess of Newcastle, folio, Lond., 1671.

Bears marks of careful reading, with many Marginal MS. notes, comments, &c.,

Newcastle (Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of), Nature's Pictures, drawn by Fancies Pencil, the Duchess of Newcastle,—her Excellency's Comical Tales in Verse,—do. do. in Prose, Lond., folio, 1656.

MS. marginal notes and corrections.

Osborne (Francis), The Works of, Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth and King James, &c., 8vo., Lond., 1689.

Few MS. references, &c.,

Old Plays, A Collection of rare old quarto Plays; original editions, by Nat. Lee, Shadwell, Settle, Mrs. Behn, Tom Durfey, Crowne, &c., 11 in No., bound in 1 vol. 4to.

MS. list of contents.

Old Plays, A Collection of rare old quarto Plays: original editions, by Wycherley, Dryden, Shadwell, &c., with Dryden's Essay on Dramatic Poetry, 12 plays in 1 vol. 4to.

MS. List of contents.

Old Plays, the Works of, by Vanbrugh,

Farquhar, Settle, &c., and curious Tracts by A. Marvell, C. Cotton, Motteux, &c., 1 vol. 4to.

15 Tracts, with MS. List of Contents.

Old Plays, the Works of, contain "The Duchess of Marly," by John Webster (with numerous marginal corrections; no doubt the copy used for the Dramatic Specimens"). The Rehearsal of the Duke of Buckingham, and others by Etheridge, Otway, Wycherley, &c., 1 vol. 4to.

MS. Contents.

Poetical Tracts, original 4to. Editions, Mason's English Garden, 1772, View of Covent Garden Theatre, *curious plate*, The Theatres, ditto, 1772. 1 vol. 4to.

MS. List of Contents, 7 Tracts.

Poetical Tracts, 1 vol. 8vo. Poems by Charles Lloyd, 1795; Lines on the Fast by ditto, 1799; "*Charles Lloyd to Charles:*" Coleridge's France; Fears in Solitude, &c.; Wordsworth's Descriptive Sketches, &c. *All original editions.*

Full of corrections and variations of the Text, MS. Contents, &c., by C. L.

Prior (*M.*), Miscellaneous Works of, 8vo., London, 1740.

Numerous MS. Additions, Extracts, &c.

Plays. 1 vol. 8vo.

"This Book contains Wallenstein, a drama, in two parts, translated by S. T. Coleridge, from Schiller, Plays by Joanna Baillie." MS. notes.

Philips (*Mrs. Katharine*), The Poems of, the Matchless Orinda, folio, London, 1678.

MS. critical note and emendations. &c.,

Relation of the Fearfull Estate of Francis Spira. 12mo.

"This Book was written by one Springer, a lawyer." MS. note.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ. A Collection of Lives, Letters, Poems, and Characters (by Sir Henry Wotton, Dr. Donne, &c.), edited by Izaacke Walton. Best edition. 8vo., London, 1672.

Additional Poems by Wotton, and few notes, MS.

Richardson (*John*), Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost. 8vo., London, 1734.

MS. Notes and Extracts, on the Fly Leaves.

Review of the Text of the Twelve Books of Milton's Paradise Lost, in which Dr. Bentley's emendations are considered. 8vo., London, 1733.

"By Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester." MS. note.

Shakspeare's Poems. Venus and Adonis, Tarquin and Lucrece, &c. 12mo., London, 1724.

With several pages of poetical extracts, Poems ascribed to Shakspeare, &c., and frequent marginal corrections of the Text, references, &c., as The Amorous Epistle of Helen to Paris. "By Thomas Heywood (not Sh.)" &c.

Spectator (*The*), Vol. 9th and last. 4th edition, *rare*. 12mo., London, 1724.

"By Wm. Bond, associate with Aaron Hill in the Plain Dealer." MS. note.

Swift's Works, Vol. 5, 12mo., Dublin, 1759.

Six pages of Poetical Extracts on the fly leaves, margin, &c.

Suckling (*Sir John*), Fragmenta Aurea. A Collection of the incomparable pieces of, 8vo., London, 1646.

MSS. Extracts from Aubrey's Lives, notes, &c.

Sewel (*Wm.*), The History of the Rise and Progress of the people called Quakers, folio, London, 1722.

MS. references, &c., on fly leaf. "Reader, if you are not acquainted with it, I would recommend to you above all Church Narratives to read Sewel's History of the Quakers."—*Elia.*

Tryon (*Thos.*), of the Knowledge of a Man's Self. 8vo.

Curious MS. Account of the Author of this singular work.

Tale of a Tub (*The*), and Battle of the Books. 8vo., London, 1710.

Few MS. marginal Notes.

Tracts, Miscellaneous, bound in 1 vol. 8vo. The Spleen, by Mr. Matthew Green, 1737, Dissertation on the Inlets to Human Knowledge, 1739, The Uncertainty of Physic, 1739, &c.

MS. List of Contents.

Tracts, Miscellaneous, 11 curious Tracts. The Clouds of Aristophanes, translated

by J. White and 10 others, *rare*, with MS. List of Contents. 1 vol. 8vo.

Tracts, Miscellaneous, 1 thick volume, 12mo, Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures, and Poetical and Historical Inventions, by William Blake. 1809. Lord Rochester's Poems, Lady Winchelsea's Poems, C. Lamb's Confessions of a Drunkard, with Corrections, &c., Southey's Wat Tyler, &c.

12 Tracts, with MS. List of Contents.

Waller (*Mr.*), The Second Part of his Poems, containing his alterations of the Maid's Tragedy, &c., 8vo., London, 1690.

Additional Poems, and Notes in MS.

BOOKS

WITH NOTES BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

"Reader, lend thy books, but let it be to such a one as S. T. C., he will return them (generally anticipating the time appointed) with usury, enriched with annotations tripling their value."—ELIA.

Buncle (*John*), *the Life of*. By Thomas Amory. 8vo., London.

With very curious and characteristic introductory critical Note by Coleridge, and marginal corrections throughout.

Donne (*John*), *Dean of St. Paul's, Poems by*, 12mo., London, 1669.

The blank leaves and margins full of curious and valuable critical and illustrative notes, written while reading the Poems, most characteristic of Coleridge, including an original Epigrammatic Poem by him, &c., &c. At the end is—"I shall die soon, my dear Charles Lamb, and then you will not be vexed that I have be-scribbled your book. S. T. C., 2d May, 1811."

God's Revenge against the crying and execrable sin of Murder. In 30 several Tragical Histories. By John Reynolds. Folio, cuts, London, 1651.

With very long and curious critical metaphysical notes by Coleridge, characterising the book of "honest Murthereo-Maniacal John Reynolds," in another he says, "O what a beautiful concordia discordantium is an unthinking good man's soul.

History (*The*) *of Philip de Commines*, Knight, Lord of Argentan. Translated, folio, Lond., 1674.

With interesting MS. notes by Charles Lamb, at the commencement, and "Memorabilia," by Coleridge at the end, on the free towns and republics of the Middle Ages, &c.

Petvin (*Rev. John*). Letters concerning the Mind, with a Sketch of Universal Arithmetic, &c., 8vo., London, 1750.

Full of the most curious philosophic and abstruse notes and remarks by Coleridge, written in pencil, during his perusal of the book, and dated Oxford, October 19, 1820.

N. B. The Notes, &c., by Coleridge mentioned above, are *entirely unpublished*, and were entirely unknown to the Editors of his Literary Remains, to which they would form an important addition.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, (PA.), RESOLUTIONS, IN 1774.

"Agreeable to notice for that purpose, given to the freeholders and freemen of the county of Northampton, qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, a very respectable number of them met at the court house in Easton, in the said county, on the 21st day of December, Anno 1774, when George Taylor, Peter Kachline and Henry Hooker, Esquires, were nominated judges of the election, for a committee of observation and inspection, conformable to the eleventh article of the Association of the Continental Congress, and recommended by the general assembly of this Province.

The late county committee approving and resigning their authority, received the public thanks of the county for their services.

The election of a new general committee of observation for the county was then proceeded in, and the following persons were duly chosen, viz: Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, Michael Messinger, Melchior Hay, George Taylor, John Hays, Jun., John Okely, Anthony Larch, Jacob Morry, John Wetzel, Andrew Engelman, John Greesemer, Henry Kooken, David Deshler, Casper Doll, Joseph Gaston, Philip Droom, Yost Dreisbach, Daniel, Knows, Thomas Everet, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas

Kern, George Gilbert, Abraham Smith, Abraham Miller, Nicholas Dupui, Senr., Manuel Gonsales and Abraham Westbrook, being nearly one for each township.

The committee then chose the following gentlemen as a standing committee of correspondence for this county, viz: George Taylor, Peter Kachline, Lewis Gordon, Jacob Arndt, John Okely, and Henry Hooker, Esqrs. Having also chosen Lewis Gordon, Esqr., for their treasurer, and Robert Traill for their clerk, they adjourned to Monday the 9th of January next, in order to take into their further consideration such matters as relate to the important trust reposed in them.

At a meeting of the majority of the committee of this county, held at Easton the 9th day of January, 1775, present Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, Henry Hooker, John Okely, Melchior Hay, Anthony Larch, Jacob Morry, John Wetzel, Andrew Engelman, John Greesemer, David Deshler, Casper Doll, Yost Driesbach, Daniel Knows, Thomas Everet, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, and Abraham Miller—

The committee then chose the following persons to represent this county in the Provincial convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on Monday the 23d day of January instant, in pursuance of a letter now laid before them, from the committee of correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, viz: George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, and John Okely, Esquires.

It is unanimously agreed, that the said delegates above chosen, do concur with the other delegates of their sister back counties, viz: Berks, Lancaster, Cumberland, York, &c., in all things, at the said convention.

At a meeting of a majority of the committee of correspondence for this county, held at Easton, on Saturday the 6th day of May, Anno 1775, present, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, and John Okely, Esquires.

In consequence of a letter from the committee of correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, bearing date the 13th April last, to this committee, this meeting was held, and the matter recommended in the said letter opened with great precision and clearness, which made a deep impression on the audience; it was unanimously resolved, that the several townships in this county should associate and form themselves into companies, choose their proper officers, and provide for each man one good firelock, one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a sufficient quantity, flints, and cartridge box; and that a general meeting of the whole county committee should be held at Easton, on Monday the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make report thereof to this committee, how far they had succeeded in putting the said resolves in execution. And it is ordered that the clerk write letters to the several committee men of the respective townships giving them notice of the said resolves, and recommending to them the same mode of proceeding accordingly.

This committee then wrote an answer to the above mentioned letter, and sent the same by Mr. Towers the next day, a copy whereof is filed.

At a general meeting, as well of the committee of correspondence, as of the committee of the respective townships within the county of Northampton, held at the court house in Easton, Monday the 22d day of May, Anno 1775—

It being evident to this committee, that the British Ministry are fully determined and bent upon the total extinction and utter destruction of American Liberty, to avert, therefore, as much as possible the being reduced to so abject a degree of slavery, it is unanimously resolved, viz:

1. That this committee will abide by and carry into execution all such measures as the continental congress shall in their wisdom, from time to time, adopt for the preservation of American liberty.

2. That the association for our mutual preservation and security now forming in this county, be earnestly recommended to all the Freemen therein, and that they provide themselves immediately with all necessary arms and ammunition, and mus-

ter as often as possible, to make themselves expert in the military art.

3. That no powder be expended except upon urgent occasions, and that all storekeepers be forbidden to sell or dispose of any arms or ammunition without the consent or approbation of one or more of this committee.

4. That whereas some who tho' willing and desirous to learn the manual exercise, are yet unprovided with arms, &c., it is therefore resolved, that the standing committee shall apply to the Justices' Grand Jury and board of commissioners to supply such deficiencies.

5. That these resolves be published in the English and German newspapers.

Upon motion, the following question was put and carried unanimously, viz: whether such township or any part of them, who shall refuse to agree to the general association of this county, shall not be considered as enemies to the country, and all dealings and commerce whatsoever be forborn with them, unless they do agree to act in concert with this county in general, by the 20th day of June next—to which time this committee adjourned.

Easton, October 2d, 1775, the several townships in this county, made return this day of the several persons hereunder named, as their respective committee men:

Easton—Lewis Gordon; Williams Township—Abraham Arndt; Forks—Thomas Sillyman; Bethlehem—Henry Lawall; Lower Saucon—Christopher Wagner and John Beil; Upper Saucon—Jacob Morry; Salisburry—David Deshler and Peter Rhoads; Whitehall—John Greesemer; Maccougie—John Wetzel; Upper Milford—Andrew Engelman; Weisenburgh—Daniel Knows; Lowhill—John Hartman; Lynn—Thomas Everet; Heidelbergh—John Hansacker; Towamensing—John Solt; Penn—George Gilbert; Allentownship—Neigal Gray; Lehigh—Peter Anthony; Moor—William Beck; Plainfield—Jacob Hubler; Mount Bethel—Benjamin Depue; Chestnuthill—Godfrey Greenwych; Hamilton—Robert Levers; Lower Smithfield—Nicholas Depue; Delaware—Jacobus Vangardas; Upper Smithfield—James Vanoken.

The said committee then made choice of the following persons as a committee of correspondence, viz: Lewis Gordon, Christopher Wagner, Jacob Morry, Thomas Sillyman, and Henry Lawall, and resolved, that any three of them may do business.

At a meeting of a majority of the committee, and a majority of the several officers within this county, held at Easton, the 3d day of October, Anno 1775, the county was divided into Districts or Battalions as follows:—Easton, Williamstown, Lower Saucon, Forks, Bethlehem, Plainfield, and Capt. Nealson's company from Mount Bethel—First Battalion—Peter Kachline, Colonel.

Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Maccougie, Salisbury, Whitehall, Lowhill, Heidelberg, Weisenburgh, Lynn and Penn. Second Battalion, Henry Geiger, Colonel.

Allentownship, Leheigh, Moor, Towamensing and Chestnuthill. Third Battalion, Yost Dreisbach, Colonel.

The two uppermost Companies from Mount Bethel, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware, and Upper Smithfield. Fourth Battalion, Jacob Strowd, Colonel.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, held at Easton the 1st day of March, 1776, present Lewis Gordon, Chairman; Christopher Wagner, Jacob Morry, Thomas Sillyman and Henry Lawall.

(The transactions at this meeting are not recorded).

Account of money borrowed out of the County stock to be repaid by the Continental Congress.

1775.

		£	s.	d.
June 22.	An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Capt. Miller, recruiting officer, towards raising half a Company of riflemen.....	30	0	0
" 27.	An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Thomas Craig for the purpose aforesaid....	30	0	0
" 30.	An order was drawn by the Committee of Corres-			

pondence in favor of Captain Miller for the purpose aforesaid..... 45 0 0

July 7. An order was drawn in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller, by Mr. Gordon, for the purpose aforesaid..... 30 0 0

" 10. An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller for the above purpose..... 50 0 0

" 14. An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller for the purpose aforesaid... 30 0 0

" 15. An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller for the purpose aforesaid.... 25 0 0

" 21. An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller for the purpose aforesaid.... 25 0 0

" 25. An order was drawn by Mr. Gordon in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller for the purpose aforesaid.... 50 0 0

At a meeting of the General Committee of the County of Northampton, held at Easton the 30th day of May, Anno 1776, present the following members being newly elected: for

Easton, Abraham Berlin; Williamstown, Joseph Richards; Forks, Cornelius Weygandt; Bethlehem, Jonas Hartzel and George Beck; Lower Saucon, Jesse Jones and Adam Kubert; Upper Saucon, George Blank and Jacob Morry; Salisbury, David Deshler and John Gerhart; Whitehall, John Greesemer and Peter Kahler; Maccougie, John Wetzel, George Breinig and John Fogle; Upper Milford, Andrew Engelman, and Frederick Limbach; Weisenburgh, Daniel Knows; Lowhill, Abraham Kuerr, and George Knadler; Lynn, Thos. Everet, George Harmany and Anthony Opp; Heidelbergh, John Hantsacker and William Kern; Towamensing, John Solt; Penn, George Gilbert; Allentownship, Neigal Gray, Arthur Lattemore and Peter Beisel; Lehigh, Peter Anthony; Moor, William Beck; Plainfield, Robt. Matthias; Mount Bethel, Benjamin Dupie; Chestnuthill, Godfrey Greensway; Hamilton, Robert Levers; Lower Smithfield, Nicholas Dupui; Delaware, James Vangarden; Upper Smithfield, James Vanoken.

On motion, Robert Levers was appointed and seated in the chair. The Committee was informed that they had been called together in consequence of a letter from the Committee of Inspection and Observation of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia dated the 21st May instant, delivered the 26th instant to Lewis Gordon, Chairman, at present indisposed, by Mr. Frederick Kuhl and Mr. Christopher Ludwig, two of the members of the said Committee of Inspection. Moved that the said letter be read, and it was read accordingly. Moved, that the Resolve of Congress of the 15th instant be read, with the proceedings at the State House at Philadelphia the 20th instant, which were read accordingly.

Moved, That the Protest of divers of the inhabitants of this Province in behalf of themselves and others lately presented to the Honorable House of Assembly be read, and the same was read accordingly.

Moved, That the address and remonstrance of divers of the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia lately presented to the Assembly against the above Protest be read, which was read accordingly.

After having maturely considered the letter and papers above mentioned it was moved and Resolved, unanimously, a number of the Committee be nominated to meet Deputies from all the other Committees in the several counties in this province at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, in order to agree upon and direct the mode of electing members for a Provincial Convention and to determine upon the number of which the said Convention shall be composed, to be held at such time and place as the said Conference of Committees may appoint for the express purpose of forming and establishing a new Government under the authority of the People only, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order as well as

for the defence of their Lives, Liberties and Properties according to the express declaration of the honorable the Continental Congress preceding and immediately connected with the recommendation mentioned in their said Resolve.

On motion, resolved unanimously, that six members of the Committee be nominated for the above purpose.

On motion Resolved, that Robert Levers, John Wetzel, Nicholas Dupui, Neigal Gray, David Deshler and Benjamin Dupui, be a Committee appointed in behalf of this county to meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 18th of June next, the above-mentioned Conference of Committee for the express purpose aforesaid.

Upon complaint of Michael Ohl a letter was wrote to the Committee man of Heidelbergh township requesting him to apply to the member of said township and represent the injustice they do Mr. Ohl in withholding from him £18, which he, when Committee had advanced for the honor and credit of that township respecting the raising two riflemen, towards completing a Company, and at the same time directing him to acquaint the said inhabitants that it is the opinion of this Board, they ought immediately to satisfy Mr. Ohl in his said just demand.

The following members were appointed as a standing or Corresponding Committee, viz.: Lewis Gordon, Robert Levers, Jesse Jones, Abraham Berlin, Jonas Hartzel, Cornelius Weygandt, and Robert Matthias.

At the said meeting held 22nd May, 1775, John Hays, jr., is appointed committee man for Allen Township, George Gilbert, of Penn Township, is appointed committee man for said Township in the room of William Thomas, who refuses to serve.

At a meeting of a majority of the general committee of the county of Northampton, held at the Court House in Easton, on the 20th day of June, Anno, 1775.

A letter was presented and read from the delegates of this Province, now sitting in Congress, requesting that this county would immediately raise half a company of riflemen in order to go to Boston to the assistance of our brethren there.

On motion, it was resolved that half a company of riflemen be raised in this county accordingly.

Mr. Abraham Miller was chosen and appointed recruiting officer for the purpose aforesaid, with captain's pay from this day. Mr. Miller was asked by the committee, whether he would go upon actual service as a captain, if chosen by the company, he answered he would.

Jacob Miller and George Kribel, of Upper Milford township are appointed Committee men to assist Andrew Engelman, present committee man of said township.

William Beck is appointed as assistant committeeman to Philip Droom for Moor township.

Burghart Moser, of Lynn township, is appointed committee man to assist Thomas Everet, present committee man for said township.

At a meeting of a majority of the Committee of Correspondence for the county held at Easton the 29th day of June, Anno 1775, present George Taylor, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt and Henry Kooken, Esqs.

Resolved, That circular letters be sent to the several committee men of the respective townships desiring them to send out of every township two expert riflemen with their rifles, to enter into the company of riflemen now raising in this county.

The Committee appoint Mr. William Kromer as first lieutenant of the said company of riflemen; Mr. Charles Craig as second lieutenant and Mr. Samuel Craig as third lieutenant.

An order was drawn in favor of Mr. Abraham Miller, recruiting officer, for £45 towards raising the abovesaid company.

An order was drawn in favor of Robert Traill, Clerk to the Committee, for £3, in part of his wages, which money being allowed in another account by the Continental Congress, was returned by the said Robert to Harman Shnyder the County Treasurer.

At a meeting of the said Committee the 30th June, 1775, a letter was delivered by Mr. Thomas Craig from the Delegates of this Province now sitting in Congress, ac-

quainting this Committee that the Congress had thought proper that two additional Companies of riflemen should be raised in this Province; hoping that a full company will now be levied in this county, and recommending the said Mr. Craig as Captain of the said Company—also was delivered a letter from James Allen and James Biddle, Esqrs., to this Committee recommending the said Mr. Craig as a proper person to command the said Company.

The Committee taking into consideration the said letters—Resolved, That if Mr. Abraham Miller do resign his being Captain of the said Company of riflemen, that Mr. Thomas Craig be appointed in his room.

At a meeting of a majority of the Committee of correspondence for this county held at Easton the 15th July Anno 1775, present George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, John Okely and Henry Kooken, Esqrs.

It being represented to the Committee that several of the soldiers who have enlisted in the Company of riflemen now raising in this county are not supplied with rifles, and by a calculation made this day it appears that nineteen rifles are yet wanted for the use of said Company—Resolved, that the Captain of the said Company is hereby empowered to purchase nineteen good rifles, the price of each not to exceed five pounds, together with 19 pouches and powder horns to complete his Company, and that he shall give receipts and orders upon this Committee for the same within the said limits, which receipts and orders shall be discharged by this Committee.

Resolved, That the several townships within this county, who have not yet contributed their proportion of Men and Arms, &c., shall be earnestly requested by this Committee to make up and supply their respective deficiencies in money in order to purchase the above rifles, in proportion to such townships as have already performed the same.

Resolved, that the Captain of the said Company shall be accountable to this Committee for all the rifles that shall be delivered into his charge, or the value of them, when required by this Committee; and it is recommended to him to retain and deduct out of the pay of the soldiers, in the first place, the full value of such rifles, excepting such rifles as shall be generously given by any of the townships.

At a meeting of the majority of the Committee of correspondence for this county held at Easton the 20th day of July, 1775, present Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, John Okeley and Henry Kooken, Esqrs.

A letter was presented and read from James Wilson, Esqr., one of the delegates for this Province, desiring that a list of officers names chosen by the Committee and Company of riflemen now raised here, should be transmitted to the delegates:

Whereupon the Committee called the said Company together, who made choice of the following gentlemen to be their officers, and who are approved of by this Committee, viz.

Captain—Abraham Miller, 71 votes.
1st Lieutenant—Charles Craig, 66 do
2d Lieutenant—William Kromer 66 do
3d Lieutenant—Samuel Craig, 72 do

At a meeting of the Committee of correspondence held at Easton the 28th day of August Anno 1775, present Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachline, Jacob Arndt, John Okeley and Henry Kooken, Esqrs.

Resolved, That it be publicly advertised to the inhabitants of each township by their respective Committee man, that when they meet on the 27th day of September next to *chuse* Inspectors for the annual election, they at the same time do chuse a respectable person in their township to serve as a township committee man, as both the present Committees will soon after be dissolved. And

Resolved, That it be farther recommended that the persons so as above chosen do meet on the 2d day of October following at Easton and then and there proceed in the choice of fit and well qualified persons to serve as a standing and Corresponding Committee.

And lastly, It is required and earnestly requested that the Captains and other officers of the several townships do also at the day and place aforesaid meet together in order to divide the county into districts, to

form the associated Companies into Battalions, and to chuse their field officers.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, held at Easton the 6th day of June, 1776, present Lewis Gordon, Chairman; Abraham Berlin, Jesse Jones, Jonas Hartzell, Cornelius Weygandt and Robert Matthias.

Michael Pobst, vs. Michael Ohl. Plaintiff complains that the Defendant hath reported that the Plaintiff being a Captain in the Association of this county did take his Association Book with the list of subscribers thereunto, and producing the same in Philadelphia, had received a gratification of 20s. for every of the subscribers therein.

Upon hearing the evidence of Colonel Geiger and David Deshler it does appear that the Defendant did speak and utter words to that import. Therefore resolved by the Committee that he the said Michael Ohl be reprimanded by the Chairman for his low design in spreading false reports tending to the disunion of the Associators and others in this county. And he was reproved accordingly, and was moreover cautioned to avoid such inflammatory speeches for the future.

The following return was made from the respective townships in this county of the number of subscribers to the general Association, and the names of the officers chosen:

Easton, 87—Capt. Peter Kachline, Lieuts. Abraham Labar, Matt. Miller; Ens. Jacob Grotz, jr.

Forks, 126—Capt. Jacob Arndt, Lieuts. Geo. Stacher, John Shnyder; Ens. Peter Odenwelder, sen.

Williamstown, 104—Capts. Melchior Hay, Peter Taylor; Lieuts. Philip Mixel, Jos. Brigs; Ens. Jacob Reich, H. Hess.

Allen, 120—Capt. Niegal Gray; Lieut. John Sickfret; Ens. Conrad Kryder.

Bethlehem, 130—Capts. Christn Nowman, Ulrich Sleppy; Lieut. Geo. Snable; Ens. Melchior Smith,

Lower Saucon, 142—Capt. Geo. Hübner; Lieuts. Jesse Jones, Jacob Ludwig; Ens. Peter Seigne.

Upper Saucon, 105—Capt. Henry Allise; Lieut. Geo. Kern; Ens. Nicholas Klein.

Macongie, 120—Capt. Peter Traxler; Lieut. Henry Fulkey; Ens. Geo. Breinich.

Upper Milford, 64—Capt. Christ'n Fisher; Lieut. Philip Walter; Ens. Wm. Shaffer.

Whitehall, 100—Capt. Peter Burkhalter; Lieut. Philip Knappenberger; Ens. Jas. Moritz.

Salisbury, 100—Capt. Nicholas Fox; Lieut. H. Hagenburgh; Ens. Joseph Bachman.

Plainfield, 88—Capt. Casper Doll; Lieuts. H. Engel, H. Young; Ens. Abrm. Sorber, Chr. Heine.

Mount Bethel, 224—Capts. John Nielson, Elisha Barton; Lieuts. S. Rea, Joseph Mack; Ens. Joseph Martin, Hu. Gaston.

Moor, 106—Captain Adam Bruckhauser; Lieut. Timothy Reed; Ens. Paul Flick.

Lehigh, 70—Capt. Yost Dreisbach; Lieut. Enoch Beer; Ens. Jo. Dreisbach, jr.

Weisenburgh, 32—Capt. Michael Pabst; Lieut. Phillip Beninghoff; Ens. —— Haut.

Lynn, 70—Capt. Matthias Propst; Lieuts. John Stane, Matthew Delong; Ens. Henry Riker.

Heidelbergh, 100—Captain Michael Ohl; Lieut. Jacob Geiger; Ens. Frederick Slych.

Lowhill, 35—Capt. Michael Teiber; Lieut. Jacob Homer; Ens. Henry Krakalow.

Towamensing, 50—Capt. Nicholas Kern; Lieut. Jacob Wagner; Ens. Bernhart Bowman.

Penn, 25—Capt. Richard Dodson; Lieut. Dewalt Kuntz; Ens. John Custard.

Chesnuthill, 82—Capt. Abraham Smith; Lieut. John Sigley; Ens. Nicholas Kappell.

Hamilton, 50—Captain Abraham Miller; Lieut. Michael Raup; Ens. Henry Lewis.

Lower Smithfield, 127—Captains Jacob Stroud, Tim. Jayne; Lieuts. Samuel Drake, Danl. Shoemaker; Ens. Jo. Bush, Wm. Clark.

Delaware, 47—Capt. Jno. Vanetten; Lieut. David Vanoken; Ens. Cornelius Decker.

Upper Smithfield, 53—Capt. Jno. Van-

sickel; Lieuts. Nathaniel Washburn, Levi Meed; Ens. Jas. Wells, jr.

Evidence against Joseph Rornich of Macongie, Jacob Bear—says that he, Peter Haas and Jacob Stephen were chosen and appointed by the inhabitants of Macongie township, collectors to receive and take the fire arms from the non associators and other disaffected persons in the said township; that when they came the first time to the house of the said Joseph Rornich for the purpose aforesaid, the said Joseph said that he would not deliver up his arms, that they the collectors had no right; and that they were thieves, and robbers, and not Christians;—that the said collectors went a second time to the house of the said Joseph for the purpose aforesaid, and in a calm and discreet manner demanded his arms, who replied that he had arms but would not deliver them up—whereupon they made search and found only one gun, which belonged to John Cline, who is a lodger with the said Joseph.

John Wetzel, vs John Dankle. } Evidence of John Haas, who says that last Saturday week, when the company were under arms exercising in Marcougie township he heard John Dankle of said township in a conversation say words to this effect—

That John Wetzel being a Committee man in the year 1775, and in that capacity had raised one rifleman and rifle in order to join Capt. Miller's Company then in the Continental service; had not only collected the money out of the said township in order to defray the said expense, but had also received payment for the same from the hands of the Congress—thereupon ordered that John Dankle ask pardon of Mr. Wetzel in the presence of this Committee, and also that he acknowledge in the presence of the Company of that district that the aforesaid words are false and groundless—He accordingly asked pardon in the presence of this Committee and promised to perform the other injunction.

Joseph Rornich spoke to the same purpose against Mr. Wetzel as to his receiving twice for the rifleman and rifle.

Resolved, That Capt Trexler of Macougie township with a sufficient party of his associators bring Joseph Rornich and John Rornich before the Committee to be held at Easton, the 13th instant at one o'clock in the afternoon to answer such matters and things as shall be objected against them; they the said Joseph and John having been legally summoned to appear here this day, paid no regard thereunto and refused absolutely to attend.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held at Easton the 13th day of June, 1776, present Lewis Gordon, Chairman, Abraham Berlin, Jonas Hartzel, Cornelius Weygandt, Jesse Jones and Robert Matthias.

Evidence against Michael Ohl for uttering disrespectful language against the Honorable Congress and Assembly.

Jacob Grenewalt says that in January last, he the said Jacob and a certain Martin Buchman came to Northampton Town on their way from Easton—that they put up at the house of Nicholas Fox there—that after they had been there sometime Michael Ohl came into the said house, that in a conversation with the said Michael he the said Jacob said he expected to get an association Book in Easton, but could not get any—that the said Michael replied he had one, and that any body might have it that would, for he was sure that nobody would sign it, and that he would spit in such a book—that the effect of said discourse was that the inhabitants of Weisenburg township would not sign the said book, and that he the said Jacob being then a township Assessor did not go round to take a list of the said inhabitants, until he had received a letter from the Commissioners for that purpose, and that he did not hear the said Michael say anything of the Congress.

Among the London book announcements appears "The History of the present American War, from the Commencement to the Conclusion of the Campaign of 1863, by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, of the Fusileer Guards."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Governors of Louisiana, under the French Dominion.—1699. Le Moine d'Iberville made the first settlement in Louisiana, at the Bay of Biloxi. Sauvolle was put in command of the fort built there, and acted as governor until his death, which occurred on the 22nd, of July, 1701. Sauvolle was a native of Canada and brother to Iberville.

1701. Upon the death of Sauvolle, Bienville became governor and served in that capacity until the 17th of May, 1713. Le Moine de Bienville was also Iberville's brother, and born in Canada.

1713. La Mothe Cadillac governed the province until the 9th of March, 1717. Lamothe was born on the banks of the Garonne, in the Province of Gascony, in France.

1717. To Lamothe Cadillac succeeded L'Espinay, who exercised the powers of his office until the 9th of March, 1718.

1718. Bienville, for the second time, was intrusted with the government of the colony. He was recalled in the beginning of the year 1724. It was during his second administration that New Orleans was founded. Boisbriant, Bienville's cousin, was appointed governor *ad interim*.

1727. During the fall of this year, Perier, a lieutenant of the King's ships, arrived at New Orleans, and assumed the government.

1733. Bienville returned to Louisiana, after an absence of eight years.

1743. Pierre Rigaut, Marquis of Vaudreuil, succeeded to Bienville on the 10th of May.

1753. Kerlerec was the successor of the Marquis of Vaudreuil. He was installed as governor on the 9th of February.

1763. On the 29th of June, d'Abbadie, the new governor, landed at New Orleans. He died in the province on the 4th of February, 1765.

1765. Aubry became d'Abbadie's successor and remained in office until the 10th of August, 1769. A. T.

Ex-Governor Henry Johnson, of Louisiana, a biographical sketch of whom appeared in the October No. of this Magazine, died on Sunday, the 31st of July, 1864, and not on the 4th of August of the previous year.

He was born in Tennessee, and not in Virginia, on the 14th of Sept. 1783.

A. T.

Additional Note on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts.—(Vol. vii, pp, 342, 362, vol. viii, pp. 21, 169, 193.)—Since the publication of our last article in the Historical Magazine, vol viii, pp. 193—200., containing Chief Justice Sewall's Tract, "The Selling of Joseph," it has been again reprinted, this time by the Massachusetts Historical Society, from an original presented to its Library by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. *Proceedings M. H. S.* 1863–64. pp. 161–165. And, what is of much more importance in this connection, a copy of Saffin's tract in reply has been discovered. It is a small quarto, entitled

"A Brief and Candid Answer to a late | Printed Sheet entituled | The Selling of JOSEPH | whereunto is annexed, | a True and Particular Narrative by way of vindication of the | Author's Dealing with and Prosecution of his Negro Man Servant | for his vile and exhorbitant Behaviour towards his Master and his | Tenant Thomas Shepard; which hath been wrongfully represented | to their Prejudice and Defamation. | By John Saffin, Esqr. | Boston: Printed in the year 1701."

The original is now in the possession of George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, and will soon be reprinted.

E. Y. E.

Thanksgiving in New England 1687.—In the appendix to the third volume of the Colonial Records of Connecticut, edited by Mr. Trumbull, at pp. 392, 393, are letters from Sir Edmund Andros and Secretary West to John Allyn, one of the Council, in which mention is made of the appointment of a day of thanksgiving to be observed throughout the dominion of New

England. The following is one of the orders for this thanksgiving, copied literally from an ancient document before me, on the other side of which is written the will of John Kenner of Haddam, (to which it doubtless owes its preservation,) dated Jan. 3, 168¾, and witnessed by Rev. John James, minister of that town. It is probably a stray from the Probate office in Hartford, and came into my hands a few years since with a number of ancient deeds, inventories and other papers.

Hartford, Jan., 1865. C. J. H.

Att a councill held att y^e^ councill chāber in boston on Sat. y^e^ 19. ^d.^ of Nov. 1687—pres^t^—His xcell. S^r^ Edm. Andros Kn^t^ &c. God having bēē infinitly [*gracious*] & mci ful to y^s^ gov^rnm^t^ &c—order'd y^t^ thursday^e^ 1^st^ da of Dec nxt nsuin b solemnly & publicly kept & obs. in al towns & pl. w^ch^in y^r^ h^s^ Maj. territory & dominiō of N. E. as a day of pr. & thanksgiv. to G. almighty y for h^s^ majesties healo (whō y ld g preserve to reign ov^r^ [us] & h^s^ many royal favours bestow'd on us h subj. here, & for all oth^r^ blessings & mcies of healt. plenty &c in oes pls & hūbly to implore y^e^ contin. y^r^ of. And ō y^t^ da al p^r^sō [are to] dsist frō al man^r^ of servil workes or labour of w^ch^ al minist^rs^ & o^r^ officers in y^r^ respectiv plr. ace to give notice & conform yms. thereunto accordingly.

By order in counsil &c.

Jno. West Secr.

Small Fry.—This term is used to denote something low or insignificant; equivolent to that other term, *small potatoes*, for a definition of which see Mr. Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms. Whence is it derived? The fishermen at the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, Eng., call the fishes in the second year of their existence *free*, or *frie*. The pronunciation of *frie* would be *fry* with some Englishmen, and a small fish of that denomination might be called a *small fry*. I reckon the term has its origin in something connected with *fish*, perhaps with the cooking of them. It has escaped Mr. Bartlett, although a very common expression.

[Fry in the sense of *small fish* is undoubtedly purely English, and Webster quotes Milton as authority for its use.]

Inscribed Stone found on Dauphin Island.—During the progress of throwing up works on Dauphin Island, the Confederate Soldiers found in the ground a stone with this inscription partly effaced. "Le 21 Avril 1700, le sieur de Bienville, à la tête de 150 de ses compagnons, debarqua sur cette terre, et après en avoir pris possession au nom du roi de France, l'appela pour l'avenir Ile Dauphin, en l'honneur de Mgr. le Grand Dauphin, protecteur de son entreprise." "On the 21st of April, 1700, the Seur de Bienville, at the head of 150 of his companions, landed on this ground, and after having taken possession in the name of the King of France, called it for the time to come, Dauphin Island, in honor of the Great Dauphin, the protector of his enterprise."

This stone is said to have been set in the side of a pyramid raised by Bienville and destroyed in 1765.

A curious Tombstone in Trinity Church yard New York.—Has any one observed a very curious tombstone in the north-west section of Trinity Church yard, N. Y., erected over Dan'l Rowles, carpenter, belonging to the *Company of Artificers*, by the Honorable Board of ordnance. It is remarkable for the sculpture upon the sand stone, viz.: three perfect representations, in bas relief, one under the other, of as many pieces of artillery, unlimbered, of that era. The stone bears the date of 1777.

Tivoli, January 7, 1865. Anchor.

QUERIES.

Early Failure of Wheat Crops in Massachusetts.—Lodwick in his account of New York in 1692, says: Boston was formerly famous for excellent Wheat, whereas now y^e^ whole Massachusetts colony can scarce produce one hundred bushells and peas y^e^ same; it grows up as fair as any can do, and when it begins to ear, black spots ab^t^ y^e^ middle of y^e^ stalk, which hinders y^e^

sap ascending, ye ear withers and produces nothing but chaff."

Can any of the readers of the H. M. tell when this first began in Massachusetts or to what extent it really prevailed?

REPLIES.

THE "JOHN HENRY PLOT."—(Vol. viii p, 374, ix. p. 35).—The best account of this affair will be found in Sullivan's Familiar Letters on Public Characters. Mr. Madison's Administration was as effectually "sold" in this matter as the British Parliament were, two centuries ago, by the famous Titus Oates plot. Henry was an Irish adventurer, who had tried unsuccessfully to get money or an office from Governor Craig of Canada, in return for sundry letters he had written to him from Boston, two or three years previous to the War of 1812. These Letters in which he gave the views and characters of leading men there, on the Embargo and other restrictive measures that preceded the war, really amounted to nothing, and implicated nobody. Disappointed in getting money from the Governor of Canada, Henry went to Washington, and persuaded President Madison to give him $50,000 from the "Secret Service Fund," for a copy of the correspondence, with which he immediately decamped, and sailed for Europe. It was said at the time that he received the money before he disclosed the documents. Mr. Madison, to make the most of his bargain sent the Correspondence to congress, with a special, (or rather specious) message. The British minister at Washington promptly disavowed all knowledge of, the subject. The correspondence was communicated to Congress just before the election of Governor in Massachusetts in 1812, and savored of an electioneering trick to help the prospects of the President's friend, Gerry, who was one of the candidates, but it did not effect such object. It increased the animosity of both parties for a while, but was soon forgotten. J. B. R.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN NEW ENGLAND, VOL. VIII, p. 400.—Your correspondent "G" is respectfully referred to the English Abridgment of the Plantation Laws, 1704, p. 10. Whence I quote the following:

"BOND-MEN.—"No man shall buy or sell any Slaves, nor no person shall be subject to Slavery, Villenage or Captivity unless such as are Lawfully taken in the Wars, and such to have Christian usage, and such Liberties as was allowed to Bond-men by the Laws of *Moses*, *A.* 1644.

"This shall not extend to exempt any from servitude, who shall be adjudged thereto by Authority."

Though this is a miserably imperfect statement, founded on the original laws themselves, we will venture to ask him whether it sustains his statement that slavery is not noticed in the New England Laws contained in that volume. In the copy of that work now before me, and another which I have examined in the Library of the New York Historical Society, I find on p. 10, the following title,etc., and ungrammatical abridgment of the originals,—but furnishing a sufficient "notice" that slavery appeared at that time in the statute-books of New England.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

REUNION OF THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL AND THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—*Brooklyn, Dec.* 14th—The American Ethnological Society, New York, by invitation, held their regular meeting at the rooms of the Long Island Historical Society, in Court street. Buckingham Smith, Esq. presided; Judge Greenwood, in the unavoidable absence of the President, representing the Historical Society.

The Secretary of the Ethnological Society rose and expressed his regret that so few of the Society were present. That was the first meeting ever held by the Ethnological Society out of the City of New York since its foundation in 1842, and the occasion afforded a welcome opportunity to witness the results of the liberality of their sister city of Brooklyn. The speaker then alluded to the extensive library, and the collections obtained by the Historical Society during the year and a half of their existence. The same society had also adopted a system of visitation to the various towns of the island, for the purpose

of infusing their own spirit around them. Turning to his own Society, he said that they had published two large volumes a few years ago, which had been well received abroad; but nothing had been published since, They possessed valuable collections which had not yet been made public, for the reason that no mode of raising a considerable fund had presented itself to them. The Secretary concluded with a well-merited tribute to the merits of H. R. Schoolcraft, one of the founders of the Ethnological Society, who died recently in Washington.

Judge Greenwood expressed a few complimentary remarks and a welcome to the visitors, and then called upon the Librarian of the Historical Society for a sketch of its history.

The Librarian gave a short account of the Historical Society. He said that it now had 500 members, and the number was rapidly increasing. There was a sympathetic public which responded liberally to their claims. The country at large was much indebted to the researches and stores of knowledge accumulated by members of the Ethnological Society. The study of the races of mankind, and all that pertains to them, was certainly one of the most noble studies which the human mind could enter upon. He concluded by expressing a cordial welcome to the members of the Society who were present.

The regular transactions of the Ethnological Society were then entered on. Prof. Rau read a paper on the "Artificial Shell deposits of New Jersey." It evinced considerable research, and was listened to with deep attention by the audience. Specimens of arrow heads and other curiosities discovered in these depots were exhibited. Many of them were discovered at Keyport, N. J.

Another paper was read by Dr. W. H. Thompson, an accomplished scholar, and deeply versed in the languages and customs of the East, entitled, "What remains to be discovered in the East." The paper showed how imperfect had been the investigation of the region lying between the head of the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, and the conclusion was drawn that much light could be thrown upon the history of the earliest races of men by a thorough investigation of the said country.

Rev. Dr. Farley, in the course of a few remarks expressed the pleasure he had experienced in listening to the papers which had been read, and joined in the welcome given to their friends from New York.

After a short address by Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, the Secretary of the Ethnological Society, spoke of the importance of diffusing a knowledge of facts of real interest by means of periodicals or in some cheap form where it could be reached by the masses. He thought this point was well worthy the attention of some enterprising publisher. The bulky volumes of the transactions of the Ethnological Society, which had been published, could only be obtained by the few.

Buckingham Smith, Esqr. on behalf of the Ethnological Society, thanked the Long Island Historical Society for the courtesy which had been extended to them. The meeting then adjourned and those present distributed themselves through the pleasant suite of rooms, engaging in social converse, and in the examination of the numerous relics, trophies, etc,—among which the small but very excellent collection of Indian relics attracted the marked attention and comment of the savans present.

New York Historical Society.—*New York, Dec.* 7, 1864.—Frederic de Peyster, Esq., the President, took the chair, and after the usual formal proceedings, the Librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., announced various contributions to the collections of the Society, and in view of the season called attention to a collection of ancient Dutch Santa Claus toys on exhibition in the Library. He also brought to the notice of the Society the following report of the *First Celebration of the Festival of St. Nicholas by the New York Historical Society, Dec. 6th*, 1810.

The New York Historical Society having, in compliment to the original settlers of this State, selected the Festival of St. Nicholas, usually pronounced *Sancte Claus*, the tutelar Saint of the *Dutch*, for their Anniversary discourse and dinner, they accordingly, on Thursday, the 6th inst., assembled at 1 o'clock, in the North Court Room, in the City Hall, when an excellent occasional discourse, replete with learning and instruction, was delivered by Hugh Williamson, Esq., a member, for which he received the thanks of the Society, with the request of a copy for publication. At 4 P. M. the Society re-assembled at the Washington Hotel (Kent's, 42 Broad street), where a table was most sumptuously spread for them by Kent in his *best manner*, both as to choice wines and delicate viands. The dining-hall was decorated with an emblem of the banner, of the *once renowned Dutch Republic*, which whil'ome, proudly waved o'er the walls of Fort Amsterdam. After dinner, amidst hilarity, jocularity, jocundity, and to crown all, fraternity, the following toasts were drank:

1. Sancte Claus, goed heylig man!
2. The President and Congress.
3. The Governor and Legislature of the State.
4. The Judiciary of our Land—"*Tho' the Heavens should rush down let the stern will of Justice be done.*"
5. Washington—a *new* epithet required to denote his *elevation* above the *level* of the Great.
6. Our reverend clergy—"Adorning their Doctrines."
7. The Matrons of our Country—"May their sons prove *more* wise than their fathers;" may their daughters be as fair as their mothers.

8. To be *conquered* a *blessing;* or the auspicious *Transition* of *New* Netherland from a *Dutch* to an *English* Colony—Her children a proud portion of States, Free, Sovereign and Independent.

9. *Old* Netherland; our *primeval* parent, "United by *Subjugation* to the domains of *Imperial France*"—Our tears for her sad Fate!

10. COLUMBUS OF GENOA—The pillars of *Hercules* no "*ne plus ultra* to Him."

11. HUDSON—his name must last "as long as water runs."

12. STUYVESANT—the last Dutch Governor of New Netherland—the *true* Soldier, "never to *give up* without *some* fighting." (1)

13. Governor FLETCHER—*the great swift arrow* speeding his flight from the *Fort* in New York, to the help of his Allies on the *Mohawk.* (2)

14. The Remembrance of Joris Janse De Rapelje; the *Patriarch* of New Netherland—his daughter Sarah the *First* white native of it—her Birth 9th June, 1625. A blessing, like to that promised to the *Patriarch,* the Father of the Faithful, accomplishing in his seed. (3)

15. KILLIAN VAN RENSSELAER, the original *Patroon* of the Colonie of *Rensselaerwyck—History* bears him record, "as a most zealous promoter and *hearty* Friend of New Netherland, always, to his death"—Superlative *Zeal* and *Heart* for the Public, Superlative character. (4)

16. The *Forefathers* of New England—*enduring* Pilgrims, *learned* Scribes, *dauntless* Soldiers.

17. The grateful Recollection of the *Justice* and *Humanity* of Bartholomew De Las Casas of Spain.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, Egbert Benson, Esq.

Our River—the *Shatemuck* of the *Mohegans;* the *River of the Mountains* of the *Spaniards;* the *North River* of the *Dutch;* the *Hudson* of the *English*—The *course* of our Lives, ever *straight* like its *Long-reach,* never *tortuous* like its *crooked-elbow.* (5)

By the 2d Vice-President, De Witt Clinton, Esq.

The Orator of the Day, our fellow-member, Hugh Williamson.

By Sylvanus Miller, Esq., a Member.

The Descendants of our first Settlers—May they possess the *Enterprize* of the Yankies; the Nationality of the Scots; but *above all* the *Integrity* and *Industry* of the Ancient Dutch.

NOTES.

1 "The Dutch Governor was a good Soldier, and had lost a leg in the service of the States; and would willingly have made a defence; and he refused to ratify the Articles of Capitulation, favorable as they were to the inhabitants, till two days after they were signed by the Commissioners."—*Smith's History of New York.*

2 "Fletcher's extraordinary dispatch up to Albany, upon the first news of this descent (of the French), gained the esteem both of the Public and our Indian Allies. The express reached New York on the 12th of February, at 10 o'clock in the night, and in less than two days he embarked with three hundred volunteers. The river, which was heretofore very uncommon at that season, was open. He landed at Albany and arrived at Schenectady the 17th of the month, which is about one hundred and sixty miles from New York; but he was still too late to be of any other use than to strengthen the ancient alliance. The Indians, in commendation of his activity on the occasion, gave him the name of *Cayenguirago,* or the Great Swift Arrow."—*Ibid.*

3 Family Register, as to the time of her birth, and as to her being the *first* white native, a tradition in the family received from the late Johannes Van Alstyne, of this city, who married her descendant, and, if living, would now (1810) have exceeded the age of 100 years.

4 The Lord Killiaen was a most zealous promoter and hearty friend of New Netherland, always, to his death.—*Vanderdonk.*

5 The Long-reach, the name of the Reach in the River from the Highlands to the *Turn* in it, about four miles above Poughkeepsie, still retaining its original Dutch name, the *Crom,* or Crooked Elbow.

On announcing the first Toast, a Print, admirably executed by Doctor Anderson, for the occasion, was distributed to each member of the Society, and the gentlemen who favoured them with their company. The picture exhibits a striking likeness, *no doubt,* of ST. NICHOLAS, A. D. 343; holding in one hand a Purse of money and in the other a Birchen Rod. In the back ground is a Bee-hive, denoting Industry, and at his side a true fat Dutch Pug Dog, the emblem of *Fidelity.* On the left of this *Goed Heylig Man!* is a faithful representation of a warm, old fashioned Dutch Fire-side on *Sancte Claus* morning. A brilliant copper Tea kettle, a capacious Tea pot, a plate heaped with Waffles, and a Gridiron replenished with broiling sausages, present a pleasing prospect of the simplicity and comfort of the days of yore. The very Andirons are in genuine Dutch taste. Two Mynheers smoking their pipes at poor, pensive puss in the corner. On either side of the fire place hang the Annual Blue Yarn Stockings. One, replete with Toys, Oranges, Sugar plums and Oley cooks, the reward of filial respect and duty; the other containing, alas! nothing but a Birchen Rod to castigate the refractory and disobedient. Over the mantle piece is suspended an emblematic picture of the GOOD and BAD Child. The smiling countenance of the dutiful daughter, whose little lap o'erflows with all that delights and renders the *golden age* happy, is strongly contrasted by the rueful visage of the crabbed urchin doomed to wear the ominous Rod in his waist coat button-hole, on his at-

tendance at School, an awful warning to his fellow pupils!

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The foregoing account of the celebration of the Festival of St. Nicholas was prepared by JOHN PINTARD, at that time the Librarian of the Society. Among New-Yorkers, especially of the genuine Knickerbocker stamp—his name needs neither ornament nor addition, least of all, at the hands of his unworthy successor.

The engravings for the print referred to were executed by Doctor ALEXANDER ANDERSON of this city, at the request of Mr. PINTARD; and it is with peculiar pleasure that, after the lapse of more than half a century, I am able, at this time, to present the sheet in fac-simile—the engravings having been reproduced for me during the past week by the same venerable artist, now in the ninetieth year of his age.

To enhance the interest and value of this memorial of the past, I have added portraits of Mr. PINTARD and Doctor ANDERSON, both recently engraved on wood by the latter.

GEORGE H. MOORE,
Librarian, etc.

FESTIVAL OF ST. NICHOLAS:
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

This Report, prepared at the time by John Pintard, Librarian of the Society, Mr. Moore had reprinted in antique style, with a fac-simile of the print alluded to. The report was headed by portraits of Mr. Pintard and of Dr. Anderson, both engraved by the latter.

The President then introduced the guest of the evening, Professor Goldwin Smith, who was warmly welcomed and delivered an extempore address on the University of Oxford. The speaker gave many details of the University; of the nineteen colleges and five halls which compose the University, and of their government; and of the duties and positions of the professors, fellows, students, &c. The speaker also gave a sketch of the early history of each college, interspersing his account with comments on the condition of society, and the state of learning, politics and religion, at the era of the different foundations; in conclusion referring to the questions which have agitated the University during late years, and to the influence exerted by the institution upon the public mind of England. He expressed a hope that he might have an opportunity of repaying American students in Oxford the kindness shown him during his stay in this country.

At the close of the address, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Adams, a vote of thanks to the speaker was adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Nov.* 8.—The stated monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, Nov. 8th, at the rooms on Fremont street, Boston, the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the formal business of the Society had been transacted, the President announced in the following terms the death of the two distinguished corresponding members:

After the new volume of Proceedings, which has been laid on our table this morning, had gone through the Press, and while our faithful Secretary, to whose diligence we owe it, was in the act of preparing the roll of living members to be prefixed to it, he was called on to strike from that roll two names upon which we may be pardoned for dwelling for a very few moments this morning. One of them is the name of Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Connecticut; the other, that of Charles Christian Rafn, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

By the death of Professor Silliman, we are reminded of the fact that the Natural History, as well as the Civil and Political History, of New England and of our Country at large was originally included in the objects of our Association. Elected in September, 1808, his name has been on our rolls for more than fifty-six years, and for many years past it has stood at the very head of our Honorary and Corresponding members. He undoubtedly owed his election to the distinction which he had already acquired as a pioneer in the cause of chemical Science; and from that time to this his life has been mainly devoted to the pursuits of Chemistry and Geology. Our brethren of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other kindred Institutions, will not fail to do full justice to his memory in these relations. But we cannot allow his name to disappear from our own rolls without a passing tribute to his virtues and accomplishments. Few men have enjoyed a more enviable reputation for purity of life, for amiability of disposition, and for devoted interest and effort in advancing the cause of Science in our Country. He has left an imperishable monument of himself in the Periodical which has so long been associated with his name. The Journal established by him in 1818, of which he was the sole Editor for twenty years, and the Senior Associate Editor for eight years more, has long been recognized at home and abroad as the Chief Repository of American Physical Science. He may thus be regarded as having been, in some sort, the Historian, or certainly, the Chronicler, of the rise and progress of the Science of our Country.

Born on the 8th of August, 1779, and dying on the 24th of Nov. 1864, Professor Silliman had become remarkable alike for his years and his virtues, and he has left an example in both pri-

vate and professional life which can hardly be too highly commended.

Professor Charles Christian Rafn, was an Antiquary of no common distinction. He is represented as having conceived in his early youth a warm interest in the literature and language of Northern Europe. After completing his education he obtained an appointment at the University Library in Copenhagen, where he made a careful revision of the old Icelandic Manuscripts, which were among the treasures of that Institution. At his suggestion and under his lead a Society was soon formed for advancing the cause of antiquarian researches in that region, and for collecting, preserving, and publishing such ancient records and manuscripts as might have escaped the ravages of time. This Society, which went into operation on a small scale about the year 1825, is now known to us all as The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and its meetings at Copenhagen and its nnmerous and valuable publications have attracted deserved attention in all parts of the world. During the twelve years and a half, from January 1825, to June 1837, it published no less than 50 volumes; and since that period about 50 more volumes have been added to the series. Professor Rafn was the perpetual Secretary of the Society, and the greater part, if not the whole, of its publications were carefully edited by him. In some of these publications, however, he could claim much more than ordinary credit of an Editor. He was substantially their author,—his notes and comments forming the principal part of the volumes both in amount and in value. One of these publications was of peculiar interest to our own land. I refer to his "Antiquitates Americanæ, sive Scriptores Septentrionales Rerum Ante Columbianarum in America," published in 1837, in which he brought together so many materials, geographical, astronomical and nautical, in illustration and comfirmation of the old Scandinavian traditions and Icelandic Manuscripts, to show that America had been discovered by the Northmen in the 10th century and that some of their Navagators visited its coasts repeatedly during the three or four succeeding centuries. It was said of this work in the North American Review, soon after its publication, that "Of the authenticity of the Manuscripts there was not a shadow of doubt," and that "it was one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the study of the history of our Continent."

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians was for many years under the immediate patronage of the late King of Denmark, Christian VII, who was not merely its titular President, but who took a most active and intelligent personal interest in its proceedings and welfare. He communicated several valuable Essays to its publications, and was munificent in his contributions to its Library and Cabinet. His recent death, and that of Professor Rafn which followed his so soon, could not fail to have been deeply felt by that Society under any circumstances. Such losses have been an additional claim upon our sympathy, however, at a moment when the Kingdom of Denmark itself is suffering so severely from the encroachments and spoliations of Foreign Powers.

Professor Rafn was born on the 16th of Jan'y, 1795, and died on the 20th of Oct, last, having then nearly completed his seventieth year. He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society in April, 1829. He will be remembered by Students of History in both Hemispheres as one of the most devoted and successful antiquaries of his time.

I have been directed by the Standing Committee to offer the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society offer to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries the assurance of their sympathy in the severe losses which they have recently sustained by the successive deaths of their enlightened and munificent President, the late King of Denmark, Christian VII, and of their perpetual Secretary, Professor Charles Christian Rafn, P. D., whose labors and researches as an Antiquarian, have been well known, and highly appreciated in the New World as well as in the Old.

The Resolution was seconded by Dr. Jared Sparks, who spoke of the great services which had been rendered to Archæology, and especially in its application to this country, by Prof. Refn. From the documents which he edited it had been conclusively shown that this country was visited by the Northmen in the eleventh century. In paying this just tribute to Prof. Rafn, Dr. Sparks also spoke in terms of respect of the character of the late King of Denmark, who had been the President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, and who had made important contributions to Archæological science.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President called the attention of members to the new volume of "Proceedings" just laid upon the table, embracing the transactions of the society from April, 1863, to September, 1864, inclusive.

The following paper, drawn up by our Assistant Librarian, Dr. Appleton, giving an account of a large donation of MSS. of Italian Dramas, was read by the President:

A donation to the Library was received on the 10th of August last, from Wm. Winthrop, Esq. of Malta, consisting of 224 volumes in manuscript, entitled "*Collezione di Opere Drammatiche per Musica, Rappresentate in Diversi Teatri*," and containing no less than 1567 Italian Operas, Sacred dramas, Cantatas, Prologues, &c. The collection appears to have no definite arrangement, either alphabetical, chiomological, or as

connected with the author of subject of the several works; the sacred cantatas, among which we find, in a single volume, versions of 27 Psalms, being mingled indiscriminately with the standard Operas, prologues, and minor compositions, written on occasion of the birth day or marriage of some royal or noble personage.

The sacred Dramas, or Oratorios, are worthy of notice, historically, as referring to certain public events and high festivals, either civic or ecclesiastical at which they were first performed. They illustrate the whole period of Sacred History, commencing with "*La Creazione del Mondo,*" as represented at the theatre of San Carlo in Naples, adapted to the music of Haydn which is more familiarly known to us as his sublime Oratorio of the Creation. "*La Morte d'Abel,*" as represented at Malta in 1818, introduces as characters the family of our first parents. "*Il Sacrificio di Abramo,*" under which title there are two distinct works in the collection, brings the scene down to the time of the patriarchs. In another volume we find the story of Joseph recorded in "*Giuseppe in Egitto,*" to which is appended a narative of the miraculous translation of a statue of St. Sebastian to the city of Mellili, in Sicily. In another we have "*Il Testamento di Mose,*" founded on the song of Moses, in Deuteronomy, ch. XXXII., and in which the dialogue is sustained by persons representing the Deity and Moses. Cantatas consisting of single Psalms are introduced in several places, "David umiliato" with other dramatic representations of scenes in the life of David, and we find also "*Salomone esaltato al Trono,*" which was performed at the opening of the chapel of St. Philip Neri, at Florence, in 1775, and "*It Giudizio di Salomone,*" at the *Duomo* in Syracuse, at the Festival of St. Lucia in 1821.

Among the dramas of which the subjects are taken from the New Testament, may be noticed "*L'Antro di Betlemme,*" in which the performers represent a chorus of Angels, and another of Shepherds, which was prepared for the Festival of the nativity at the Apostolic Palace. "*La Passione di Gesu Christo,*" appears to have been performed in the Papal Chapel in 1730, to music composed by Caldara. "*Gesu deposto dalla Croce,*" composed for the services of Passion week, presents as characters, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, and St. John.

Many of these sacred dramas have for their subject, some event in the life of the Virgin. We find one entitled "*I Prodigi della Divina Grazia nella Concezione de Maria Vergine,*" in which the persons represented are Grace, Sin, St. Michael, and Lucifer; and in a Cantata for the Assumption of the Virgin are "Divine Grace," "Original Innocence," "Divine Love," and "Human Nature."

The names of persons taken from profane history are sometimes introduced in connection with ideal characters, as in "*Il Tempio dell Eternita,*" we notice Deiphobus, Æneas, Eternity, Glory, Virtue, Time, and the Shade of Anchises.

Modern historical characters and events are commemorated in several of these compositions, among which may be found a Cantata in honor of George III of England, performed at the Royal Theatre in Malta in 1805, and another in commemoration of the battle of Navarino, produced at the same place in 1828. As a large number of these works may be seen to have been performed at this Theatre, it may be supposed that the collection was made for some individual a public institution at Malta. It appears to be the work of two transcribers, and most of the volumes are very carefully written, in a beautifully clean hand, and must have required much time and labor in the execution. No General Index is found in the collection, but a brief table of contents is prefixed to each volume.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, *Boston, December* 7.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Lewis in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported as donations since the last meeting, 29 volumes, 82 pamphlets and three manuscripts.

Rev. C. D. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters from the following gentlemen accepting membership, viz.: *President,* Hon. John W. Bacon of Natick, and Rev. Sumner Ellis of Boston; *Corresponding,* Hon. Freeman Morse, U. S. Consul, London, Eng., and Robert Bolton of Bedford, N. Y., author of the *History of Westchester County.* Wm. B. Towne, the Treasurer, reported that Benj. B. Torrey of Boston, and Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, Mass., had made themselves life members.

Thomas Cushing, of Boston, read a biographical sketch, prepared at the request of the historiographer, of the late Gideon French Thayer, a resident member, for many years principal of the Chauncy-Hall School in this city. Mr. Cushing was his associate and is his successor in the charge of this school. Several of the members present were formerly pupils of the deceased.

Frederic Kidder, of Boston, read an interesting paper on *Historic Localities in Virginia,* suggested by a recent visit to the James River.

He first noted the passage down the Potomac, and gave a brief description of the Chesapeake bay, where it has been recently ascertained the Spaniards had a colony as early as 1566, and gave his interpretation of its Indian name. He gave a sketch of his passage up James river, noticing Newport News, which was early occupied by Daniel Gookin, who subsequently resided in Cambridge, Mass. Here was the scene of the bloody battle between the frigates Cum-

berland and Congress with the rebel ram Merrimac. He gave a description of Jamestown, and made a contrast between its present condition and that of Plymouth, the two starting points of English Colonization on our continent; of Westover, the former seat of Colonel Byrd, author of "The Westover Manuscripts;" of Butler's canal, its progress and intended use. This was the locality of the city of Henrico, which was founded by Sir William Dale in 1611, with a colony composed principally of Germans, hence the name of Dutch Gap. Here was erected the second (English) church in America, the next being at Bermuda Hundred. Here was the residence of Rolfe and his Indian wife Pocahontas. He gave an account of his interview with Gen. Grant in his simple tent. Subsequently he visited Norfolk, where the eyes of women still look defiantly on our flag, while they hope and pray secretly for rebel success. A description of old Hampton ruins and its hospitals concluded the paper.

Rev. F. W. Holland, Cambridge, read a valuable and well written paper on *Xavier*, in which he presented some new views with regard to that renowned missionary.

The above papers were listened to with much attention by an unusually large meeting. Votes of thanks were passed for each, and copies were requested for the use of the society.

Boston, Jan. 4.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday after-noon, January 4th, at the room of the society, No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President, WINSLOW LEWIS, A. M., M. D., of Boston.

Vice Presidents,—Mass., Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Me., Hon. Israel Washburn, of Portland; N. H., Hon. Sam'l D. Bell, LL. D., of Manchester; Vt., Henry Clark of Poultney; R. I., Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence; Conn., Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. of Hartford.

Honorary Vice Presidents,—N. Y., Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL. D., of Buffalo; N. J., S. Alofsen of Jersey City; Penn., Nath'l Chauncey, A. M., of Philadephia; Md., J. H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville; Mich., Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., of Detroit; Ind., Hon. Ballard Smith of Terre Haute; Ill., Hon. John Wentworth, A. M., of Chicago; Iowa, Rt. Rev Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport; Dist. of Columbia, Hon. George P. Fisher of Washington.

Corresponding Scretary, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., of Roxbury.

Recording Secretary, Edward S. Rand, Jr., A. M., of Boston.

Treasurer, William B. Towne of Brookline.

Historiographer, Wm. B. Trask of Dorchester.

Librarian, John H. Sheppard, A. M., of Boston.

Directors, Rev. Martin Moore, A, M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A. M., M. D., of Boston; Hon. Geo. W. Messinger of Boston; Rev. F. W. Holland, A. M,, of Cambridge; Rev. C. D. Bradlee, A. M., of Boston.

Publishing Committee, John Ward Dean of Boston; Wm. B. Trask of Dorchester; Rev. Henry N. Dexter, A. M., of Roxbury; Wm. H. Whitmore of Boston; Wm. S. Appleton, A, M., of Boston.

Trustees of the Bond Fund, Col. Aaron D. Hodges of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder of Boston; Thomas Waterman of Boston.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund and the Towne Memorial Fund, Wm. B. Towne of Brookline; Colonel Almond; D. Hodges of Roxbury; Hon. Charles B. Hall of Boston.

Committee on Finance, Frederic Kidder of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger of Boston; John M. Bradbury of Boston; John W. Candler of Brookline.

Committee on the Library, Jeremiah Colburn of Boston; Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys. LL. D,, of Boston; George Mountfort of Boston.

Committee on Lectures and Essays, Wm. Reed Deane of Brookline; Rev. W. Gilbert, A M., of West Newton; Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slafter, A. B., of Boston; Rev. D. Clarke, D. D., of Waltham.

Committee of Heraldry, William H. Whitmore of Boston; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem; A. T. Perkins of Boston; Wm. S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported that since the last annual session there had been received 340 bound volumes, 561 pamphlets and 18 manuscripts, making the library to consist at the present time of 6786 bound volumes and 20,245 pamphlets.

Wm. B. Towne, the Treasurer, reported that during the past year the ordinary receipts has paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the society free from debt and a balance in the treasury from this source of $18,24. His report also showed that the life membership fund, which now amounts to the sum of $1491,23, was invested in Government securities, and he recommended that this fund be increased by resident members making themselves life members, so far as it is practicable for them to do so, thus relieving themselves of an annual assessment, and creating a fund calculated to give strength, permanency and efficiency to the society.

Reports were then made as follows:

On Lectures and Essays by Wm. Reed Deane.

The Historiographer, by Wm. B. Trask.
On the Library by J. Colburn.
Biography of deceased mambers, by W. B. Towne.
Newspapers, by F. Kidder.
Bond Fund, by A. D. Hodges.
Barstow Fund, by William B Towne.
Towne Memorial Fund, by the Trustees.
Cushman Bequest, by Mr. Kidder.
Finance, by F. Kidder.
Publishing, by John W. Deane.
Heraldry, by Wm. H. Whitmore.
Shakspeare Tercentenary, by Wm. Reed Deane.

These reports show the excellent management of the finances, and the success of the society in all its plans during the past year.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President of the Society. He said the position of the society, from the events daily transpiring, is one of immensely greater importance and more solemn responsibility than was the position it occupied before the outbreak of the civil war. He then recounted briefly the greatest events of the war during the past year, the benevolence of the sanitary fairs and commission in our great cities — and spoke of the patriotism of the community, all making the age one of the grandest, most benevolent and most terrible in history. At the election on the 8th of November, when popular self goverment stood on trial before the bar of a gazing world, amid intense but peaceful excitement of party feeling, LAW and ORDER were universally, absolutely triumphant. The quiet submission of the minority and the happy satisfaction of the majority, all show the grand and solemn character of the time in which it is our lot to live, and claim our heartfelt gratitude, Such events crowding and careering along the pathway of our daily life, impose new duties upon all individually and particularly upon our society as the vehicle of History. There is no presumption in saying that New England men and women are acting a prominent part in all these scenes, and that in mental acumen, enthusiasm of spirit and energy of action, New England leads America ; that here are the levers which in guiding our country aright no *vis inertia* will be able to resist. No more effectual instrumentality for such right training and guidance can be found than in the studies to which our labors are professedly devoted, viz., HISTORY and GENEALOGY, or, better, BIOGRAPHY. The study of history in our schools and colleges is very defective. There is little regard for philosophical method and still less for that *impartial spirit of inquiry* which is the foundation stone of a right and paofitable study of History. In Biography, too, national prejudices and personal predilection have given undue importance to some individuals, while others worthy more extended notice are passed by almost without a line in some of our biographical works. The lessons of History rightly and philosophically studied form the best and soundest training in politics and statesmanship, and where every man has a voice in the common government is all the more necessary.

The Providence of God is the genius of human history. If the organ of the Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, joins with other measures of the members to promote aright the study of History, it will erect one of the strongest bulwarks for the defence of our country's free constitution, and one of the most effective barriers against anarchy and tyranny. He quoted from Dr. Arnold, and strongly recommended his lectures on History. Republican institutions like ours can only be maintained in purity and integrity by the morality and intelligence of the people. He recommended courses of lectures in some public Hall hired by the Society for the purpose until the time arrives, as he hoped not far distant, when it would have such a Hall of its own. By thus directing the labors of the Society it would be actively and powerfully conducive to the welfare of our beloved conntry. "Length of days be in her right hand and in her left riches and honor! May her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be peace!"

The thanks of the society were voted to Dr. Lewis, and copies of his address were requested for publication in the New England Historical nnd Genealogical Register, and in separate form. A committee was chosen to consider the subject of procuring a Hall as recommended by the President for a course of Historical Lectures, consisting of Rev. D. Clarke, Rev. F. W. Holland and F. Kidder; after which the meeting adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Chicago, Dec.* 5.—J. Y. Scammon, Esq., took the Chair and called the Society to order. Rev. Wm. Barry, the Secretary, presented the following review of the operations of the Society for the year just passed.

It has been customary to notice this Society's proceedings in reference to a three-fold division ot its labors: First, in one sphere of antiquarian or archæological research; second, its library collections; and, third, its contributions to our modern history, local or national. As regards the first, it is said to confess how little is done or even attempted in Illinois in behalf of those ancient remains which unnumbered ages have handed down to us. Here they are in imposing numbers and array—their origin, age, builders, history, alike a riddle. A little has been done by us elsewhere — in Ohio and Wisconsin, for

instance—to rescue these interesting monuments from ruin, or to save to science some knowledge of their forms, structure and contents. Yet in Illinois the hand of the preserver is still, while the hand of the destroyer is never stayed. Recent research is strengthening a theory, suggested some years since in the Society's reports, that the forms and arrangement of the mounds may have been designedly historical, the premeditated signs of historical ideas or facts. Should some later Champollion decipher these supposed hieroglyphics of the now unknown race that built them, how deplorable would be felt the loss of a single mound, as of a leaf torn out of the precious chronicles of man's earliest ages. The subject of the antiquity of man which is now attracting earnest attention throughout Europe, may yet need the light to be thrown by these mystic symbols, not wholly lost to us on our Western prairies. By our Western lake and river sides, in the tumult of war and rush of Western settlement and trade, one may not plead with success the claims of these silent voices of the great prehistoric past. May we not hope that some earnest, far-seeing minds will yet be the successful advocates of these traditionary monuments, staying at least the violence that would mar and destroy them, or yet better, preserving them to the science of the future, as they have been transmitted unimpaired to us. Let not our Christian civilization be reproached as the vandal destroyer of monuments which the ages and the untutored red men have reverentially spared.

In passing to notice the Society's library with its varied collections of the past year, the best summary will be afforded by presenting a tabular view of the annual and total collections, as follows:

	1863–4.	Total.
Books bound	473	13,302
Unbound Books and Pamphlets	5,982	57,874
Old and rare Newspapers	36	356
Files of Newspapers	149	1,169
Files of Serials	271	1,844
Maps and Charts	25	1,122
Prints and Photographs	22	181
Contributions to the Cabinet, individual and collective	24	97
Collections of Miscellanies	38	120
Manuscripts	3,485	4,727
Total	10,505	80,792

The enumeration of our imposing array of "pamphlets" now numbering exactly fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, is exceeded only in America by those of Harvard College, numbering seventy thousand, and the Boston Atheneum, yet larger, having seventy-five thousand. This vast accumulation of unbound matter on our shelves, (and I may add, floors), is destined, we believe, to have an important place in the Society's future. Early arranged and bound, the Society's number of bound volumes could be soon raised to twenty thousand or even more, besides placing many valuable publications in the way of convenient use, which are now useless.

The Secretary cannot dismiss the subject of the recent collections, without noticing the thousands of manuscripts just placed in our custody, from the literary remains of the late esteemed John Russell, of Bluffdale,—the most extensive and valuable ever presented to us. They include a long correspondence with Jonn M. Peck, and with numerous persons of distinction in Illinois, covering the period from 1828 to 1860, while they reflect light upon most of the conspicuous movements in the political history of the State during that time. The Society owes a debt of gratitude to the surviving family of their deceased associate, so long a respected writer, editor, teacher, and citizen of Illinois, for this most welcome and important trust. These unquestionable autographs will prove the best witnesses of the facts of history, and well deserve a safe custody and the most careful preservation.

But if the library has necessarily engrossed much of the labor of the past year, it has not precluded attention to the Society's correspondence and legitimate labors in behalf of Western history.

Five hundred and eighty-four letters have been written in the Society's behalf, and two hundred and fifty-four received during the twelve-month gone. At our meetings have been submitted numerous original papers, chiefly prepared by request, and worthy of a place in the archives of the association.

To the Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early resident of Green Bay, we owe five different papers—on the "Settlement," the "Indian Tribes and Treaties," and the "Fisheries" of Green Bay. Also on the "North American Indian" in general, and on the "Early commerce of the Lakes."

Mr. George P. Upton prepared for us an extended Monograph, grouping the material facts of the siege of Island No. 10. By the learned labor of Professor H. Bannister, of Evanston, a faithful translation was prepared and presented of Muller's extended essay, in the German, on the "Idea of the Great Spirit, as held by the North American Indians." Some of the recollections of Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard respecting the Indian treaty of 1832, by which large parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan were released to the United States, were presented to the Society in a paper prepared by Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot.

Those well known pioneers, and pioneer printers and editors of Illinois, Mr. George Churchill and Hooper Warren, have favored us with several communications of historical value, the last of Mr. Warren relating to the so-called "Black

Laws" of Illinois, with a reference to various publications on that subject. Gen. John A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor General of New Mexico, was the author and donor of an interesting sketch of the Navajo Indians.

Dr. I. A. Lapham wrote upon the Indian Treaties of the Northwest; while to Col. James Grant Wilson we owe interesting facts relative to the early Taylor family of Chicago, and the first bridge built over the Chicago river in 1832; the information, strange to say, obtained by Col. Wilson at Brownsville, in Texas, during its late occupation by Gen. Banks.

Resolutions by this Society have been recently forwarded to the State Executive, recommending the establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics.

But, (omitting other matters of minor interest) we have time but to notice one other prominent event of the year, which is likely to effect most sensibly the Society's future. Near a year ago, a few generous members of this Society commenced a private subscription to secure a lot and building for our already unmanageable collection. Circumstances arrested their work near its happy end; but the society at its annual meeting, three weeks ago, resuscitated and adopted the project, committing the subscription to energetic hands. In two weeks from that time the lot was secured—120 feet by 132 feet, on the northwest corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, at a cost in cash of $18,000; while more than $10,000 had been obtained beyond that amount, towards the erection of a building. It now remains only to augment this last named amount till adequate to the erection of a commodious and safe fire-proof building—say 40 feet by 66 or 80 feet, to place this institution on a footing commensurate with its purposes and gratifying to our natural sensibilities for the good and honor of Chicago and the Northwest.

In 1837, when Chicago was in its municipal childhood—just five years old—there were in the United States only *six* public Libraries whose number of full-bound volumes exceeded that of this Society, as reported this evening. The largest Library then existing, was at Philadelphia, of forty-four thousand volumes, followed next by that at Harvard College, having forty-two thousand. The Library of the Boston Atheneum numbered less than thirty thousand.

In the quarter of a century since elapsed, the number of libraries in the United States, having over ten thousand volumes, has risen from twenty to *one hundred and four;* while the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had, in 1856, but forty-three, and France, in the same year, but thirty-eight libraries above the same standard. Of the 104 in the United States, three exceed 100,000—that of Harvard College being the largest (140,000); two have 80,000 or more; two 60,000. This Society occupies a place midway in the scale, being the fifty-sixth, out of 104. In the number of what we call unbound books and pamphlets, we are exceeded, as before observed, by two institutions only.

We recall these facts, not in the spirit of vain boasting, but to call to mind the bibliographical and literary advancement of America, within a quarter of a century; and this as a promise and monition, too, of what is likely to await our own city.

If, within a little more than eight and a half years, without endowment, and in the face of discouragements not few nor light, this young, struggling neophyte has been placed where it is, what may we not hope for in its yet to be unfolded future, when a common love and pride, and sensitive regard for our city's welfare, may attract to this now humble ministration to the common good, not only the benefactions of large-hearted affluence, but the coöperative good will of the many men of learning, science, art and genius, of all nationalities, rapidly congregating here. Do we mistake in the belief that an appropriate repository for this Society's collections, with suitable provision for their arrangement and care, and for a tasteful and commodious reading room, which may be the attractive resort, when desired, of the cultivated of both sexes, indeed of all who thirst for knowledge, is now a felt want which should not be disappointed, and the satisfaction of which would soon and richly repay the outlay it may require?

We say repay. Yes, a full revenue comes from such giving as this, a rich harvest from the sowing. Who, on entering some time-honored library, and seeing above its well-filled and venerable alcoves the inscribed names of individuals, whose generous benefactions once filled those shelves with the treasures of olden wisdom, for the benefit of future ages, has not warmed towards those long buried benefactors, and felt that in this pleasant communion of the dead and the living, perpetuate and never broken, was secured the true apotheosis, the genuine immortality of beneficent influence. If, therefore, these pressing cares of ours, whether of commercial or professional life, which crowd on most, debar us from complete appropriation to ourselves of the intended benefits of an institution like this, will it not console us that the good we do will be gladly seized and garnered by others, and live long after us, when that ever forewarned event comes, which reminds us all

"What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

In closing this meager glance at the record of another twelvemonth, while thanking this society's friends for all their timely and generous aid to it, it is but justice to lay a chaplet of honor upon the fresh graves of two good friends of this institution who have passed from us within that period. One, the late Hooper War-

ren, a faithful and esteemed correspondent of this Association, for forty years a not inconspicuous actor in events which have become, in our state, historical, died in August last, in full age, with the benedictions of many friends upon his true-hearted worth. The other, Dr. Franklin Scammon, first Professor of Botany in the University of Chicago, as a man, a naturalist, a citizen and a christian, left a memory of worth and of benefits to the general good of our city, widely esteemed. To any of us it would be grateful to know that the respectful sentiments he inspired toward him, in all who knew him, might follow us when we shall go after him "to the pale realms of shade," and to the communions of a higher life.

"Sinking within Death's arms, as sinks the sun
Below the farthest hills, when his day's work is done."

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, Hon. Wm. H. Brown was introduced, and read a very interesting paper upon the rise and progress of the anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois, a task for which his early residence in the state, and his identity with those earlier movements, rendered him peculiarly capable.

Mr. Brown said: Slavery has always been the disturbing element in this government. In the North and East, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, human chattelism gradually died out, but in the South, because the system was more in consonance with the notions of not only the earlier but the latter settler, it flourished and grew with every succeeding year, and became aggressive in its character, and increased until its labors terminated in the last great endeavor to compass the destruction of the government. The prosperity of the free North, with the blighting curse of uncompensated labor forever removed, was happily contrasted with the shiftlessness and lack of enterprise which distinguishes the South.

The first direct conflict between the elements of freedom and slavery was when Missouri applied for admission into the Union with a slave constitution. Then the advocates of both policies waged a bitter and relentless war which was only assuaged by the adoption of what was called the Missouri Compromise. With a faith more infamous than the ancient Punic faith, at least one of the high contracting parties to that compromise had shamefully violated it, as all the world would know, when the efforts to introduce slavery into Kansas by the propagandists should pass into history.

The second grand conflict was fought on the soil of Illinois; to describe this should be the object of his address. This battle between the hosts of freedom and slavery was fought in 1823–24. At this time the settlements of Illinois were confined to a narrow strip of territory bordering upon her great rivers. The speaker said that Cahokia and Kaskaskia were among the earliest settlements in Illinois. These were settled by the French Canadians as early as the latter part of the seventeenth century. The American Bottoms wherein these towns were located were described by the speaker — at the time he settled in Illinois — as being then, as now, marvels of fertility and richness. In other portions of the state there were few settlements until after the war of 1812.

At that time the city of Cairo had a local habitation and a name, and its settlers really thought, as its present inhabitants think, that it was destined to be the largest city on the continent. Just then, immigration began to extend into our borders with unexampled rapidity, particularly from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The immigrants from the former state were educated and wealthy, and came hither because of their love for free institutions, while the immigrants from the two latter were made up mostly of the poor whites, who were ignorant, intolerant and bigoted. Mr. Brown described the political condition of Illinois at this early day, and descanted at length upon the financial policies that then prevailed. Before 1820, all business had been conducted upon the high-pressure principle. All products were largely inflated in value, and real estate brought exorbitant prices. The bubble burst in 1820. Immigration ceased almost entirely, and many of those who had located in the state in the expectation of permanently remaining here, took up their lines in more pleasant places. We had no currency at this time. In 1821–22 the first State Bank was chartered, whose issues were based upon state credit. These rapidly depreciated in value until a dollar in currency was worth but thirty-three cents. Real estate became altogether unsaleable, and no prudent man would take it as a gift. It was at this time that immigration was tending Missouri-ward, and all because of a provision in our constitution forbidding slavery.

It was at this period that the general election occurred. Mr. Brown gave a brief review of the political situation of the state. The number of votes cast at that election for Governor was 8,960, of which Mr. Coles received 2,863 votes, which, as there were four candidates, proved a plurality, and secured for him the seat. Mr. Coles was the leader of the anti-slavery element, and it was mainly to his efforts and those of his friends that the measure for calling a convention and engrafting upon the Constitution a provision allowing slavery in the State was defeated.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Historical Society. — *Madison, January.* — At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Historical Society. Prof D. D. Butler, LL. D., of the State University, to whom a certain rare and

curious medallion which has lately been added to the museum, had been assigned for examination and elucidation, submitted the following report:

One of the richest, rarest, royalest of medals, of indubitable genuineness, has been unearthed where one would last look for such a gem—namely in Wisconsin—in our far northwest. in Buffalo county, near the Mississippi. It was turned up in September, 1861, by a farmer, Charles Horace Sabin, while plowing in his field, which had never been plowed but twice, at a new settlement named Maxwell, on Bear Creek, an affluent to the Chippewa river.

This antique relic has been handed me for elucidation—a welcome task, although it may prove of impossible performance, away from all books on numismatology.

The medal was stamped to mark a great historic era—namely the peace of Westphalia—its diameter measures thirty-eight sixteenths of an inch. Round both of its faces there runs an ornamented border or wreath. Its weight is 840 grains; the silver in a dollar is 412½ grains.

At its top two holes were once drilled—in the edge so as not to mar its face—for inserting a loop, that it might be hung on a wall, or around one's neck.

On its reverse the medallion bears the following ten lines in Latin:

Pacis fœlicitas,
Orbi christiano qua restituta,
Qua ad incitamentum demonstrata,
Tot regnis et provinciis,
Ad utrumque solem utrumque oceanum,
Terra marique parta securitas
Tranquillitati publican.
Spe et voto.
Monasterii, Westph.,
Anno MDCXLVIII.

Which may be thus translated:

The happiness of peace,
In part restored to the Christian world,
In part held forth as a winning example
To so many kingdoms and provinces,
Unto both suns [the rising and setting] and to both oceans,
Security obtained on land and sea,
Through hopes and vows
For public tranquillity.
At Munster in Westphalia,
In the year sixteen hundred and forty-eight.

In speaking of peace as restored "in part" and "in part held forth as a winning example," as well as of "vows for public tranquillity," the inscription alludes to the fact that terms of pacification were settled between Spain and Holland, on the 30th of January, 1648, while the other belligerents, Sweden, France, the Emperor of Germany, and their allies, continued waging war for almost a year.

Upon the obverse, and encircling it, we meet with the following legend, which forms the 113th line in the third book of Virgil's Æneid:

Et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones.
"Lions joined in one were yoked to the car of their mistress," [Peace].

Between each pair of these words there is a star or a rose.

On the open space within the encircling legend—technically termed "the field"—and beneath the words *pax Hispano Batava*, the goddess of peace is drawn in a chariot by two lions, who are trampling upon a battle flag and what appears an emblazoned shield, or grandgarde. Her right arm clasps the horn of plenty, which overflows with flowers and fruits: while her left holds both the lion-reins and, as her whip, the caduceus of Mercury, that winged olive wand which became the symbol of peace, because with it the god pacified two fighting serpents and made them twine around it in a loving embrace.—Behind her seat, in place of a band-box, a war drum is lashed above a General's cap. In the foreground, a cannon is tumbling at the heels of the lions, while cannon shot, pikes, sword and pistol, as well as the two halves of a cuirass, lie on the earth as if contempuously thrown away.

One of the lion steeds which represents the King of Spain arrayed in what heralds call arms of pretension, is crowned with the imperial diadem of Germany, and bears in his uplifted paw its imperial sceptre,—each distinguishable by a cross surmounting a globe. The other lion represents the Netherlandic United Provinces. He grasps a double sheaf of arrows with allusion to the Æsopic fable about the bundle of sticks, which, taken together, no man could break, though an old invalid snapped them asunder one by one. The purpose, as in the Dutch motto: *vis unita fortior*—"strength united is stronger,"—is to symbolize the necessity of Hollandic union. The arrows are seven, because the United Provinces were so many.

We are at first suprised to see the armorial figure emblematic of Holland, which was a republic, decorated with a crown. Yet it is indisputable that the Dutch arms, in the seventeenth century, were a lion beneath a crown, perhaps to signify that the Dutch people were no less sovereign than any monarch. Sceptics on this point may find those arms so blazoned on a map of New Netherlands, published in 1621, and reproduced by *a fac simile* in the first volume of the New York Colonial Collections.

In the wheel of the triumphal car, the hub is formed by the head of the Gorgon Medusa, which the armipotent Minerva was wont to bear in battle on her aegis, and the flaming or snaky locks of which serve for the spokes. Indeed the car itself is so massive that it must at first have been intended for the god of war, and thus it proclaims Mars despoiled of his throne.

Just behind the peace-goddess, the sun is so rising that its beams gild and glorify her head with a halo.

The whole disk of silver is in wonderful

preservation. It was so bright when found as to need no scouring, but rubbing off a little rust from the inscription. Not a letter in the legend, save two i's in *provinciis*, is blurred. No ray of the sun, no rein of the steeds, no cord on the drum, no jewel in the crowns, is effaced or obscured. So perfect is the pistol as to make it clear that its model was the "wheel-lock" which struck fire out of a fire-stone, that is out of iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, by means of whirling round against it a tiny steel wheel. After all, some minutiae in the device may be of doubtful interpretation. It is difficult to judge what manner of antiquated armor, shaped something like a spherical triangle, lies beneath the paws of the Spanish lion, and what it is which is carved upon the front of the car of Peace. Possibly it is the head of Mars degraded to the dash-board. A dove also appears to be flying down to perch on the backs of the lions. Yet this may be mere fancy.

Few events are so world-famous and hence so worthy of commemoration, as the peace of Westphalia — the initiative of which is celebrated by the medal before. After seven years of negotiation, begun in a spirit so punctilious that the ambassadors, through each claiming the head of the table, would never have begun the discussion, had not some one devised for them a *round* table to sit at, it closed a thirty years' war between the German States, and a war of eighty years duration between Spain and Holland — a struggle which, at one time or another, had involved every European State, as well as its colonies, and which in all the bloody annals of war has scarcely a parallel. A magnificent medal was demanded in honor of a peace which recognized the independence of Holland, which was the morning-star of modern religious tolerance, and which formed the basis of the political system of Europe.

The question recurs — "How could a Dutch medal penetrate into the heart of the western continent?"

Had it been of French origin, we might be ready to trace its advent hither to Father Guignas, who, in 1727, was with a party that built a fort not more than a day's journey from where it was brought to light Or, we might imagine it was dropped by Le Sueur, who passed near that spot in 1699; or perhaps by Perrot who, ten years earlier, had taken possession of Lake Pepin; or that it was robbed from Hennepin who, first of all while men, visited that region, and that as an Indian captive, in 1680. Or, we might suppose it to have been in some way procured from Jesuit missionaries who, within a dozen years after it was minted, had established stations on the south of Lake Superior. But why should Frenchmen carry with them Dutch medals?— Frenchman who, within the last century, have been gravely doubting the possibility of the existence of wit in any German?

After all, however, there is more ground than I at first supposed for the conjecture, that the puzzling medal was carried up the Mississippi by the first white man — whom we know to have ever ascended that river — Father Hennepin.

Hennepin was a native of Belgium; he had a sister married in Dutch Flanders, and there he studied and spent his youth. In the Dutch town of Maestricht, he early had charge of a hospital. In America, he had been intimate with the Dutch in Albany.—Holland was clearly the home of his heart.

What more natural than that he should have had one of those medals, which were made when he was about eight years old, and of which, as the seal of national independence, all Netherlanders must have been so proud. But if he had one, it was doubtless taken from him by the Indians who, he says, never left him out of their sight, for fear he would hide some valuable under the ground. But his captors hunted along the great river as they carried him up and down, and their usual hunting-ground was near where the medal was ploughed up.

The truth, then, though stranger than fiction, may be, that Hennepin took with him to the far West the most suggestive issue of the Dutch mint as a memorial of his youth or friends in Holland; and that he was robbed of that relic by some savage, who soon dropped it in the leafy wilderness, or the grass of the prairie, there to lie undisturbed and keep its secret till the savages, and the French had vanished away.

This theory of medallic transmission — though fascinating to the imagination — I will readily abandon, as soon as one more plausible shall come to my knowledge.

It seems improbable that the puzzling medallion can have been lost in recent times by any Dutch immigrant. It was found in a township which was not yet seven years old, in which, to this day, there is not a single Hollander. New comers from the Netherlands would not be likely to possess a piece so rare and ancient, and one never intended for circulation. The valley of the Chippewa, in which our medal was picked up, still abounds in valuable furs, and trappers no doubt penetrated thither more than a century ago. But these *voyageurs* were French, almost to a man. If they had been Dutch, they were not of a class whom we should expect to bring with them curiosities of such a nature.

On the whole, it is not impossible that this noblest daughter of the Netherlands' mint — standing in its medallurgy — at the end of such a vista as Washington occupies in the list

of our Presidents — if Hennepin's fingers never touched it, became the booty of some French or Indian warrior, on a raid among Dutch plantations in New York, possibly at the surprise of Schenectady in 1690, and as a trophy was carried round his neck, handed down, it may be, through generations, transmitted from tribe to tribe, till in the rapture of battle or the chace, it fell unnoticed to the earth, where it was buried by winds and rains — winds heaping up sand and dust — rains washing them down. It came to light near the dividing line between the ancestral hunting grounds of the Chippewas and the Sioux. The singular perfection of the medal urges me to think that it could not have been long thumbed and worn, but that it was, ages ago, plunged in the bosom of the earth, where it lurked in safety, though less than a foot beneath the surface, till the fullness of time for its resurrection. It could hardly have been old when it was buried.

Notes on Books.

Current Fictions tested by Uncurrent Facts; A series of Tracts, Personal, Political and Historical, Declaratory, Argumentative and Documentary. By HENRY B. DAWSON. New York: Printed by J. N. Bradstreet & Son. 1864, 8°, 48 pp.

Mr Dawson's Editon of the Federalist, reproducing the work as originally issued, contained an Introductiрn, partly bibliographical in its treatment of the various editions of the work, partly historical in the investigation of the authorship of the various numbers of the work, and a view of the condition of public affairs which called forth the article and made them of such enduring value. Mr. Dawson is an original thinker, and forming his opinion from research and reflection expresses it decidedly. In eht present case he was criticized by members of the Hamilton and Jay families. Letters and pamphlets have appeared, aud Mr. Dawson is apparently about to put all in a permanent form. At this stage, and with only one party, in a manner, before the court, no opinion as to the merit of the question at issue can be expected here.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Annual Meeting held in Worcester, Oct 21, 1864. Boston. John Wilson; 1864.

We have seldom read proceedings of more interest. Mr. Livermore's Report of the Council, with its graceful tribute to Isaiah Thomas and Joseph Quincy, preludes the more statistical portion. The account of the various copies of the Dighton Rock is of high value; and none can read without positive zest and hearty enjoyment the paper by Mr. E. E. Hale on Roanoke Island and James River, and the remarks of Mr. Charles Deane on the James. The difficulty encountered by students in following our early writers through part of the country with which they are not personally acquainted, and the small aid which they can glean as to some parts from maps or printed books, is well known, But who would expect to find northern students, amid the din of war, ascending the James with Smith and Wingfield and Hamoron, and to follow their course and recognize the spot where each important event occurred. It would seem indeed as though history is a northern instinct; to be pursued under any circumstances, as in the case of a young officer stopping to buy a rare old tract that caught his eye as he marched to his last battle field.

Jugement Erroné de M. Ernest Renan sur les Langues Sauvages: Par N. O. Montreal, E. Senecal. 1864, 8°, 23 pp.

Renan, as a professor of Semitic languages, naturally exalts the object of his studies; the Indo-European stands next with him. In one of his works he says; "To imagine a savage race speaking a semitic or Indo-European language is a contradictory fiction to which no one versed in the laws of comparative philology and the general theory of the human mind, will lend himself." The discredit thus thrown on American languages has elicited this Canadian reply, defending the two great languages of Canada and the Northern States—the Algonquin and Iroquois, from the imputation of being discordant cries, variable or unphilosophic. The Indian mind, as traced in their language, is not one brutalized by barbarism, void of ideas and of expressions for conveying their relation to each other. It does not generalize, indeed, but has that multiplicity of forms, which, in written languages have, by elimination, been reduced to simpler expressions.

Morgan and his Captors. By REV. F. SENOUR, Cincinnati. S. F. Vent & Co. 1864. 12°, 386 pp.

The career of Morgan, one of those more active Southern officers, closed like that of Johnson, Jackson, Polk, Cleburne, in death, is here summed up, accompanied by sketches of the officers who captured him in his raid north of the Ohio. These comprise Brigadiers Generals Hobson and Shackleford, Col. Jacob, Major Rae. An account of Morgan's last raid and death closes the volume.

As Morgan and the captors, whose lives are here given, were all Kentuckians, the author throws important light on all the earlier secession movements in the state, giving it no inconsiderable value in the consideration of local affairs, necessary in a general view of the present war. The book is handsomely printed, and illustrated with a portrait of Morgan.



Edward Everett.

those indecorums and personalities which sometimes deface Congressional debates. In his attention to the private affairs of his constituents he was always prompt and patient. Occupied as he was with public business during his congressional life, his regular and inflexible habits of industry enabled him to find time for literary labor. Besides the elaborate public addresses which he occasionally delivered, he prepared several articles of high merit for the North American Review. Among them may be mentioned, with particular commendation, a paper in the number for October, 1830, in which the South Carolina doctrine of nullification is discussed aud controverted with masterly ability.

To this article Mr. Madison's letter on the subject, addressed to Mr. Everett, was with the author's permission appended. In the autumn of 1834 he declined a renomination to Congress, as his political friends in Massachusetts were desirous of presenting his name as candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen, by a large majority at the ensuing election. He was afterwards three times re-elected, holding the executive office four years. His administration was dignified, useful and popular. Gen. Harrison was chosen President in 1840; and Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, Mr. Everett's warm personal and political friend, perceiving his eminent fitness to represent the country at the Court of St. James, to this post he was accordingly appointed. Our relations with England at that time were grave.

The controversy touching the Northeastern boundary, which for half a century had been a subject of difference, seemed to have reached a point beyond which an amicable adjustment was hopeless. The recent burning of the Caroline, and the arrest of McLeod, had inflamed the public mind in both countries. The case of the Creole, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. American vessels had been seized and detained by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The confidence reposed in him by the Administration at home was shown by the fact that he was sent to London to discuss all these questions without any specific instructions from the Government of the United States, but everything was left to his own unfettered judgment.

Entering at once upon the discharge of his arduous and delicate duties, he justified, by his ability, discretion, and tact, the large confidence which had been reposed in him. Though the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, and of the Oregon question was transferred to Washington by the appointment of Lord Ashburton as special Ambassador, yet many important questions were left in Mr. Everett's charge. Among the most important was that involving the construction of the first article of the Convention between the two countries on the subject of the fisheries. Mr. Everett secured for our fishermen the long disputed right to take fish in the Bay of Fundy.

He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens convicted of participating in the Canadian Rebellion. Mr. Everett's position at the Court of St. James must have been rendered more difficult by the frequent changes in the Department of State. Mr. Webster retired in the Spring of 1843, and was succeeded within a brief period by Mr. Upshur, Mr. Legare, and Mr. Calhoun. But by all these gentlemen Mr. Everett's services were duly appreciated, and he enjoyed the confidence of all. Mr. Everett's social position in England was equally honorable and agreeable to him, and a source of just pride to his countrymen. His cultivation and accomplishments were everywhere recognized, and his public speeches were received with enthusiasm.

In the spring of 1843 he was appointed to fill the newly constituted mission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that country, which honorable trust he was compelled to decline. Immediately upon his return to the United States, in the autumn of 1845, Mr. Everett was chosen President of Harvard University. He superintended the publication of the new edition of the works of Mr. Webster, at his special request, and prepared an

elaborate memoir, which was prefixed to the first volume. Upon the lamented death of that great statesman, in November, 1852, Mr. Everett was called upon by President Fillmore to fill the vacant place of Secretary of State. He held the office during the last four months of President Fillmore's administration.

The question which attracted most of the public interest during Mr. Everett's administration of the Department of State, was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett. His exposition of the policy of this country was received with very general approbation by the people and the press, without distinction of party. Before leaving the Department of State, Mr. Everett was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session in March, 1853, and made an able and elaborate speech on the Central American question.

Upon the assembling of the 33d Congress, in December, 1853, Mr. Everett, as might have been expected, found himself in a state of impaired health, from the severe and uninterrupted labors of the previous eighteen months, but he applied himself with his usual industry to the discharge of the duties that lay before him. His health, under the pressure of official toil and excitement, grew constantly worse, and in the following May, under the imperative advice of his physician, he resigned his seat. A few months of rest and quiet restored him; and now there began a new phase in his life, and the opening of a new and peculiar sphere of action. In the years of 1853 the project of purchasing Mount Vernon by private subscription was first started by Miss Ann Pamelia Cunningham, in an address to the women of the United States, under the signature of "A Southern Matron."

The proposal was favorably received, and associations of ladies began to be formed in several of the States, for the purpose of collecting funds. Mr. Everett having been applied to by the Mercantile Library Association of Boston to deliver a lecture during their course of 1855-'56, proposed that the association should celebrate the next anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and offered to prepare for that occasion a discourse upon his character, the proceeds to be applied to some commemorative purpose. The offer was accepted, and on Febuary 22d, 1856, Mr. Everett pronounced his oration on Washington for the first time, before an immense audience, at the Music Hall in Boston. It was immediately repeated at New York, New Haven and Baltimore; and the proceeds were applied to various objects.

It was delivered for the first time for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund at Richmond, Va., on March 19, 1856, and down to the present time (June, 1859) it has been delivered in various parts of the country, 129 times, always, except in seven cases, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund. No deduction has ever been made by Mr. Everett from the amounts received on account of his expenses, which have been uniformly paid by himself; they have been much reduced by the hospitality with which he has been received, and the liberality of railroad corporations, and the proprietors of steamboats. The proceeds received were deposited by him in the hands of a Board of Trustees appointed by himself. They have paid over to the general treasurer of the fund, at different times, the sum of $53, 493 81, and have now on hand the further sum of $4769 75.

In the course of the autumn of 1858, Mr. Everett entered into an engagement with Mr. Robert Bonner, editor and proprietor of the New York Ledger, to furnish an article weekly for that paper, for one year, in consideration of $10,000 to be paid in advance to the Mount Vernon Fund. This sum has been paid to the Treasurer of the Fund. The aggregate sum total realized in the various ways and paid over to the Mount Vernon Fund, and sundry public or charitable associations, in-

cluding the proceeds of the seven repetitions of the Washington discourse, which were for the benefit of the Fund, will not fall ~~not~~ short of $90,000."

These labors he thus described himself:

"After the sectional warfare of opinion and feeling reached a dangerous height, anxious if possible to bring a counteractive and conciliating influence into play, feeling that there was yet one golden chord of sympathy which ran throughout the land, in the hope of contributing something, however small, to preserve what remained, and restore what was lost of kind feeling between the two sections of the country, I devoted the greater part of my time for three years to the attempt to give new strength in the hearts of my countrymen to the last patriotic feeling in which they seemed to beat in entire unison,—veneration and love for the name of Washington, and reverence for the place of his rest. With this object in view, I travelled thousands of miles, by night and by day, in midwinter and midsummer, speaking three, four and five times a week, in feeble health, and under a heavy burden of domestic care and sorrow, and inculcating the priceless value of the Union in precisely the same terms from Maine to Georgia, and from New York to St. Louis."

His address on Charity, delivered first in Boston, December 22, 1857, his eulogy on Mr. Dowse, in 1858, and his address on the Early Days of Franklin, were all in the same spirit, devoted to useful objects. And though it may seem strange to find his efforts estimated so constantly in money, it must stand as an evidence of American appreciation of talent, and of the almost incalculable benefit which unselfish genius can render the public. In 1860, contrary to his own inclination, Mr. Everett was nominated for Vice President. The first movement towards secession, however, brought him to the support of the new administration. During the four years of war he never failed upon occasion to impart his prudent counsel, to temper passion by his calm wisdom, to encourage by his hopeful review of our prospects, and to strengthen by those lofty appeals, which roused a nobler than Roman patriotism, that led to his nomination as elector at large, on the ticket headed by Mr. Lincoln at the recent election. And the position, the last public position which in the decrees of Providence he was to hold, was a fit close to such a career.

A short time before his death Mr. Everett had prepared for publication a full account of the remarkable subscription exceeding $100,000, made through him for the relief of the starving people of East Tennessee,—a beneficent movement, which owed its wonderful success mainly to his efforts.

He attended the inaugural ceremonies of the political year at the State House on January 4th, listening with attention to Governor Andrew's address. On Saturday, the 7th, he was in the Superior Court, conducting his own case against the city of Charlestown. He devoted the forenoon of Monday to the same business, and went directly from the court room to the platform of Faneuil Hall, where he spoke in aid of the project of sending assistance to the suffering citizens of Savannah.

Mr. Everett's speech was delivered with even more than his usual animation and grace of oratory. His manner was especially fervid, and his arguments for the cause in the interest of which he spoke were urged with great vigor and evident warmth of feeling. His face was unusually flushed, but bore no trace of the expression of latent suffering which has of late years been too often visible on his features. The remark was very general among those who listened to this, the last public effort of his life, that the eloquence of the appeal would compare favorably with anything which had ever fallen from his lips.

Mr. Everett, although much fatigued, returned to the court house after the close of the Faneuil Hall meeting, and was engaged there from 3 to 6 P. M. In the evening of the same day, Monday, January 9th, he felt so unwell that he sent for his medical adviser, Dr. George Haywood, jr. He attributed his illness to the unusual labors of the day, saying that he spoke in Faneuil Hall with great effort. On Saturday night, Mr. Everett considered himself much better, and would not allow a watcher to remain in his room. His attendant saw him at twenty minutes of four, when he was sleeping very quietly and calmly. At precisely 4 o'clock, just as the time-piece in the entry struck the hour, the attendant, sitting in the room directly over Mr. Everett's, heard a

heavy fall. Running down stairs she found him on the floor, breathing heavily, and evidently in an apoplectic fit. Dr. Haywood was sent for with all possible haste, and soon arrived, but not until Mr. Everett had breathed his last,—January 15th, 1865.

Mr. Everett had three sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Henry Sidney and William survive. Edward Brooks, the oldest, died a few years since. All three graduated at Harvard College. Of the three daughters, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Wise, alone survives. Ann died in Europe, and Grace in Boston.

Mrs. Hale, widow of the late Hon. Nathan Hale, and mother of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, is the only surviving sister of Mr. Everett. The father died in 1802; Mr. Everett's oldest brother, Oliver, died very young; Alexander H. died in 1847; John, the youngest of the brothers, died Feb. 12th, 1826. The last named was a very brilliant young man, and his college friends thought him to be the most promising of the three gifted brothers. One of his biographers speaks of him as a "bud of promise early blighted."

There is a memoir of Everett in the New England Magazine, Vol. 6th; an account of the Nashville dinner in Niles's Register, Vol. 37th; and a sketch of his public life in the American Whig Review, Vol. 12th. His separate orations are frequently reviewed by the leading periodicals, and the collected edition also—as by Sparks in the North American Review, Vol 20th; by Hillard in the same review, Vol. 44; and by Felton in the 71st volume. The Southern Quarterly Review, Southern Literary Messenger, New England Magazine, Christian Monthly Spectator, U. S. Literary Gazette, and Christian Examiner, contain noteworthy critical notices of his literary, as does the National Portrait Gallery of his official labors. Allibone's article in the Dictionary of Authors is quite full, and the article in Appleton's Cyclopedia, given by us in substance, very comprehensive. In Tuckerman's "Characteristics of Literature," 2d Series, is a critical and biographical portrait, in which his claims as an orator are specially considered.

A full account of this effort for Mount Vernon and other kindred objects, prepared at the request of his friend George Livermore, will be found in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 1858–60, pp. 86 to 106.

Mr. Everett's fame will be rather an echo of his contemporary reputation than one arising from his works. He has not left an array of volumes to maintain a permanent position in American literature, and Mr. Bancroft in the next article, alludes to the regret expressed on this point. Besides his collected Orations, his Life of Washington, reprinted from the Encyclopedia Britannica, and his Mount Vernon Papers are almost the only works of Everett in the public hands.

GEORGE BANCROFT ON EDWARD EVERETT.

From the N. Y. Ledger.

In the death of Edward Everett I have lost the oldest friend that remained to me. I saw him for the first time in August, 1813, more than a half century ago, on my examination for admission to Harvard College. I was then twelve years old, he nineteen. He was at the time the college tutor of the Latin Language, and for one quarter at Cambridge our class read with him the first books of Livy. A marvellous account of the ability he had displayed in the four years of his student's life, his undisputed reputation as the best scholar that had been graduated within the traditions of that day, a grave and sedate and earnest manner, a sanctity of appearance, that made him in youth an object of veneration, gave him over our class an influence such as no other instructor exercised. In a few weeks he was invited to take the place left vacant by the lamented Buckminster, and at the end of the term he bade us an affectionate farewell. I remember to this day the aspect of holiness which he wore, as he made us a parting speech, full of the best counsels and exhortations. In the pulpit his manner at that time was more sober and calm and solemn than at any later period. Crowds thronged to hear

him; he loved occasionally to treat subjects of critical learning; the oldest doctors in the temple were amazed at his skill in disputation; and the young of both sexes hung with delight on his fervid but chaste and modest eloquence,

In the latter part of 1814 he travelled to the South, having for one of his chief objects to visit Jefferson; but calls from home forced him back from Washington. In December, John Adams, then in his eightieth year, thus heralded his fame to the great author of our declaration of independence: "The most exalted of our geniuses in Boston have an ambition to see Monticello, its library, and its sage. I lately gave a line of introduction to Mr. EVERETT, our most celebrated youth." He had been a clergyman for about a year, and was then but twenty.

Soon elected Professor of Greek literature in Harvard, where the promise of his return was hailed with rapturous delight by the students, he repaired to the university of Gottingen for better preparation for the office. Here among those most accomplished in learning and most famed for industry, he secured the same degree of esteem as at home. He had a miraculous facility in acquiring learning; this is one of the marked features of his intellect, in which I never knew any one that excelled him. He mastered Greek with an ease that was the admiration of his teachers; Dissen, the great enthusiast for Plato and Pindar and the great tragedians, a solitary recluse, learned to bear him affection; and before long he spoke and wrote German so well, that at the request of the venerable Eichhorn, the editor, he contributed a review to the great Gottingen periodical.

It was during his residence abroad that my intimate relations with EVERETT began. Just as he was leaving London, when fullest of engagements, and when every moment of his time was most precious, he heard that I, then seventeen, was on my way through Holland to Gottingen, and he found time to write in advance and send to meet me at Amsterdam a very long letter, full of encouragement and the most minute and carefully considered detail of instructions and advice. An elder brother could not have shown more of guardian care. I mention this, only to bring out another trait in his character. He never missed an opportunity to do a kind office to a fellow man, especially to a man of letters. All his life long he was true to this quality in his nature. He could not be so occupied, but he would find time for a good word to any young scholar that needed it, and when a novice in authorship ventured to come before the public, he was sure to ponder upon the best way of introducing him to favor, or shielding him from censure, or if need were, breaking his fall. At the same time he was chary of his hours and even of his minutes.

A young man who had a fondness for classical studies, and was hesitating whether to devote himself specially to them as a pursuit for life, EVERETT advised to a different choice, and added: "You see I have placed so much confidence in you as not to hesitate in advising you to this, because my own studies happen to be devoted to the other. No one thing does, or will, give me greater pleasure than to witness any sort of improvement in America; and if you should find your taste incline you to those pursuits which fall within my sphere, you may depend upon my counting every success you meet as a new pleasure of my own."

Here, another marked characteristic of EVERETT'S mind is portrayed with exact truth. He took pleasure in every success that any man could gain, alike in other pursuits and in those kindred to his own. He never doled out scant praise. He never withheld from any one the applause that was due. I never could discern in him the slightest vestige of envy. His heart expanded at observing merit in others; and if sometimes he was too forbearing or too complacent toward mediocrity, he gloriously redeemed that foible by the keenest and most willing perception of all kinds of excellence. His own culture of a particular branch only gave him taste to discern and promptness to acknowledge any happy achievement of others in the same class of effort. He would hear a public speaker do well, relish his performance with the live-

liest pleasure, and dwell on its merits with nice discrimination and the heartiest approval.

Returning home to occupy his post as Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, he burst upon the world around him with a fertility and variety of industry, which even went beyond highly raised expectations. In part this was the natural outflow of his own exuberant and bouyant genius; in part perhaps it proceeded from something like necessity. He inherited no fortune; nothing but the taste for intellectual culture and purity; he was the most successful member of a numerous family; and his affection for those who were bound to him by ties of blood could never be exhausted. His manner of life was marked by liberality and elegance; but he was simple in his habits, and was never given to ostentation; and by the fruits of his own exertion he was able to be of service to those who were akin to him and to others. There were those whom he never ceased to care for, even when the burden became very heavy for him to bear. Here is another leading trait in his character; he gave away money, not thoughtlessly, but freely, always with reflecting judgment, as befitted one who had not much to spare and who desired to do the most good; he kept up this habit of generosity always; and in proportion to his own income, there was perhaps no one who gave more, or showed himself more free from everything that is sordid. His happiness seemed to centre in others; and where is there a man who habitually did so much work for others and so little for himself alone? His activity gave an impulse to all kinds of study; to the study of ancient law, of art, as well as of classic literature. His manner of speaking was irresistible. Kirkland, the President of Harvard College, who was remarkable for his love of all his good scholars, referring to a cast which adorned EVERETT'S library, said of him, that in the animation of his eloquence he looked like his own Apollo. And in the midst of the toil which his multiplied courses of lectures brought upon him, he became editor of the North American Review. For a time the world mixed with its admiration that disposition to blame, which is perhaps necessary to bring out talent in its perfection. To be first in so many branches, in scholarship, in eloquence, in English style, in general letters, and among conservative people to go off the old track and move upon a broader guage of his own, was more than could be borne without jealousy; but if others were ever unjust towards Mr. EVERETT, he never retaliated, and generously and without diminution, recognized the worth even of those who most grudgingly conceded his own. To these public attractions he added exemplary tenderness in private life; and when any one of his family became ill, he was the most judicious, most patient, and most skillful nurse.

The culminating moment of this period of his life was in August, 1824, when he was to address the great literary society of Cambridge on the circumstances favorable to the progress of literature in America. A vast audience, culled chiefly from New-England, rushed eagerly to hear him; by a happy chance, Lafayette, to whom all the people wished to show gratitude and honor, was present. Everett treated the main topic of his address admirably and most acceptably, and then, in a manner peculiarly his own, he spoke the welcome to the returning hero in words which went straight to the heart of his throng of hearers, and which Chateaubriand translated to delighted France. This hour was perhaps the happiest of his life; his triumph too perfect to be renewed. The oration was printed; one edition after another was swept off with avidity; and all men in Massachusetts were grateful to him, that what they wished should be done faultlessly well, he had done in a manner of consummate tenderness and beauty. A vacancy existed in the representation in Congress of the district in which he resided, and he was, by the enthusiasm of the young, and by a general running together of opinion, designated as the candidate and elected.

That same season he drew nearer and nearer to the affections of the New-England people by a noble address at Plymouth, on the landing of the Pilgrims. In the following spring the semi-centennial anniversary of the first battles of the revolution was to be

celebrated; and no other than he was thought of to be the orator. The village church in which he then spoke was filled chiefly by the farmers of the neighborhood; and such was his fame, and such the good will borne towards him, that the eyes of many an old man shone with tears, as soon as he rose and before he could enter on his theme.

Intense expectation followed him to Congress, where he took his place in December, 1825. For some weeks he sat as a listener. An extract of a letter from General Hamilton of South Carolina, to whom his speech was a reply, will show how, early in the following February, he began:

"I send the debate on the resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the Congress of Panama, in which our friend Mr. Everett made his début. It was just as it ought to have been, because it was entirely extemporaneous, and therefore took the House by surprise, the members of which did not entertain any expectation of hearing Mr. E. except on some topic of elaborate preparation. His manner is mild, and prepossessing, and urbane in the extreme, his fluency uninterrupted, and with practice I have but little doubt of his becoming a first-rate, off-hand debater, the only debating talent that is worth a farthing in a House constituted like ours."

Five weeks later, Mr. Everett, who, from first to last, was the adversary of the nullifiers and all their brood, delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to Mr. MacDuffie. Up to that time the President, John Quincy Adams, had carefully kept back from uttering a word that could be specially offensive to a Southern slaveholder, and had even maintained a "non-committal" reserve on the subject of what was called the protection of domestic industry. Mr. Everett, in opposing a scheme of the Southern statesmen, desired to announce emphatically that he was no opponent of the South; and by an eagerness, not unusual in an orator, his rhetoric went beyond his intention. He uttered some words that were justly censured; and applied apologetically to our century the usages and language of two thousand years ago; yet on this occasion he was perfectly sincere, and perfectly consistent with his own character and antecedent discourse. And this brings me to an explanation of qualities in his nature, which affected his long career as a statesman, and must be taken as the interpretation of his whole life. His organization was so delicate, his nervous system so fine and sympathetic and quick, that he could not contemplate scenes of blood without an instinctive horror. Esteeming his colleagues from South Carolina, and loving their society, he refused to consider an institution which they upheld as wholly inexcusable, or universally and absolutely wrong; and the thought of the sorrows that would follow the track of insurgent slaves was more than he could bear. Hence his utterance of words which might seem to have been offered in excuse for slavery itself. But with all this dread of sanguinary revolution and the war of races, Mr. Everett was, by that very sensitiveness of organization, full of sympathy for all who were unhappy or oppressed; he upheld the radical doctrine of democracy against the tory and imperialist theory of the divine right, or right of force, and against the English whig doctrine of compact; his mind sometimes ran in a channel which a socialist might have been willing to follow; he repelled the heart-withering doctrines of Malthus; he kindled with burning fellow-feeling for the uprising of the Greeks; he spoke for the dignity and welfare of the free working man; and without violating his instincts or habits of thought, he gave, at the close of his life, his testimony for immediate, universal emancipation. By the apprehensiveness of his constitution he was timidly conservative; by the sentiments of his heart he was the friend of equal rights and of mankind. This apparent contradiction, which has existed in other great and good men, qualified all the judgments made of him by those who really knew him; and if, by those who did not know the depth of his love for liberty and his fellowmen, he was sometimes chidden for want of firmness, those who read the secrets of his soul were aware that he would be more likely to encounter martyrdom for his sympathies and opinions than those who doubted his power of self-sacrifice; and in his first speech in Congress, and always to his dying breath, he fought inflexibly against the revolutionary tendencies of the evil spirit then known as nullification.

This divided nature unfitted him to become a debater in congress; he might shine as the representative of a party, but not as a party leader. Had he had more alloy, he would have been a better political gladiator. But his industry made his services essential to those with whom he acted; some of the best official reports put forth by his political friends are of his workmanship; and he excelled on occasions when he could strike a chord that vibrated sweetly for all. This was never more marked than in his farewell to congress, when in beautiful language and his most impressive manner, he paid a tribute to General Jackson, the restorer of the union, then engaged in upholding the rights and honor of our country and establishing peace with France.

In 1835 Mr. Everett passed from congress into the chair of governor of Massachusetts. Parties were becoming more evenly balanced; the northern democracy, as organized in that state, was as much devoted to the union as himself, as much opposed to all the forms of nullification, and quite as independent of the influence of slavery; but they differed from him by vindicating the policy of separating the public revenue from the hazards of paper currency, and by greater inclination to the principles of free trade. They increased gradually in weight and in numbers, and at the end of four years he found his opponent elected over him by a majority of one vote. The contest had been carefully kept free from personal asperity towards Everett; the opponents of his party had treated him with the reverence which his just administration and his personal virtues deserved; and the new democratic governor paid the fullest tribute of esteem to his predecessor, whom, with an unwonted strength of expression toward a man still so young, he described as "illustrious." Among those who contributed to Everett's defeat, was one at least, whom he counted amongst his intimate friends; but he never allowed himself to be swayed by a sentiment of bitterness, and never required from those he loved a sacrifice of political conviction to personal regard.

After a year devoted to rest, during a residence in Italy, whence he was careful to send home works of art of superior excellence, he was again called to the public service as minister to England. His political position appears from the manner in which his nomination was received by the senate. The southern party against which he had always stood in congress, made war upon his appointment, because he had not proved a friend to slavery, and it merits to be brought to mind, that he was saved from a rejection by the vote of a part of the northern democracy.

How assiduous he was in London to all the duties of his station; how devoted to the general interests of his country; how attentive to the claims of individuals; how perfectly he bore himself in a foreign land as the representative of this republic, and not of a party—is still fresh in the public memory. The great and the good of all classes sought his society; he was a most welcome guest at every country house which he found time to visit; and in town, Macaulay, and Hallam, and Milman, and Sidney Smith, and Babbage were among his constant companions at home

When Everett returned home he stood undoubtedly at the head of the men of letters of New-England, and perhaps I might say at the head of the men of letters of America. True, Longfellow excelled him in poetry, and Hawthorne, in romance, and Prescott, in history, and the incomparable Irving in his own peculiar walks; but in power of rapid and exact acquisition of knowledge, in variety and comprehensiveness of research, in the perfectly methodical arrangement of his learning, in the sovereign command over the vast mass of his resources, in the warmth and rich coloring of style, in correctness in the use of words, in the finished neatness of composition, he excelled all. The eyes of men turned to him to take the presidency of Harvard College. One, at least, of his intimate friends had warned him against accepting the office; of which his acceptance would certainly bring advantage to the public, but would overwhelm him with petty cares and torment his too sensitive nature with provoking annoyances. Besides,

his habits of study and occupation at home began very seriously to impair his health; he had not in youth indulged in athletic exercises, in wrestling, or running, or riding; now it was too late for him to change his habits, and as a consequence, his mode of life required extraordinary circumspection. But he yielded to the public requisition, which seemed the call of duty. It was well for the institution that he did so; but the office was a continued martyrdom for himself. Under his scrupulous sense of responsibility, he devoted himself wholly to his task; his favorite studies were suspended; his mind was all in his work. When he came to the government of the college, its discipline had run down; the old scholarly atmosphere had become a little tainted with indulgences in former time unknown; the liberal endowment for a library and a large part of the college funds had been foolishly squandered in an illshapen building, poorly adapted to its end. But Everett set earnestly and conscientiously about his task; his supervision of the affairs of the college was perfect; and though he personally suffered from dealing with the occasional levity and perverseness of youth, the university has never in our day had a more faithful chief.

When Everett retired from the chair, men spoke of how much he had sacrificed and how much he suffered during the few years of his administration; on reflection they see how much he had done to raise the character of the university, which he left improved, if not regenerated.

His first leisure was given to making a collection of his various addresses; and he performed the greatest act of friendship for Mr. Webster by editing his works and writing his life. Here, too, his own special character appeared; the strength of Webster is not impaired by his treatment; but as far as he could, he softened asperities and veiled the rudeness of conflicts, being always as careful to efface the follies or the errors of an opponent, as of an associate.

The health of Mr. Webster was failing; those who saw him in near interviews could trace the rapid decay of his vigor; for the last months, perhaps for more than the last year, of his life, he was unequal to his duties as Secretary of State. On his death Everett was summoned to be his successor, and this was the public position for which, above all others, he was fitted. Here, too, the fine and generous tone of his mind appeared to the greatest advantage. He never lisped a word of the confusion in which he found affairs of the department, or the heavy arrears of accumulated business. He went diligently to work to repair what his friend had of necessity neglected; he noiselessly and thoroughly restored order where it was wanting; he finished, without hurry, but completely, what remained to be done; and he did it all in such a manner that he was alike faithful to his affection for the memory and good name of his predecessor, and faithful to his country. We all remember with pride the vigor with which he repelled an invitation for an entangling alliance with foreign powers respecting the government of Cuba. All parties have joined in praising the ability which he displayed during this short period of administrative service.

Before he retired from the cares of office, which to him were not oppressive, his native commonwealth sent him to the Senate of the United States. It was too late. His nervous excitability, heightened by his sufferings as an invalid, wholly unfitted him for a place in a body in which the debates were daily becoming more fierce. His health was broken; he could not bear the late and the uncertain hours of labor which the Senate demanded; and under the peremptory and wise direction of his physician, he soon retired to private life, which he was never again to leave.

The calmness of his quiet years allowed him to nurse his constitution, and his old age was beautiful and happy. There was no voice which his countrymen so loved to hear on questions of public interest, the culture of science, the advancement of learning. Others live only for themselves and within themselves; Everett lived for others, and was never so happy as when he played upon the great instrument of the national mind, and found that his touch brought out tones in harmony with the

movements of his own soul. This mode of life was attended with something of trial; for the sensitiveness which was a requisite to his success, in keeping up a sympathy with the mind of the people left, him more than ever acutely susceptible of pain from public censure, and even from the idle cavils of trifiers, or the sneers of the envious and malign. But the current of public opinion was so strong in his favor, he called out so much affectionate approval by his singularly disinterested devotion to the public good, that his last years were among the happiest of his three-score-and-ten—happier than the years of impatient, aspiring youth; happier than the years of political conflict. It was a remark of the late John C. Calhoun that there is no reward so much to be desired as "for a man to stand well with his kind." Everett stood well and beloved among his fellow-men.

He saw the clouds that were lowering over the land, and prayed earnestly that they might be dispelled. For the sake of the Union he kept constantly before the mind of the nation the name and memory of Washington; and devoted himself with earnestness to setting apart Mount Vernon as the spot where all Americans might meet with an equal glow of patriotism. There at least the transient passions of the day were to be hushed by recalling the immutable glory of the past; and thus disloyalty was to be rebuked by the present influence of the father of the country. His zeal in this cause led him to accept the munificent invitation of the Ledger; and when he had in that way become accustomed to discourse to a crowd of listeners, whose number was incalculable, his love of sympathy assisted to make that journal his favorite way of access to the public. But his views as a statesman could not be suppressed; and his papers in the Ledger reflected, at first indirectly, then more openly, his judgments on public affairs.

To promote the great end of maintaining the Union, Everett was not an advocate for concession, but for conservatism. He had in his manhood resisted nullification with all his might; he now resisted everything that tended to secession. To keep the constitution as it was and thus to avoid all conflict with the south, was the key-note of his policy; and when men sought to avert the storm which threatened ruin, one party looked to him, in connection with another name, to bear, in the presidential contest, the standard on which was inscribed "the Constitution and the Union." The selection was just; for he was ever a lover of the Union, and ever a supporter of the Constitution, in its simple integrity, unimpaired and unchanged. Without attempting to solve the question whether he was right in the attitude which he assumed, it is certain that he was honest, and that the place as candidate which he consented to occupy, fitted the conduct and the opinions of his life. It is, perhaps, less known, that in the threefold division which prevailed at the Presidential election in 1860, it had been the intention of Mr. Douglas, as he avowed to one or two at least of his friends, in case the decision had gone to Congress, to have given his influence to secure the election of the ticket which bore the name of Everett.

When the storm burst he could not remain quiet, and there was but one direction in which he could move. Like Douglas, to whom in so many respects he formed a contrast, he rallied to the support of the government, as the only mode in which he could rally in support of his country. Those who had before charged him with want of firmness, had not kept in mind that his delay grew out of his desires and his convictions; when events left no hope of a peaceful issue, he was instant in season and out of season, abroad and at his fireside, with friends and before the people, in giving to the contest unity of action and definiteness of purpose; and while he at the last spoke bravely for universal emancipation, that gentleness which made him so slow to acquiesce in the stern and terrible necessity of civil war, inspired him in the last public act of his life to send consolation to those who had been subdued. He died as he lived, harboring no persistent ill will even towards traitors, being satisfied if those who have engaged in rebellion will but give up the institution which led them

into evil, and wishing to heal the wounds inflicted on the Union, not by the block, not by confiscation, not by revenge, but by the establishment forever of human freedom.

I have failed in this sketch, if I have not made it clear, that the course of life of our departed friend was marked by integrity and consistency, which had their root in his own nature. Are there any who wish his career had been different? It could not have been different except by his ceasing to be himself.

It is equally vain to wish that he had devoted his powers to the completion of some special elaborate work. He was an orator, because to be an orator was what he liked best; what he was most fitted for, and what others most entreated of him. It is not certain that he would have been one of the first of historians; those of his writings which come nearest to history, such as his life of Webster and his life of Washington, are by no means his best. No one would have painted action in more vivid colors; but of the three qualities which are needed by historians, he had not a sufficient perception of how bad men can be, of that evil in human nature which theologians call depravity. Neither was he accustomed sufficiently to consider events as subordinate to law. The other requisite, which is to perceive that after all there is something in man greater than himself, he had in an eminent degree; and this perception he turned brilliantly to account in his addresses. Neither would he have been apt to excel in the construction of a scheme of dogmatic theology or philosophy; and perhaps there are others in our time who would have gone beyond him as a systematic expounder of public law. But in the field of mental labor to which he devoted himself, he is first among us without a rival. He touched the chord of public feeling with instinctive accuracy and power; at seventy he could hold a vast audience enchained, as he spoke without notes, with a clear, melodious, and unbroken voice for two hours together; and when he prepared himself for a public speech, all learning and all science seemed to come at his bidding, and furnish him with arguments, analogies, and illustrations. What he has spoken with his golden mouth was always in behalf of good letters, of patriotism, of the advancement of his country in science and art; of union; of the perpetuation of republican institutions. From the Charles River to the Missouri the air still rings with his eloquence.

There remains no man alive who has given such an impulse to the minds of the young in his generation; they will rise up to bless his name and to preserve his memory in honor.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION—No. X.

RELICS OF THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES—No. 2.

I.

*Deposition taken by Major Richard Waldron of New Hampshire.**

May 27. 1678.

The Deposition of Francis Pittman Aged Sixteene yeares & upwards saith: that som day in March last past that Samuel Willis did com to him & did goe to y^e^ waters side & ffetch up the Oars from y^e^ Canooe: the sd depoñt did forthwith goe & take y^e^ sd Canooe & goe unto Edward Leathers to ask him for his ffather. Sd Leathers did Say he did leave him at Birkfords point: then the sd deponent did ask of sd Leathers whose Oars were they in ye Canooe. Leathers did Answer & sd they are thy ffathers & mine: farther saith not.

Francis Pittman tooke oath to the truth of this above, this 27 may 1678. Before me RICHARD WALDRON Coms^r^.

II.

Letter of Col Wm Partridge (Lieut Govr of N. H. 1697–98.)

May it please your Excelency.

I shall forward Marchs and Turforyes Letters, with a letter to Monsier Gaulin, Emissary, that I shall send most of the things he wrought (wrote) to your Excel-

* Richard Waldron, President of New Hampshire, 1681–2. He was killed by the Indians in 1689, aged 80 years.

ency for, some time next week: Our Asembly was Prorouged to the thirteenth day of Aprill which will be tusday com Senight, pray your Excelency's advice what I must doo: I shall take all diligent Care in Everything your Excelency Comits to my Charg.

Am your Excelencyes most Humbell,
and Obedient Sarvant,
Wm PARTRIDGE.

ten oclock at night 2: Aprill 1703:

III.

*Letter of Lt. Gov. Wm. Stoughton of Mass.**

Boston, October 12. 1698.

Capt. Hill,

Being sollicited for the Release of William Sanders a Souldier now under your Comand, his Friends having hired one Henry Taylor to supply his place—I send these to accompany the s[d] Taylor, whom, if you think him fit and Suitable for his Ma[tys]. Service, I order that you accept him in the room of the s[d] William Sanders, and therefore discharge him the s[d] Sanders from his Ma[tys] Service. I am,

Your Loving Friend,
Wm STOUGHTON.

(Addressed)
To Capt. John Hill,
Comander of his Ma[tys]. Fort Mary, at Saco.

IV.

From Governor B. Fletcher to the Council of New York.†

Gentlemen,

I have yours of the 31st just by Tunisen which I am much obliged by. In a former I acquainted you of a message sent by Sadaganendon to the five nations. He returned to this place the 22d of the last month. I transmit the answer brought by him, and leave it to your consideration how far you may think it useful to make it publick.

The 20th, I ordered the three Companies to be Mustered, desireing Coll. Schuyler to stand by me while it was done, that he may Attest the Rolls. I commanded every man as he past me to prove his Arms. I thought it for his Maj[ties]. Service to putt the Militia of this County under the particular Command of Coll. Schuyler (who) has my Commission first.

The 30th, I went to Schenectady, directed the paym[t]. of that Garrisson, equal to which is four months, ending the last of August, and I doe earnestly desire y[r] endeavors to gett in money for the paym[t]. of them three months more, which will give great Satisfaction both to the Garrisson and Citty.

The 31st, in the forenoon I dispatched Scouts to the Lake—gave Instructions under my hand and Seal to Ens.: Harman Van Slyke, with power to Command them. I walked with them to the River, gave them a bottle of Rum, Saw 'em putt on their Snow Shoes and begin their march. I viewed that little fortification and saw some defects which could not be cured for want of money. The inhabitants of that place presented me with an Address, which being in Dutch I could not read, but accepted it as a mark of their esteem. I sent it to the Clerke of Councill, together with those from the Magistracy and Millitia of this place. After dinner I returned to Albany.

The 2d pressent I drew out the Burgers and Millitia of this Citty. They appeared with very good Arms which every man proved as he passed me, and then made very good fire in three Volleys. They Seem'd to be very chearfull and Sattisfied well. I gave them fifteen heavy pieces of 8-8 to drink the King's health. I took their number but not their names.

The 4th, I dispatched some Scouts from home; two Christians and two Indians, to join those sent from Schenectady. Maj[r]. Wessals is gon to Ulster County in order to gett what money he can, but I doubt his endeav[rs]. will not answer our needs. If money can't be procured this Season of the year, when Barns are full &c. it will be a Mellancholly Spring in this place.

The flints came very seasonably to suply that want. I shall be very frugall in the disposing of them, but I find the greater part of them to be Small. I find many defects in this place, the Carriages of Guns, Platforms &c., and there is noe prospect or

*Wm. Stoughton was twice Lieut. Governor of Mass., viz., from 1694 to 1699, and from 1700 to 1702.

†Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York from 1692 to 1698. The date of his death is not known.

possibillity of repairing them for want of money.

I have a bill of £100 sent by two of your number, Coll. Cortland and Coll. Bayard, which I shall make use of as occasion calls, but have not yett tried whether money can be raised here upon it. I have no more to add, but with my dayly prayers and endeavrs. for the prosperity of this Province I comitt you to Gods Holly Protection, and remain,

Gentlemen,

Your very affectionate friend,

BEN. FLETCHER.

Att Albany,
January the 9th 1696-7.

(Addressed)

For his Majesty's Service.

To the Honble. the Gentlemen of his Majties. Councell for the Province of New Yorke &c.

New Yorke.

V.

*Letter of Lord Bellomont Governor of New York, 1698 to 1701.**

New York, 17th October, 1698.

Gentlemen,

Being informed of yr. Capacity and good affection to his Majesty's Government, I resolve to put you into the Comicon of the Peace for King's County, and for that end desire you the undernamed persons to repair to me at New York on fryday the 21st of this present October, to take the Oaths required by Law. I desire you will not fail.

I am yr. humble Servant.

BELLOMONT.

Coll. Stephanus Van Courtland, Judge.
Major Geradus Beekman, Cor.
Capt. Michell Hause, Cor.
Mr. Hendrick Vechte.
Mr. Rem. Remse.
Mr. Hendrick de Forest.
Mr. Vriaen Syerse.
Mr. Coort Stevense, Cor.
Mr. Myndert Coerten.
Mr. Cornelis Sybering.
Nr. Barent Juriaense.
Mr. Engelbert Lott high Sheriffe.
Mr. John Van Eechen, Clerk.
Mr. Pieter Janse, Coroner.

*Earl Bellomont succeeded Fletcher as Gov. of N. Y., in 1698, and died in office in 1701. He was also, in 1699, Gov. of Massachusetts.

VI.

William Penn to his Surveyor General.

William Penn Proprietary & Governr. of ye. Province of Pennsylvania & the Territories thereunto belonging.

By request of John Day for himself & Francis Plumsted yt. I would grant ym to take up their Lotts in ye. City both on ye. front and high Street: These are to will & require thee forthwh. to survey or cause te bee surveyed unto ym ye Sd Lotts where they fell, & make returns thereof into my Secretary's Office. Given at Philadelphia ye. 21st of ye. 10th. Mo. 1683.

Wm. PENN.

For Thomas Holmes, Surveyr. General.

VI.

*Letter of Thos. Lloyd to Phineas Pemberton.**

Beloved friend:

As to the prisoner in Custody, as I writt to J: Gr: so it is wth: me at pest viz: That matter is entirely subjected to you: where either ye proof or presumption be great, in such a Case you cann't oblige me by discharging him upon baile. If you shall see no occasion to relieve him as to Custody I shall be so remote from requiring or interceeding herein, that I acquaint you herewth. that your present procedure gives me good Satisfaction with your duty & Caution herein. As to the later part of thy letter, I hope to answer it soon to Content: With my Love to you both, being just going to Meeting:

Thy Lo: Frd.

Ph: 19th. THO. LLOYD.

(Addressed)

For Phineas Pemberton,
Near Delaware flats. These hasten.

VIII.

Letter of Wm. Markham to Phineas Pemberton.†

Loving ffriend
Phis. Pemberton.

It is long since I recd. yors. Concerning the inclosed; partly fforgetfulness and partly

*Thomas Lloyd was Wm. Penn's first Deputy Gov. of Pennsylvania, from 1684 to 1688, & again, 1689 to 1692. He died in 1694.

†Wm. Markham was Governor of Penna from 1693 to 1699. He died in 1704.

want of oportunity occassion'd this delay, which pray pardon. I assure you cannot be readier to ask any thing in my power than I shall be willing to grant to yo^{r}. Satisfaction, and y^{t}. you may have proof, if you know of any thing, Try. I thank you for your advice of Cloud's death, he ow'd me upon bond about 13£, I granted his Widdow Administration, I did not see her, but Patrick Robinson said she promised payment this next Spring. If you have oportunity pray remember her of it, ffor I am unwilling to Sue any, Especially a Widdow. If you want news come to Town, ffor here is great Store. I remaine,

Yo^{r}. assured ffrend & Serv^{t}.
Wm. MARKHAM.

Philadelphia, ffeb : 15th. 1695-6.

The 5th of August 1662.

A TRUE RELATION OF THE MAQUES COMING TO PENOBSCOTT FFORT AND WHAT THEY DID.

BY THOMAS GARDNER COMMANDER OF THE SAME.

[N. Y. Colonial MSS. (in Sec. of State's office, Albany) X. 158.]

The Last of April one Thousand sixe hundred sixty twoe the Maques Came to Neageu howse belonging to the Sayed ffortt and sent three Men befor them to tell the English that the Maques their frinds were Comiug & desiered to Trade with them but whilst they wear speaking About two hundred & Sixty men of them had incompassed the howse pulling down the fence entered into the sayed howse & filled it full of men : thear being but fowar English men in the howse (& then as the three men thay sent) so nowe these desier Trade with the English & promis that thay would do them no harme nor theyr goods or Cattell & gave unto the Truke Master fowar or five girdles of Peage teling him that thay weare theyr Asured frinds & After A fayer Trade for what thay desiered Contrary to theyr former promises Compeled the Truke Master to go downe the River with them the thre men then left in the howse fearing to stay when thayr master was Caried Away in the Night thought to have Come down to the fortt to have Informed us of theyr Coming but wear surprised by the way by the Maques & kept thre. dayes prisoners.

The third of May sixty two the sayed Maques Came to Penobscott fortt bring the Abouesayed fowar men & setting them upon A Roke in the Riuer it being in the Twilight in the morning whilst thay themselves went & surprised the Indianes that wear under the Protektion of the sayed fortt & wear Com ther to Trad which wear to the Number of one hundred men women and Children & hauing ended their buisnes About the Indianes in theyr surprishall : they Came and desired Trade of vs as they had done Aboue at the howse : haueing before sent home our men they had Taken prisoners : Thoug with great discord About it Amongst them selves.

Now although we well knew they had broken the pease made the last year at fortt Orange by the Duches helpe we ouerlooked the same & knowing that we could not recouer the prisoners they had Taken & That All our goods up the Riuer was at theyr dispo e thought it not fitt to ofend them Any way but to preserve the Sayed howse & Tradeing goods & therfore According to the Maqueses desier we Traded with them for prouition & goods in frindly manner the Maques Sagimors in the mene time promi-Sing great frindship to vs & giueing vs A present of Moose skines & Peage & we in requitall gaue the Maques the vallue in cloth Bread & pruines fflower & Pease & Corne

But in most false & Perfidives maner they no sooner went out of the fortt in Pease but killed ten of our cattell that were out of sight of the fortt & went up the River & Robed our howse of All wase in it to the vallue of 400 lb; & Builtt a strong ffortt in a quartr of A mile of the sayed howe & Tareed ther A fortt night as we suppose by what had pased before to surprise our men when thay should Come by to fetch our Goods

This is a True relation by me
THOMAS GARDNER
EDWARD NAGLOR
Truke master at the howse.

THE TRAITORS OF THE REVOLUTION.

To the popular mind Arnold is the one sole traitor of the revolution, who stands in solitary grandeur as the arch apostate from the cause of American freedom. Yet there were many in the civil and military service of the new government who from one motive or another abandoned its cause and took service under the crown. A few successes would perhaps have increased the number, as perhaps there were not a few who carried American commissions and British protection in the same pocket, ready to use either in an emergency.

Mr Sabine, in the new edition of his Loyalists, enables us to give the following list of the traitors of the revolution.

Army.—Major General Benedict Arnold.

Col. Duyckings of the New Jersey militia took the oath of allegiance in 1777.

Col. Wm. Hamilton of Lancaster, Pa., raised a regiment, but resigned at the Declaration of Independence and was in correspondence with the enemy.

Col. Daniel McGirth of Georgia, at first zealous on the Whig side, but deserted and was the scourge of South Carolina and Georgia. He was captured, kept in prison for five years and died soon after.

Lt. Col. Herman Zedwitz of N. Y., in June, 1775, petitioned the New York provincial congress for leave to raise a regiment. In Aug., 1776, detected in correspondence with Gov. Tryon, tried and imprisoned at Philadelphia.

Lt. Col. William Allen of Pennsylvania, son of Chief Justice Allen, served under Gen St. Clair, but in 1776 was permitted by congress to resign. He then joined General Howe and raised a regiment of Pennsylvania loyalists.

Major Andrew Williamson of South Carolina was an active officer till 1780, when he submitted to the British and became so active in the cause of the crown that he was called the Arnold of South Carolina. He was captured by Haynes, and this cost the latter his life.

Captain Andrew Carney of Georgia, first sold his own and stolen cattle to the English and then deserted to them.

Captain Moses Carson, deserted in 1777, captured in 1779, tried, drummed through the army and imprisoned.

Capt.—Davenport remained in New York after Washington's retreat.

Capt. Dennis Gatchell of the Maine militia and committeeman joined the English in 1779.

Captain Lewis McDonald of Westchester Co. N. Y., committeeman, forced to leave and join the English.

Capt. John Purvis, member of the provincial congress of South Carolina, deserted to the English with his troop in 1775.

Lieut. Ross Curry of Pennsylvania joined the English and became Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Pennsylvania Loyalists.

Lieut. Samuel Ford, 2nd. Lieut. of the Effingham Galley, deserted to the English at Fort Mifflin in 1778, taken, tried and convicted.

Lieut. Hall of S. Carolina commanded a small fort which he treacherously surrendered to the Cherokees. The whole garrison was butchered. He became Lieutenant in the King's Rangers, was taken in 1779 and executed.

Lieutenant Edward McMichael of Pennsylvania deserted from Fort Schuyler to the enemy in August, 1776.

Adjutant Alexander McDowall of Welles, Connecticut regiment deserted in 1781.

Lieut. Abraham Wiltbank of Delaware changed sides in 1778.

Deputy Quartermaster John Biddle of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, deserted in 1779. holding criminal correspondence with the

Surgeon Benjamin Church convicted of enemy.

William Cunningham (Bloody Bill) of South Carolina was an officer on the Whig side in 1776, joined the English, and as Major perpetrated the greatest cruelty, killing no less than 35 persons in cold blood.

John Goodrich of Va., entrusted with the purchase of powder, defrauded the state and joined the English with his sons.

Members of Congress, &c.—Several who at first were so ardent for freedom as to be sent to the continental congress, joined the enemy.

Andrew Allen of Pennsylvania, a leading Whig, member of congress and of the com-

mittee of safety, put himself under Gen. Howe's protection in 1776.

Joseph Galloway, member of congress till May 1775, then abandoned the Whigs and became a virulent Tory.

Rev. John J. Zubly of Georgia, member of the continental congress, finally fled to the enemy.

Rev. Jacob Duché, Chaplain to congress, went over to the enemy.

Charles Pinckney, Sr., President of the South Carolina provincial congress, Gabriel Capers, member of the same congress, submitted to the enemy.

Many more like Samuel Donaldson of N. York, Edward Fenwicke and Thomas Fletchall of South Carolina, Hewson of Connecticut, Abraham Walton of New York, though warm at first, soon cooled off and became Tories.

Private Soldiers.—Of these it would be impossible to make a list. The names of those who were caught and tried are almost the only traces that survive. Mr. Sabine's work mentions Canfield, Coskell, J. Dawson, R. Dodd, M. Doherty, J. Finley, P. P. Frye, D. Gamble, S. Greake, Sergeant Gornell, Wm. Green, Thomas Hickey, Wm. Houghtaling, John Jones Kelly, John Millar, J. Nardon, R. Querry, W. McMash, John Smith, Corn. Stagge, J. Van Deusen.

LETTER OF RICHARD INGOLDESBY.

ALBANY, 16th July, 2 a'clock, 1694.

May it Please Yor Excellency

Since mine by Nanning came here a Sachim named Pamatquin one of the Schooke Indians with this belt of wampum from ye onnogunges to Inform us that since the Receipt of the two belts of wampum from this Government they have had Peace with New England where upon the Governour of Canida sent his agents to them to Demand the Reason why they held any Correspondence with this Government wherewith he is now in actuall warr. They Replyed they had alwayes found kindnesse from this Government in time of their warr with the five Nations therefore are Resolved to keep a fair Correspondence with ye same then Laid down this belt The same Sachims informe that since their Peace with N: England they have had Continually agents there but their Last being Deteined after Long Demanded severall times has occasioned a great Dissatisfacon amongst them whereupon they sent them word they might put them to Death or do as they thought fitt He Declares also that by this time he beleives that ther is great deale of mischeife done in N. England. This is what offers att Psent when anything Else shall be Ready to pay the duty owing from yor Excellencyes

Obedient Humble Servt.

RICH: INGOLDESBY.

To Gov. Fletcher.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN NAMES.—*Agawam*—or, as Capt. John Smith wrote the name, *Auguan*, Smoked-Fish. See Rale's Dict. Poisson boucanè, *Agouann*, or *namissagouann*.

Alleghany—Cold River, (Hist Mag. vol. iv. p. 184.)

Ammonoosuc—Fish-stony-river, from *namaes*, fish, *hussax*, stone, and *auke*, place.

Chickahominy—Great-corn, from *Che*, or *K'tche* great and *huminea*, corn. *Cocheco*—Great Falls. *K'tche*, great, and *coke*, or *cook*, locative terminal.

Connecticut—Long-deer-river from *qunne*, long; *attuck*, deer, and *ut*, same as *uk*, a local terminal.

Itasca—a word invented from the last two syllables of the Latin ver*itas*, and the first syllable of *ca*put, to denote the True Head of the Mississippi. Afterwards Indian words were found to give the combined syllables a new meaning; as *Ia*, beautiful *totosh*, female breast, *ca*, local terminal. But it is not easy to see its descriptiveness when applied to a lake.

Michigan—Great Lake; *michau*, great, and *saurisiegan*, lake (Schoolcraft, iv, p. 379). [*Michi*, great, *gami*, water. (Ms. Illinois Dict'y).]

Norredgeewock—or, as Rale wrote, *Narantsouac*, and *Nanrantsouac*; from *nara* still

water below falls, *wampi* clear, *ack*, locative; which describes the river at the place of his residence with the Indians.

Narawauk—now *Norwalk*, in Ct., has the like origin and meaning.

Ossipee—for *Co-wass-sepe*, from *co*, a pine, plur. *cowass*, and *sepe*, river; a descriptive name.

Pawcatuck—Many Deer, from *pos* or *paus*, much, or many, and *attuck*, deer.

Pawtucket } have the same derivation
Patuxet— } and meaning.

Potomac—or, as Strachey writes it, *Patawomeck*, (Hist. Trav. pp. 98. 104). Porpoise River; from *potawaugh*, "porpus" (Smith's "Dictionarie." p. 192) and *eck* or *ac*, local termination.

Quebec—The Narrows, Algonquin.

Quin-nipiac, Long Bay, from *quinne*, long, *nippe*, water, and *ac* locative. The bay at New Haven, and also by derivation, the river.

Shetucket—Great Deer Place, *K'tche*, great, *attuck*, deer, *et*, locality.

Brunswick, *Me.*

OLD NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR VALUE.—In your paper of yesterday, you mention that a Salem paper of 1773, and a Boston Gazette of 1767, had been handed to you. You speak of them, I suppose, merely as interesting relics of the last century. But, in my opinion, the newspapers of that period are historical treasures of great value. There is no other source of knowledge of men and things of that age, which can be compared with them. Even a single paper will, not unfrequently, shed light on some inquiry, which no other source will supply.

My own experience abundantly establishes this fact, and knowing thus their high value for information to those engaged in historical pursuits, I would state that I have the following papers: Boston Weekly News-Letter, Oct. 21, 1756; Boston Evening Post, Jan 12, 1758, June 23, 1760, June 20 and July 1st, 1762, July 25, Aug. 1st and Sept. 12, 1763; Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter, Nov. 3, Dec. 9, 1763, Jan. 1st, 1764, and several numbers in 1787. Boston Gazette, May 4, 1761, and Nov. 14, 1762. Green and Russell's Boston Post and Advertiser, Oct. 18, 1762. New Hampshire Gazette and Historical Chronicle Aug. 15 and Sept. 12, 1760, Aug. 20 and Sept. 17, 1762, Aug. 12 and Nov. 4, 1763, and nearly full files of 1767, '68, '69, '73 and '74.

New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette, published at Cambridge, July 21, 1775, and most of the numbers through the year.

Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser, nearly complete files from April 24, 1777, through that year, and the year 1778, to March 4, 1779.

Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser from May, 1779, till May 9, 1782, nearly perfect. Salem Gazette from May 16, 1782, through that year and the year 1833.

Yours, &c., E. E. BOURNE.

Kennebunk, Nov. 25, 1864.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—AGAIN.—The brief article in your Monday's paper on an old newspaper, has had the effect of calling from our friend, Bourne, of Kennebunk, a disclosure of the treasures in this department in his possession. It is gratifying to perceive that one of our citizens who knows how to appreciate the value of these ancient and valuable materials of history, has the key to them. And now that his fondness for antiquity and his labors therein, have raised him to be the head of our excellent Historical Society, we hope that he will not permit these old documents to remain as useless lumber on his hands, but use them in illustrating and advancing our history. We are glad to be able to say, that the learned address of this historical student, delivered at the last Popham celebration, is now in press, and will soon be given to the public.

I, too, following the example of my learned brother, will set down a brief catalogue of some of the treasures in this line which are in my possession. The oldest paper I have is the *Boston Gazette* or *Country Chronicle*. It was issued Feb. 16, 1756, on a half sheet, 14 ½ by 9 ½ inches, published by Edes and Gill, and has a half penny stamp upon it; I have other issues of the same paper in 1763, 1767 and 1770; the last number, March 12, 1770, contains a full account of the Boston massacre of

March 5th, with wood cuts of the four coffins of the victims, among which is that of Samuel Williams, the uncle of Captain John Williams of this city, lately deceased. The *Boston Gazette* was successor to the *second* newspaper established in America; it was commenced by James Franklin, brother to Dr. Franklin, Dec. 13, 1720. It was discontinued a few years and revived under the same name in April, 1757, by Benjamin Edes. It was celebrated before the revolution as the vehicle for the political writings of John Adams and the leading Whigs.

I have also the *first* number of the *first* paper printed in New Hampshire; the *New Hampshire Gazette* and *Historical Chronicle*, published by Daniel Fowle, Oct, 7, 1756, at $1 a year or £4 old tenor; its size was 10 by 8 inches, about the size of a sheet of common letter paper.

Also the *Boston Evening Post*, a volume from Jan. 31, 1763, to Dec. 26, 1767; and numbers in 1766 and '69. This was first published by Thomas Fleet in 1732 as successor to the *Rehearsal*, which lived but a year; it ceased to be published April 20, 1775. The war was too much for it.

I have the *Massachusetts Gazette* and *Boston News Letter*, Aug. 18, 1763, and scattering numbers to June 5, 1769, published by R. Draper. This paper was in the interest of the goverment and the tories. The establishment was broken up when the British evacuated Boston in March, 1776. The printer, John Howe, who married Draper's widow, transferred his paper to Halifax. Howe was a Sandemanian in religion and a tory in politics; he was father of Joseph Howe, well known to our people, formerly one of the Provincial Cabinet, and a leading politician in Nova Scotia. The paper was successor to the *Boston News Letter*, the *first* paper published in America; John Campbell, book seller and postmaster in Boston was its first editor, and Benjamin Green first printer. They issued the first number April 24, 1704; it was united with the *Weekly News Letter* in 1727 and with the *Massachusetts Gazette* in September, 1769, and took the above name. John Howe died in Halifax 1835, aged 83.

I have also several numbers of the *Boston Post Boy and Advertiser*, in the years 1765, 1767 and 1769; this paper was commenced by Green and Russell in 1757.

I have the first volume of the *Quebec Gazette*, the *first* paper printed in Canada, commencing June 21, 1764, my volume ending with June 1, 1769, a weekly paper. At the close of the first hundred years of its publication, last June, the publishers issued a memorial mammoth sheet, containing many interesting historical reminiscences and a description of the progess in the art of printing in that Province and of its general progress.

Also the *Essex Gazette*, published at Salem by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, a copy each in 1768 and 1769, and a volume from April, 26, 1774, to Nov. 30, 1775. Very interesting and valuable for its revolutionary incidents.

Also scattering papers of the *New England Chronicle*, 1775, *Continental Journal*, 1778, *Worcester Spy*, 1781, *Essex Journal* 1785, *American Apollo*, published in Boston 1763, beside several others published between that year and 1800, this side of which they multiply so rapidly that time and space would fail to record them.

Of papers published in Portland, I have the *Gazette of Maine*, Jan. 6, 1791, 2 volumes of the *Cumberland Gazette* from 1787 to 1791, 1 volume of the *Eastern Herald;* neither of which contains a perfect series, and 3 copies of the *Oriental Trumpet* in 1797, "published by John Rand, at his office in Middle Street, where advertisements and articles of intelligence are thankfully received." The *Gazette of Maine* was "printed and published by Benjamin Titcomb Jr., son of Deacon Benjamin Titcomb, afterwards a Baptist preacher. The *Eastern Herald* was published by Thomas B. Wait in *Fish street.* The *Cumberland Gazette* was also published by Wait, "opposite the hay market." That institution stood where the old City Hall now stands.

The first paper printed in Maine was the *Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Adver-*

tiser. The first number published by Benjamin Titcomb Jr. and Thomas B. Wait, was issued Jan. 1, 1785, on a demi-sheet.

We may properly close this summary with Judge Bourne's just remark, "that the newspapers of that period are historical treasures of great value. There is no source of knowledge of men and things which can be compared with them." Or, in Shakespeare's terse and discriminating language, "they show the very age and body of the time." W.

MADAM KNIGHTS.—The following notice of Madam Knights may be of interest. It is in the handwriting of Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, grand daughter of Rev. Dr. Mather, and is bound up with a copy of Madam Knights' Journal in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

"Madam Knights was born in Boston. She was a daughter of Capt. Kemble, who was a rich merchant in Boston. He was a native of great Britian; settled in Boston; built him a large house, for that day, near Frizel square, then, now north square, in the year 1676. His daughter, Sarah Kemble, was married to a captain of a London trader by the name of Knights. He died abroad, left her a smart young widow. In October, 1704, she made a journey to New-York to claim some of his property there. She returned on horseback in March, 1705. Soon after her return she opened a school for children. Dr. Franklin and Dr. Samuel Mather received their first rudiments of education from her. Her parents both died, and, as she was the only child they left, she continued to keep school in the Mansion house until the year 1714. She then sold the estate to Peter Papillion. He died not long after. In the year 1736, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., purchased the estate of John Walcutt, who was administrator to Papillion's estate. Mr. Hutchinson gave the estate to his daughter Hannah, who was wife of Dr. Samuel Mather. The force of Madam Knights' diamond ring was displayed on several panes of glass in the old house. In the year 1763 Dr. Mather had the house new glazed; and one pane of glass was preserved as a curiosity, till in 1765, it was lost at the conflagration when Charlestown was burnt by the British, June 17th.

The lines on the pane of glass were committed to memory by the present writer.

From the circumstances attending the account, we think the book lately printed must have been from some old manuscript of hers, as she was an original genius.

Our ideas of Madam are from hearing Dr. Franklin and Dr. Mather converse about their old schoolmistress.

> Through many toils and many frights,
> I have returned poor Sarah Knights.
> Over great rocks and many stones,
> God has presarv'd from fracter'd bones.

The above was written by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, of Boston, grand daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, and presented to me by that lady.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

In another memorandum of similar import, also written by Mrs Crocker, a slightly different reading of the lines is given.

On a pane of old fashioned glass in the house recently owned by Dr. Mather, in Boston, were wrote the following lines.

> Now I've returned poor Sarah Knights,
> Thro' many toils and many frights;
> Over great rocks and many stones,
> God has presarved from fracter'd bones.

* * * Madam Knights was a very great lady in her day. * * * She obtained the honorable title of Madam by being a famous school-mistress in her day. She taught Dr. Franklin to write, and Dr. S. Mather, with many others. She was highly respected by Dr. Cotton Mather, as a woman of good wit and pleasant humour.

A word about *Mrs. Crocker*, who should have had a place among our female authors. She was herself a lady of some originality and eccentricity of character, a good deal of a reader, and with decided opinions upon subjects that interested her. In 1810, she wrote a series of letters on Free Masonry, probably for some newspaper, part of them with a signature A. P. Americana and part signed Enquirer, having the form of

a correspondence between two. These so pleased the late Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris,that, at his solicitation, they were published, in a small volume, with a brief preface by him.

In 1816, she printed a tract entitled, "The School of Reform; or, Seaman's Safe Pilot to the Cape of Good Hope. By the Seaman's Friend, H. M. Crocker." It closes with some verses of her own address to seamen, signed "Prudentia Americana."

In 1818 she published a volume entitled "Observations on the Rights of Woman, with their Appropriate Duties, agreeable to Scripture, Reason, and Common Sense. By H. Mather Crocker." It is dedicated to Miss Hannah More. In this book is a reference to Madam Knights.

Among some of the early instructors of writing may be found Mrs. Sarah Knights, in the year 1706. She was famous in her day for teaching to write. Most of the letters on business and notes of hand, and letters on friendship, were written by her. She was a smart, witty, and sensible woman, and had considerable influence at that period.

We may infer from the above that Madam Knights taught the art of composition; and furnished forms and examples adapted to different circumstances and subjects.

A large part of the library of the Mathers, (Richard, Increase, Cotton, and Samuel,) with the family portraits, came into the possession of Mrs. Crocker, and passed by transfer from her to Dr. Isaiah Thomas, for the American Antiquarian Society.

S. F. H.

The house built by her father in 1676, and occupied by her till 1714, was on the easterly side of Moon street, corner of Moon street court, about half way from Sun Court street to Fleet street, the front part of which is now occupied by the Catholic church. That house, which some of our older inhabitants remember distinctly, was demolished in 1832, or soon after, and a tobacco warehouse was erected by Messrs. Howard & Merry, which is now converted into the Catholic church. W. B. D.

QUERIES.

"SPEECH, INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE BILL ALTERING THE CHARTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS."—In looking over, recently, a lot of my old pamphlets, I find one which never before engaged my attention. It is entitled "A Speech intended to have been spoken in the House of Lords on the bill altering the Charters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The sixth Edition. London, Printed. Boston, re-printed and sold by Edes and Gill in Queen street, 1774." Who was the author? Was the speech really prepared for the purpose mentioned, or was it a cover for introducing the author's sentiments to the public? It is vigorously written and by no inferior hand; and reflects the views of those who favored the Colonies during the revolutionary conflict. I make a brief extract as a specimen—which contains sentiments not inappropriate to the present crisis.

"And yet my Lords, with your permission, I will waste one short argument more, on this cause, one that I own, I am fond of, and which contains in it what I think must affect every generous mind. My Lords, *I look upon North America as the only great nursery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth.* We have seen the liberties of Poland and Sweden swept away, in the course of one year, by treachery and usurpation; the free towns in Germany are like so many dying sparks, that go out one after another; and which must all be soon extinguished under the destructive greatness of their neighbors. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhausted revenue, with little strength and with less spirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy within the narrow inclosure of its rocks and vallies. As to the state of this country, my Lord, I can only refer myself to your own secret thoughts." After speaking of the unhappy condition of his own country, the author continues.

"But whatever may be our future fate, the greatest glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is to have formed and nursed up to

such a state of happiness, those colonies whom we are now so eager to butcher. We ought to cherish them as the immortal monuments of our public justice and wisdom; as the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What work of art, or power or public utility has ever equalled the glory of having peopled a continent without guilt or bloodshed, with a multitude of free and happy common-wealths; to have given them the first arts of life and government; and to have suffered them, under the shelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the skill to use them." J. D.

WHO BUILT THE FIRST IMPROVED BOAT ON THE ERIE CANAL? — De Witt Clinton at the close of his letters of Hibernicus gives an account of an old sea captain who had been confined in a prison ship during the revolution, and who after the war settled on Oneida creek, just where the canal afterwards crossed it. He attributes to him the building, of the first improved canal boat. Can any one tell us the name of the old patriot? E. C.

MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY. There was in the Library of Congress in 1845 the manuscript Journal of the Company from April 28, 1619, to June 7, 1624. Has it since been printed?

T. H. W.

REPLIES.

MONSIEUR DE ST. GASPIN, (H. M., vol. viii, p. 374). — The Monsieur de St. Gaspin, said by your correspondent to be mentioned in Rale's Dictionary, p. 493, as being at the river Matsibigsadoussek, was probably the *Baron Vincent de St. Castin.* If E. B. will again examine Rale's ms. Dictionary in the Library of Harv. College, he may find that his previous reading of *Gaspin* was incorrect. However this may be, the name formerly given to the river and peninsula on which Castin made his settlement, (now Castine, Me.), was Matche-Biguatus, but like so many Indian terms, very various modes of spelling this name may be found.

In 1859, Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast Me., privately printed at Portland, a most interesting pamphlet of 22 pages entitled, "Castine and the Old Coins found there," in which the origin and significance of the term Matchebiguatus as applied to the locality in question, is considered at some length, and three pages are devoted to a sketch of Castin's career as far as known, with historical references. This paper may also be found in the collection of the Maine Historical Society.

The recent discovery at Castine of a copper plate bearing a Latin inscription, has been referred to in this Journal, and in the proceedings of the Am. Antiq. Society for April, 1864, the subject is fully treated.

In the memoir of Father Râle, Ralles or Rasles, in vol. viii, 2d series Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, p. 256, there is a defence of Râle against certain aspersions, wherein the Castin family is alluded to.

H. A. W.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE CINCINNATI.— (H. M. vol. viii, p. 33).—In reply to the enquiry of W. G. in relation to the object and history of the order of the Cincinnati, I would state that a work edited by A. M. Perrot at Paris in 1820 — entitled *Collection historique des ordres de chevalerie civils et militaires* — gives the following account of the origin of that order.

"L'ordre de Cincinnatus fut institué en 1783, dans les Etats, en faveur des officiers Americans, et de ceux de la marine Francaise qui avaient participé à la guerre de l'independance. Les membres devoient s'assembler tous les ans pour soulager les pauvres frères, enfin jurer d'être toujours unis: mais à peine cette institution fut-elle organisée qu'on crut y voir des dangers; et, sans le respect qu'on portait à Washington, l'ordre eût été supprimé des sa naissance; on se contenta donc, d'en modifier les statuts. Cet ordre est presque éteint, et les officiers Francais qui en font encore partie sont aujourd'hui les seuls qui en portent la decoration."

The decoration is a silver eagle attached to the button-hole by a blue ribbon bordered with white. I am under the impression, al-

though it is not stated in the above quotation, that the order is hereditary, and descends to the oldest son. WM. L. S.

Saratoga Springs, Feb. 1st, 1865.

ANN AS A MAN'S NAME, (H. M. vol. ix, p. 30).—ANNE, as remarked below, is or was common as a man's name among the French; witness, the celebrated warrior, the Constable Anne de Montmorenci, who flourished in the time of Francis I. of France, and was killed, at the age of 74 years, at the battle of St Dennis, 10th Nov. 1567. Although he bore a feminine name he was anything but a woman in temper or disposition. He was a rough, brave, cruel soldier and general. ANCHOR.

FYTGE*—PHABER.–(H. M. vol. ix, p. 34).—I think these are misspellings, If Fytge is a woman's name, may it not be the Dutch synonym for the Roman and Greek PSYCHE, represnted by a Butterfly, the Dutch for which is VVitje. W is pronounced V and V and F are almost consonous. As to PHABER a similar remark holds good. PH is almost if not exactly equivalent to F, and, bearing this in mind, there are several names almost symphonous, FABER, (FABIUS) FABAREA, FABAIRS, Fabia.

ANCHOR.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, January 5th.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held at their rooms, Judge Greenwood presiding. Dr. Stiles, the Librarian, submitted the following interesting statement.

The additions to the library during the past month have been two hundred bound volumes and forty-one pamphlets, twenty-two prints and one painting, fifty four coins and one silver medal, besides a large number of relics, maps, old newspapers, &c. Thirty-one of these volumes were purchased, and the rest were donated. Among the donations special mention was made of that of A. S. Barnes & Burr, publishers, of New York, consisting of one hundred and forty-eight volumes of their publications in history, science, biography, and education. Also, the gift from Henry Ward Beecher of a finely executed portrait, in oil, of the late Theodore Parker, of Boston. Mr. Beecher has also contributed a unique and interesting collection of wall-posters, which were posted in the streets of London and Manchester, with the purpose of exciting the mob, on the occasion of his public addresses, during his recent visit to England. From Mr. J. C. Brevoort the gift of an old arm chair, formerly owned and used by the unfortunate and famous Major Andre. From Miss Emily Poole, a silver Waterloo medal; from Mr Walter Nichols three ancient volumes; by purchase the library has been enriched by the Plymouth Colony Records, published by the State of Massachusetts, in ten volumes, large quarto.

Dr. Storrs, in behalf of the Executive Committee, acknowledged donations of $500 from E. Sanford for a special department of books, and $500 from Charles Storrs for a binding fund. The thanks of the Society were voted.

Dr. Storrs also announced that Prof. J. W. Draper would, on the 10th of this month, repeat before this Society the lecture recently delivered in New York, on "What we may learn from Ancient Egypt." It will be shortly followed by a companion lecture by Wm. C. Prime, Esq., on "Egypt."

The Society resolved to present a petition, in conjunction with the New York and other Historical Societies of the State, to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the proper translation and publishing of the ancient Dutch records in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

Dr. Stiles read the report of the Committee on the Natural History of Long Island.

The collections made since the organization of this department are now placed on exhibition. A portion may be seen on the shelves, and more will soon be added.

Monthly meetings—on the last Thursday evening of each month—are held by this department in these rooms for the exhibition and presentation of specimens, and for general discussion.

A paper of great interest was read, at the first meeting, by John Hooper, on the "Algæ of Long Island." The second was an able paper by Henry A. Graef, on "Botany." The third will be read, at the next meeting, by Elias Lewis, Jr., on the "Geology of Long Island."

The nucleus of a library of works on natural history and general science has been formed by the valuable works placed on our shelves by Charles Congdon, Esq. We have also received the Smithsonian publications, and various other works of value.

This committee, in behalf of the Long Island Historical Society, return thanks to those gen-

*Fijtje is Sophia. It was misspelt on p. 34. TYPOG.

tlemen of the auxiliary committees, and all others who have contributed to the collections and aided us by their knowledge and experience in the work we have in hand

John M. Stearns, Esq., read a paper on "The Political and Civil Constitution of the Dutch Government of the New Netherlands." It gave quite a complete review of the early history of the Government, its officers, business, and institutions. It entered largely into a consideration of the principles of popular liberty, and showed how utterly it was ignored by the Colonial Governors. They were arbitrary and mercenary in their administration of affairs, and paid but little attention to the interests of the colony. It followed, as a natural result, that the surrender of the English was quite grateful to the people, and the readiness with which they capitulated was rather an impeachment of their loyalty. The paper also treated of the organization of the Government, the franchises owned by the West India Company, and the abuses to which the people were subjected. It was quite an interesting history of the period of which it treated.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stearn's able paper, the meeting adjourned, and the audience amused themselves in viewing the relics, curiosities, &c., which have accumulated in the rooms. Especial interest was exhibited in the small but well-filled room, this evening opened for the first time, by the Committee in the Natural History of Long Island, and which already contains an elegant and valuable collection of birds, fishes, geological and mineralogical specimens, &c.

New York Historical Society.—*New York January* 8, 1865.—The annual meeting of the society was held in the hall. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the reports of the various committees and officers were made. That of the Executive committee showed the successful prosecution of the plan of establishing as funds the donations heretofore made to the society, some of which had at the time been applied to the ordinary purposes of the Society. The various donations will now always appear as funds, the income only being applied.

The Report of the committee on the Fine Arts dwelt on the importance of the Jarvis and Bryan Collections, and noted the gift to the Society of two paintings by Benjamin West, from Wm. H. Webb.

The librarian report announced the additions to the library, mainly by contributions.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood in making his report as Domestic Corresponding Secretary annonnced his resignation.

The election of officers of the society for the year 1865, was then made, and the following officers chosen.

President, Frederic DePeyster,
1st Vice-President, Rev. Thomas DeWitt.
2nd Vice-President, Benj. R. Winthrop.
Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary, George Bancroft.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary, John Romeyn Brodhead.
Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field.
Librarian, George H. Moore.

During the collection of the ballots E. C. Benedict nominated as a corresponding member Rev. J. King, of Athens, Greece, and Hugh Maxwell, Esq., made a few remarks on a difficulty between Mr. King and the Greek Government some years since.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Numismatic Society.—*Boston Jan.* 7.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday afternoon. The report of the previous evening was accepted, after which several donations were announced and new members elected. The curator reported that but few coins had been added during the year, but some of the most valuable have been placed under lock and key. From the Annual Report of the Treasurer the society appears to be in good financial condition. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a List of Officers for the year 1865, reported as follows: President, Jeremiah Colburn: Vice President and Curator, Judge J. P. Putnam; Treasurer, Henry Davenport; Secretary, W. S. Appleton. The report was adopted, and these gentlemen were declared officers of the society. A vote of thanks to the retiring President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, for his interest in the society, his kindness towards it, and the very acceptable manner in which he has presided over it, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Putnam exhibited a large and fine medal of Washington, very lately struck. Mr. Seavey showed one of the very rare Virginia shillings or silver half-pennies of 1774, also the half-pennies in beautiful condition, and rare pattern half dollar and quarter of 1858. The Secretary exhibited a number of valuable pieces, among which were the excessively rare Washington cent of 1792, known as the "naked bust," and an oval funeral medal in copper, with the inscription "He in glory, the world in tears," and the initials G. W. below the bust; also an original medal of the battle of Germantown, Oct, 4, 1777, and some fine foreign medals.

Dr. Lewis, on resigning the Presidency, read an address in which he briefly sketched the history of the Society, of the science in the United States, and of coinage in general; he enumerated the many uses of the science in chronology and every branch of history, dwelling particu-

larly on religion and art, and concluded with some suggestions as to the pursuit of the study. A committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of printing the Constitution and list of members, with the address of the President, and other interesting papers. The meeting then adjourned.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.— *Worcester, Jan.* 17, 1865.—A special meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, in reference to the death of their former President, Hon. Edward Everett. Stephen Salisbury, the president, occupied the chair. In consequence of the illness of Hon. Levi Lincoln, whose relations with Mr. Everett had been most intimate, the society adjourned at once to Gov. Lincoln's residence. On coming to order, the meeting was addressed as follows by the President:—

Brethren of the Antiquarian Society: While the voices of our people express their sorrow and deep concern that one of our most exalted citizens, who swayed the opinions and destiny of our country from a sphere above the distractions of political life and the envious assaults with which public office is infested, I have invited you to assemble here, not to forget your duties and interests as citizens, but to remember that this little company of students of history and antiquarian lore have lost their honored ex-president, Edward Everett, LL. D., the associate who had the greatest present ability to promote the object of your association. The eloquence that honored the obsequies of the Nestor of your society, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, still reechoes in your printed proceedings, meeting a cordial reception wherever learning, virtue, and a laborious, conscientious and beneficent life were held in honor. He stood among us in the majesty and gathered wisdom of 94 years, and his wise counsels faltered on his lips when he heard the summons for which he waited and hastened away; and a second time the solemn warning of Providence has addressed this society, and from the clear sky in which no threatening cloud was apparent another distinguished leader of this fraternity has been struck down. The last act of his life was to plant sweet Christian charity among the sufferings and crimes of wicked and treacherous rebellion, and this effort is a probable cause of his sudden and, as we in our ignorance and impatience are prone to say, his untimely departure. Let us rather repeat the familiar words of the old Roman, that "he was not more happy in the glory of his life than in the occasion of his death." But I will not detain you with my own unsatisfactory words from the utterance of thoughts more worthy of your own feelings and of the occasion. In my desire to forward the deliberations of the hour, I will venture to offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise in the universal grief of our country, that a patriot has been taken away in fullest strength and glory of his beneficent service, and his mantle is not seen to fall on any successor.

Resolved, That with our lamentations for a great public loss, we will gratefully consider the noble works which he has recently performed in the defence of our government and our national privileges; in the vindication of the right and the safety of free institutions, and in the thrice repeated lessons of charity and Christian forgiveness, enforced by his own unequalled and persuasive example.

Resolved, That we will embalm with the odor of our exalted praise the memory of an orator who always carried his admiring listeners to higher and happier planes of thought; a scholar of incessant and unwearied labor, who brought up his deep-sought treasures with a fitness and polish that adapted them to the handling and uses of common life, and a man who exercised his great powers for useful ends with a kind and cautious prudence and constant regard for Christian purity.

Resolved, That it is our privilege to offer a chaplet of honor and fraternal grief at the tomb of our Ex-president, who gave to this society the advantage of the highest official relations for twenty-one years, and has since been a fellow worker by his constant contributions, and especially by his frequent and successful pursuit of the objects for which this association was formed.

Resolved, That we offer to the children of our respected associate our sincere condolence, and commend them to the highest source of consolation.

Resolved, That as a society, we will express our respect by attending the funeral of Mr. Everett on Thursday the 19th instant.

Resolved, That the President of this society is requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the family of our deceased associate.

The resolutions having been seconded by Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser, the chair was addressed in eloquent terms by Dr. Sweetser, Rev. Dr. Alonzo Hill, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Ira M. Barton, Hon. Levi Lincoln and Hon. Henry Chapin; after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Jan. 20th.*—The annual meeting of this society was held at No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

A letter from Josiah Curtis, M. D., Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn., was read.

Lyman Mason, Esq., the Treasurer, made his annual report, showing a balance in his hands of $365.35.

The following named persons were chosen officers for the current year.

President, Edward Jarvis, M. D.; Vice Presidents, Hon. Amasa Walker and J. Wingate Thornton; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D.; Recording Secretary, John W. Dean; Treasurer, Lyman Mason; Librarian, William B. Towne; Councillors, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Ebenezer Alden, M. D., and Hon. George S. Hale.

The President read a letter written by him, to his family in Massachusetts, from London, while attending the International Statistical Congress as a delegate from the association in 1860, in which he detailed the action of Judge Longstreet, of South Carolina, the delegate to that Congress from the United States, and Mr. Dallas, the American minister, relative to a remark of Lord Brougham construed to be an insult to our country. The letter showed that our national representatives (Messrs. Dallas and Longstreet) seemed at that time to consider slavery of supreme importance.

Mr. Thornton called the attention of the meeting to an article lately published in the London Statistical Journal, showing by the censuses of 1851 and 1861, that the Catholic religion has declined of late years in great Britain.

Remarks on the financial condition of the country were then made by Messrs. Walker, Thornton, Towne, Mason and the President, after which Hon. Amasa Walker was requested to prepare a paper on the subject to be read at the next quarterly meeting.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.— *Boston, January* 20.—A special meeting of the directors of the N.E. Historic-Genealogical Society was held to take notice of the death of Hon. Edward Everett, a member of the society from its earliest date. William B. Towne, Esq., occupied the chair and William R. Deane acted as secretary. The following resolutions were offered by John H. Sheppard, the librarian, and were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Edward Everett this Society, of which he was a resident member for nineteen years, deplores this great loss; and particularly as we have been of late afflicted in the death of several excellent and valuable friends.

Resolved, That in his death literature and science are called to mourn the departure of a very distinguished scholar and accomplished writer, whose purity and elegance of taste, richness of imagination, affluence of language and flowing, fascinating style, without any other mark of distinction or celebrity, would have made him an honor and ornament to our country.

Resolved, That in his death the voice of a most eloquent man is silent,—a voice which left no superior, if, indeed, it did an equal in this land, and which was ever exerted in the cause of all that is good or excellent, pertaining to a nation's welfare,

Resolved, That in the death of this statesman and patriot, the whole nation has reason to weep and lament: for his exalted love of the Union gave to his voice and counsels a peculiar important in our great struggle to preserve our nationality from destruction.

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of a citizen of most exemplary virtues, indefatigable industry, and faithful adherence to those noble principles of justice and honor, from the prevalence of which a nation can only become great and glorious.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our sympathies to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That in testimony of our veneration of the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral on Thursday next; and also, that a copy of these Resolutions be presented to his family.

The meeting then dissolved,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia Dec.* 14, 1864.—A special meeting of the Society was held, Vice President Coates in the chair.

The Society having been called to order, Horatio Gates Jones, Esq. the corresponding secretary, arose and said that he had been desired by the committee to introduce to the audience their distinguished fellow member, Col. W. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Bucks Co., who was among the first from Pennsylvania to volunteer, and who, although suffering from painful wounds, continued in the service until September 30th, 1864.

Col. Davis, began by a geographical description of Morris Island and the configuration of the coast, and then described the fortifications of the rebels.

These were very strong. Wagner was one of the best constructed works ever known. Gen. Gilmore redeemed his promise to take the west end of Morris Island, but a mistake was made on July 11th, in the attack upon Wagner, and a severe repulse was received.

The speaker showed the bloodshed consequent upon the attempts to assault the fort, and then how Gilmore became satisfied that it could be taken only by scientific approaches. Then came the attack on Sumter. Beauregard assured his soldiers that Sumter could not be breached until Wagner was taken. Gilmore showed them Beauregard's mistake. Ultimately our batteries were planted, with labor that no one but a soldier can understand, and a weight of metal was thrown against Sumter heavier than ever before thrown against any fort in the world. Then the

Swamp Angel battery was built. It was finished. The sand bags alone to make its foundation cost $5000. The gun exploded at the 34th round, throwing a shot further than ever before was known in the history of the world.

The story of Greek fire being used was purely the creation of newspaper correspondents. There never was such a thing used. A gentleman came with a missile of the sort, and for three weeks it was tested, but the cases always exploded at the muzzle of the guns. The speaker described the bombardment of Sumter. 6250 projectiles were thrown altogether at Sumter. The artillery practise was as fine as was ever seen. On the last day of the bombardment the Ironsides and other frigates took part

Then the work on Wagner began in earnest with sure progress up to Sept. 6th. The ground around the fort was literally sown with torpedoes; but they did us service in one respect, for they prevented sorties by the enemy; the men in the trenches were continually being exhausted by heat or killed by the fire of the enemy. Three thousand men had already been buried on that strip of sand. This point was then considered the key to Charleston. On September 7th the final assault was made. Powerful calcium lights were turned on the fort, so that our sharpshooters could pick off the men repairing damages. This was a new feature of warfare.

For forty hours the bombardment continued, and was sublimely terrible. The fort had been evacuated the night before! A single sergeant volunteered to go into the fort to see if the report of a deserter to that effect was true, and found it to be so. Nothing but the sand remained. The troops took undisputed possession of as utter a ruin as could be imagined.

The remainder of the paper described the batteries that threw shells into Charleston. The first night thirteen shells dropped into the doomed city, and every night afterward for some time shells were thrown into the town. A single gun in one battery burst at the 4615th fire, a case unparalleled in history. It threw 138.450 pounds of iron, at an expenditure of but one sixth the powder used in the ordinary guns That piece did an amount of service greater than any other yet known.

Philadelphia January 9, 1865.—Mr. James Ross Snowden announced the death of Hon. George M. Dallas, and made appropriate remarks on the character and public services of the deceased. He said that, in the list of our eminent and distinguished citizens, Mr. Dallas stood in the front rank. He was favored by nature with great abilities and the most graceful and attractive manners and deportment. Having in his youth the benefit of a home which was the seat of refinement and learning, and the example and instructions of his accomplished and distinguished father, Hon, A. J. Dallas, to guide him, he was well prepared for the thorough education which he received at Nassau Hall, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1810. His subsequent career was full of honor and distinction. He was eminent at the bar, whether in supporting the rights of his private clients, or representing the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Federal and State courts He was equally distinguished as a Senator of the United States and Vice President of the United States. He represented our government at two of the most important Courts in Europe. On his return from the Court of St. James in 1861 he retired to private life, and on the last day of the year just closed, in the 73d year of his age, he ended his useful and honorable career. This event was sudden and unexpected to his family and the public, thus realizing what the Psalmist has said, and what is also applicable to all mankind, "There is but a step between me and death."

Mr. Snowden closed his remarks by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by H. G. Jones, Esq., with some interesting and appropriate observations, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the society death has called from his earthly career our beloved and distinguished fellow-citizen, Honorable George M. Dallas; and

WHEREAS, It is proper that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania should place upon its minutes a notice of this afflictive bereavement, Therefore

Resolved, That this Society deeply sympathises with the family of the late Mr. Dallas in their afflictive bereavement, and with the community at large in the loss of an eminent and lamented fellow-citizen, who has, by a long and useful life, rendered important and valuable services to his country.

Resolved, That the private virtues and pure morals and integrity of the late Mr. Dallas, add to the propriety of placing on our minutes this testimonial of our appreciation of the life and character of a citizen who has been an ornament to his native city, and whose memory will be dearly cherished by his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, and that the Recording Secretary be requested to send a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Jan.* 14, 1864.—At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society the following officers were elected:

President—Albert G. Greene.

Vice Presidents—S. G. Arnold, Geo. A. Brayton.
Secretary—S. S. Rider.
Treasurer—Welcome A. Greene.
Librarian—E. M. Stone.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department reported that during the year now closed the contributions of every description amount to about three hundred. Many of these are of great value to those engaged in historic or scientific research.

Considerable attention has been paid to perfecting the several series of pamphlets in the Rhode Island Alcove, and good progress has been made. The President of the Society has also devoted many hours to this work, and to completing the Schedules of the General Assembly, as likewise aiding the Librarian in rearranging the shelves. The work still to be done, to place the library and cabinet in the complete condition due to its character and importance, as the depository of historic treasures, would give to a competent person daily employment for the next three years. Every deficiency in each class of pamphlets should be supplied, so far as it can be, by a diligent gathering of materials accumulated in attics and closets in this city and in various parts of the State: the several departments of general and local history, of science and of agriculture, of education and of humanity, should be made as complete as possible: the accumulation of Rhode Island newspapers should be filed and fitted for a place on our own shelves, or be reserved for exchanges with other Societies: the mounting and binding of the Society's invaluable collection of manuscripts should be effected at once, so that their safety may be ensured, and their contents made available, first for its own purposes, and secondly, under proper restrictions, to the student, the biographer, the genealogist, and the historian. And this done, a complete index, on the most approved plan, of books, pamphlets, works of art, and cabinet curiosities, should be made and printed, that all interested may see what the collections are, and that researches, by such as seek access to them, may be facilitated.

Measures are in train for publishing a volume of the Society's collections, comprising matter of special interest not only to the historian, but to the general reader. It will be issued, it is expected, in the early part of the present year. Indeed, it has long been the conviction that several volumes should follow each other in quick succession, and nothing but a lack of funds has interposed an impediment to so doing. The materials are ample for such an undertaking, and if laid before the public would reflect honor upon this institution as an industrious collector of the records of the past. But to do all the work pointed out—and in the judgment of the librarian it should no longer be delayed—will, of course, require the support of an ample treasury. Such support should be ensured by an appeal to the proverbial liberality of this community. Let it be secured, and the Society may be made one of the most important auxiliaries in the common cause of history, and at the same time rear a worthy monument to its living and deceased founders.

The field for research into the details of elementary history, relating to Rhode Island and Rhode Island men, is broad and inviting. A systematic course, persistently persued, would annually enrich the archives of this Society, and enable it to present, in documentary form, a picture of the state as she appeared from 1790 to the close of the war of 1812.

By reference to the records for six years past or more, it will become apparent that a large amount of work, at various times laid out, remains to be completed. Should it be finished within the year upon which we are entering, the Society will earn deserved credit for industry.

Our necrology for the year is impressive. Seven members have deceased, viz: Hon. John Brown Francis, Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, Hon. John Pitman, Charles F. Tillinghast, Esq., Nicholas A Brown, Esq., Jarvis J. Smith, M. D., and Mr. William H. Helme.

Governor Francis was an original member of this Society. In its early days, his influence was heartily given in aid of its success, and to the close of life he cherished a cordial interest in its prosperity. His public career is too familliar to need delineation here. If, in official stations, he justified, by high probity, the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, in private life he was no less conspicuous for the social and domestic qualities that impart to character its most powerful charm. To all with whom he had intercourse, his face was a benediction; and his sincerity as a friend, and his kindness as a neighbor, gained for him universal respect and affection. His sudden death, August 9th, filled the entire community with sadness.

Mr. Cranston was also an original member of this Society. He was born in Newport, October 9th, 1789, and became a prominent member of the Bar in his native town. He was fifteen years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and for twenty-five years annually elected Moderator for the town. He was a member of the several Conventions for framing and remodelling the State Constitution, and Vice President of the Convention in 1842. For sixteen consecutive years, from 1827 to 1843, he was member of the General Assembly, and from 1843 to 1847, Representative of Congress. He was subsequently returned to the General Assembly, and for several sessions presided over the House of Representatives. He occupied an honored place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens at home and

throughout the State. He departed this life February 12th.

Judge Pitman died November 17th, leaving the fragrant name of a loyal citizen, an upright jurist, and a devout Christian. The history of Rhode Island, and the spirit of her institutions, became early in life a favorite study, and his discourse on the second centennial celebration of the settlement of the State in 1836, evinces laborious investigation and a just appreciation of his subject.

Mr. Tillinghast often attested his interest in the objects of this Society, by valuable contributions to its archives. In his professional as in his private relations, he was honored and beloved by all who knew him. The client reposed undoubting confidence in the safety of his counsel, and the friend felt sure that all expressions of regard were real. He passed peacefully away, August 3d.

Mr. Brown died August 12th. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, formerly American Consul at Rome. He was of retiring habits, possessed a fine taste for art, and was a careful student of history, science, and antiquities.

Mr. Helme was for several years an active officer of this Society. He was fond of antiquarian and scientific pursuits, and was the first in this country to test the possibility of employing the balloon in photographic operations. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined the First Regiment of Rhode Island volunteers in its three months service for the protection of Washington. He took an active part in the enlistment of colored men for the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment, and subsequently went on important business to the south, where, it is supposed, he was captured by guerillas, and fell a sacrifice to their barbarity.

Dr. Smith was a native of Burrillville, and settled in Chepachet, where, for about thirty-six years, he was engaged in an extended and successful practice. At the time of his decease, March 10th, he first went as Vice President of the Rhode Island Medical Society. He was a man of frank, prepossessing manners, and his death, which was met with Christian composure, has made a wide breach in the social and professional circles.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Historical Society. — *Trenton, Jan.* 19.—The New Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting in Trenton, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., one of the executive committee, presiding.

Mr. Whitehead, the corresponding secretary, made a report upon the correspondence of the society since the meeting in May, submitting a large number of letters from other kindred institutions and individuals, on matters connected with the operations of the society, many of them transmitting valuable donations to the library or cabinets. Among other interesting articles received was an old vellum covered book, containing the first records of surveys, deeds, &c., in the towns of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, extending from 1668 to 1731. Mr. Whitehead reported that, in consequence of the inability of any of the Vice Presidents to attend, the treasurer, Mr. Alofson, and himself had represented the society by invitation, at the commemoration by the New York society, of the two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New Netherland, by the English in 1664, on the 12th October last.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, presented a long list of donations received from various parts of the country, including many rare and valuable contributions for the library.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported the balance of cash on hand, Jan. 1st, $362 15. The invested funds amount to $700 and the real estate and publications on hand were valued at $4,528 75.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Publication Committee, reported the recent issue of another number of the "Proceedings," completing the 9th volume, and also the 6th volume of the "Collections," containing the "Newark Town Records. The Committee suggest to members residing in the old towns of the state the propriety of taking steps to secure the publication of similar records yet to be found of the men and measures that led to their sucessful establishment and subsequent prosperity; promising the co-operation of the society in any undertaking of the kind.

Mr. W. Rutherford, from the Library Committee, reported a renewal of the lease of the Society's rooms for three years from next April, and urged liberal subscriptions to the Library Fund for necessary bindings, arranging of manuscripts, &c. Mr. Alofsen, from the Special Committee on that subject, reported that the members of the Society number 278, of whom 69 are resident paying members. Those in arrears had been addressed on the subject, and those who did not respond after being twice addressed, were presumed to have dropped their connection with the Society. A resolution was adopted, to publish a list of members in the next number of the proceedings.

Mr. C. C. Haven, of the Executive Committee, presented a report of the progress of the Society during the past year, observing that the library was increased by 225 volumes, besides hundreds of pamphlets, newspapers, &c., &c. The donations of Mr. Alofsen, in books and money were especially commended. Some disappointment was expressed that so few memorials of the war had been received, and legislation on the subject was suggested. Twenty years having elapsed since the organization of

the Society, the report recounted the work accomplished in gathering materials for history during that period, and its contributions to the historical literature of the country. No Society in the union, unaided by state appropriations, had in so short a period attained such stability and usefulness.

Several gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected members, and new nominations were received. The following standing committees were announced.

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., and Rev. John Hall, D. D.

On Statistics—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev, Samuel M. Hammell, S. A. Farrand, E. M. Shreve.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. R. K. Rogers, D. D.

On the Library—Walter Rutherfurd, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M. D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

The following officers were elected for 1865,

President—Hon. James Parker.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green, John Rutherfurd, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—William A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes, Newark.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.

Executive Committee—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rogers, D, D., Peter S. Duryee, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D. D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., and Hon. John Clement.

Mr. Bradley presented in behalf of Mr. Philemon Dickinson of Trenton, an interesting historical document, being one of the five original reports emanating from the commissioners of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, who met at Annapolis in 1786 to consider what means were necessary for the adoption of a better general system of government for the States. Mr. Bradley explained the circumstances which led to the meeting of the commissioners and the more important consequences flowing from it, culminating in the adoption of the constitution in 1787. The report presented was the one sent to the State of Delaware, and bore the signature of John Dickinson, the "farmer" of Pennsylvania.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling, Hon. Richard S. Field, Vice President, in the chair, J. P. Bradley, Esq., in feeling terms alluded to the death of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, and the loss it entailed upon the Society, the State and the nation. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions express regret at Mr. Dayton's sudden decease, and sympathy with his family; refer to his eminent services to the State and nation, and provide for a committee to procure, if practicable, the preparation of some permanent and fitting memorial of his career. Messrs J. P. Bradley, Henry W. Green and Fred. T. Frelinghuysen were appointed as such committee.

The Society then listened with great interest to a paper read by Judge Field on the life, character and services of its late President, ex-Chief Justice Hornblower.

Mr. Whitehead offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, recognizing the many public and private virtues of Judge Hornblower, referring to his useful labors in behalf of the Society, of which he was one of the earliest and best friends; and dwelling upon his eminent usefulness as a Judge, patriot, philanthropist, and christian.

The Society adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May.

Notes on Books.

The New England Historic Genealogical Register, October, 1864.

It is not too late to notice the October number of the Register, which closes the eighteenth volume of that most valuable repository. It comes adorned with two portraits, that of Hon. Henry W. Cushman, and that of John Baxter. Besides memoirs of both these gentlemen, it contains a continuation of the article on the Author of Massachusettensis which leaves little doubt on the subject; extracts from records of various places, the Barnaby Family, Watson Genealogy, Massachusetts Small Bills of 1722, &c.

Remarks and Resolutions Commemorative of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, LLD., by the American Antiquarian Society, at their first Meeting after his death. Worcester, 1864.

We have already had occasion to speak of these proceedings in a previous notice. This separate and beautifully printed edition gives Mr. Livermore's eloquent and comprehensive view of the character of the Nestor who bore unsullied, through more than three generations, a name which was a responsibility from being already illustrious.

Tercentenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare, by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, at Boston, Mass., April 23, 1864. Boston, 1864. 8°. 71 pp,

The readers of the Magazine are already acquainted by our report with this celebration. The proceedings are here given in full in a style of the highest typographical beauty, rendering it a choice addition to Shaksperiana.

A memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend and their Descendants. New York; W. A. Townsend, 1865. 12° 233 pp.

This very neat volume from the pen and press of a well known publisher, is to some extent a family history, in its tracing the descents from the three brothers, but is also a valuable contribution to the history of Long Island. It begins with the original deed for Oyster Bay, given by Assiapum or Mohanes in 1653, to Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo and William Leverich, and gives a very interesting history of the early settlers of Oyster Bay. Among other interesting items, we find that Bradford, the first printer of the Middle Colonies, lived here prior to 1703, and apparently supplied the town with some of the still extant Record books.

The Genealogy of the Townsends begins on page 81. John, Henry and Richard Townsend, were English Friends who settled on the island under the Dutch rule, John being one of the patentees of Flushing, under Gov. Kief in, 1645. They were sufferers for conscience sake, under Stuyvesant: and their descendants have continued respected citizens of Queens County. Several of them have been men distinguished in the State Annals.

An Address delivered before the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the Annual Meeting held in Boston, Mass., January 4, 1865, by Winslow Lewis, M D., President of the Society, to which is added a report of the proceedings at said meeting. Boston: 1865. 8° 20 pp.

The address of Dr. Lewis is well worthy of study and reflection. The neglect of a sound and philosophical course of historical study in our colleges and universities, the disproportionate space given in many of our works to American writers of simple mediocrity, are among the points on which he dwells. The former is a great evil. A course of General History, and one of American History, especially as connected with European history, should form a part of every College, but really history seems almost as completely banished as English literature, which is seldom made a matter of systematic study.

A poetical Epistle to his Excellency George Washington Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, from an inhabitants of the State of Maryland, to which is annexed a short sketch of General Washington's Life and Character. Annapolis, printed, 1779. London, reprinted 1780. (Edition 75 copies. 25 large paper.)

Mr. Francis S. Hoffman has reproduced this curious little poem, which as the reader will see was reprinted in England. The object does not, however, appear. It was "for the charitable purpose of raising a few guineas to relieve, in a small measure, the distresses of some hundreds of American prisoners, now suffering confinement in the goals of England." With all the progress of nearly a century, we would hardly permit North or South a similar publication now.

A History of the Delaware Department of the Great Cantral Fair for the U.S.Sanitary Commission, held in Philadelphia, June, 1862. Wilmington Reg., 1864. 8°.

Delaware, hitherto so little represented in historical contributions, has awakened, and now in earnest begins to claim her place. If small in extent, she is nevertheless rich in her historic part, and has before her the noble example of Rhode Island, which, small like herself, can nevertheless point to her state and local histories, to her libraries, and galleries, to her zealous laborers in every branch of history.

The newly established Historical Society shows the right feeling, and in the present brochure, the committee give a history of Delaware's part in the Sanitary Fair.

The Bladensburg Races, written shortly after the Capture of Washington City, August 24, 1816. Printed for the Purchaser. 1816.

A Mr. George C. Beadle has reprinted, on the large paper at Munsell's press, this lively squib of fifty years ago. The edition professes to be limited to seventy-five copies, and will doubtless be sought with avidity by collectors. The poem is an imitation of John Gilpin and a satire on President Madison's flight from Washington.

Historical Collectors of the Essex Institute, Aug. 1864.—Vol. vi. No, 4.

This number opens with a very interesting paper on Wenham Pond, remarkable among other things for ice, which has been used to explode gunpowder; Extracts from the town records of Salem, Lynn and Rowley; a sketch of Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich; sketches of Rev. Asa Dunbar and Jonathan Gardner Hale; Memoranda.

Miscellany.

FOR COIN FANCIERS.—The Washington cent of 1783 is not very rare or valuable, as they make them in England now. The Washington cent of 1791 is quite rare, and is worth from $3 to $25, according to the state of preservation the specimen is in; but the copper Washington coin of 1792 is more valuable than all, and is of great rarity.

The late William Curtis Noyes devised his valuable library, said to be one of the largest and finest in the state of New York, to Hamilton College in the state of New York.

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General Department.

HENRY DIETRICH VON BULOW'S VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FROM A MILITARY AND CRITICAL POINT OF VIEW, WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

This author and military critic, the German Jomini, was in some respects one of the most remarkable men who appeared in Germany at the close of the 18th century. As he reviewed the military operations of our war for Independence, and by its dissection demonstrated wherein consisted the greatness of Washington as a general, a biographical notice of him is worthy of a place in a Historical Magazine devoted to American annals. We propose to present a few details of his career, and a compilation of his views of the American Revolution, dated 1797, fourteen years after the termination of hostilities. This paper is "interesting, as the judgment of a man, who, although opposed in his theories of the philosophy of strategy by Jomini, has so much distinguished himself by his acumen and originality in the vivisection of the military operations of the past and present, but more particularly of the latter."

HENRY DIETRICH VON BULOW* was born about 1760 at Falkenberg, in Mechlenburg, Prussia, of a family which had already furnished his native kingdom with many distinguished statesmen and warriors. He was a younger brother of Count Frederick William von Bülow Count of Dennewitz, hero of Lukau, Gross-Beeren, and Dennewitz, three victories, each of which saved Berlin from Napoleon. He was a man of considerable talents, but his extravagant notions of men and things rendered his career an unfortunate one. He was the de Guibert and Jomini of Prussia, and experienced a still more unhappy recompense for his sagacious warnings, and fulfilled predictions, than did the former, Lewis XVth's minister of war, general, poet, and miscellaneous writer, in return for his proposed ameliorations in military organization and tactics.

He was educated at the Berlin Military Academy and thence passed, at the age of fifteen, into the Prussian Infantry. From this Arm, he was transferred into the Cavalry Regiment of *Reitzenstein*. Subsequently he devoted himself to the study of the authors of antiquity and the philosophical works of *Rousseau*, in a word, the cultivation of the literary arts and sciences. These so worked upon his naturally restless and ambitious character, that the obscurity of a barrack became insupportable. In 1789, he repaired to the Netherlands, where the Belgian Insurrection, in which Van der Mersch displayed so much ability, and Van der Noot so much arrogance, in their revolt against Joseph II of Austria, seemed to open a career to him conformable to his views. The high estimate placed at this time upon the Prussian, or Great Frederic's, system of discipline, enabled him to get a command, but the prompt termination of this ephemeral revolt soon destroyed all his hopes. Not finding any opportunity to distinguish himself with his sword, he then returned to Berlin and undertook to organize a theatrical troop, but the scruples inspired by his aristocratic birth induced him almost immediately to renounce his projects as a manager. Thereupon in company with his older brother, Henry William, he made a

* The Dictionnaire de la Conversation, Paris, 1857, calls him Henry Adam Baron de Bülow.

voyage to North America, hoping to enjoy there a liberty of which he complained he was deprived in his own country. Again his hopes appear to have been deceived, and returning to Hamburg, he thence undertook a commercial speculation to the United States, which turned out as badly as all his other projects. His active brain demanding constant excitement, he became a great partizan of the ideas of Swedenborg, preached this doctrine in America, and composed a work upon the Swedenborgian doctrines, which was published after his death, in 1809. Having lost his fortune, Bulow returned to France, and resumed his original profession. At this period he wrote his "*Republic of North America in its actual condition*," (2, vols., Berlin) 1797. About the same time the study of BŒRENHORSTS "considerations on the military art," inspired him with the idea of subjecting this art to fixed principles and geometrical rules, or, as another biographer expresses it, called his attention to the defects of the existing theory of war and suggested to him the necessity of giving more solid bases to this science. With this intention he composed his "Spirit of the system of modern war," or "Spirit of a new system of war," published anonymously, at Hamburg, 1799, (third edition 1835). H. A. Pierer in his noted German universal lexicon, 5th volume, article Bülow, pages 458-9, Altenburg, 1841, characterises Bülow's work as full of genius, and adds, that it excited an unusual sensation, and that it first established the fundamental principles of strategy which he afterwards eliminated and modified or reduced to rule as they should be correctly recognized. The *Biographie Universelle*, on the other hand, remarks, that after having drawn in this treatise a false distinction between strategy and tactics, he reduced all military operations to the form of a triangle and deduced from this principle consequences which have been stigmatized, whether justly or not, as most strangely inconsistent, eccentric or even absurd. This work, which was diametrically opposed to the existing system of modern warfare, occasioned much controversy. It was translated into French by M. Tranchant de Laverne, Paris, 1803, 8vo. and notwithstanding the opposition and criticisms it evoked, had no little success in Germany. A number of Tacticians entered the lists against this system of Bulow, and French writers allege that General Jomini in particular demonstrated the defects of his Lines of Defence, destined to cover every assailable point by their extent, and of his excentric retreats, of which it would seem that the Prussians desired or intended to make an application in their deplorable retreat, after their disgraceful overthrow at Jena and Auerstadt, in 1806. Nevertheless, Bulow's book had a great success, and this agreeable result induced him to return to Berlin, in the hope of receiving an appointment in the General Staff of the Prussian army, or in the Department of foreign affairs. He did not succeed, however, in obtaining it, and this failure obliged him to resort to his pen, as an author, for support. He first wrote on the subject of Money, after a Swedish author; Physical Welfare of a State, Berlin, 1800; then he translated into German Mungo Parke's Voyage, Hamburg, 1799; and during the winter of 1801, published the History of the campaign of the preceding year, 1800, which he compiled in the Hamburg Gazette. This work, which bears the date of publication, Berlin, 1801, was translated into French by M. de Sevelinges, 1 vol. 8vo., Paris, 1804. In the preface to his translation, M. de Sevelinges, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, discussed, and it is said refuted in a very judicious manner, a part of Bülow's system. After several difficulties, caused by his eccentricity, Bülow went over to England towards the end of 1801, and published, in London, the three first numbers of a newspaper, which was then discontinued for want of support. Bülow, who had staked his subsistence on the success of this enterprise, incurred debts in consequence, which consigned him to the king's bench (debtor's) prison. His incarceration lasted for several months. Having recovered his liberty, he went to Paris, where he remained for more than two years, giving out that he was charged with a diplomatic mission by the Germanic

Equestrian Order. Having rendered himself an object of suspicion to the police, he was obliged to quit France; and reappeared at Berlin in 1804. Here he became involved in a dispute which had arisen, and took an active part in it by publishing a work in favor of the French, entitled "Napoleon Bonaparte." This created a general suspicion that he was a spy in the Emperor's pay, and finding himself shunned by society, he resorted to his pen in order to procure the means of living, and he composed several works, which followed each other in rapid succession.

1. Principles of Modern War, or Theroetical and Applied Strategy, deduced from the system of Actual War, Berlin, 1805, 8vo.

2. Elucidations of the preceding work, under the signature of a Prussian officer, 1805.

3. New Tactics of the Moderns, as it should be, Leipzig, 1805, 2 parts, 8vo.

4. Critical History of the Campaign (or Life) of Prince Henry of Prussia, Berlin, 1805, 2 parts, 8vo.

5. Foreshadowings of the Future, which are, nevertheless, not to be considered as prophecies, written in April, 1801, and which will demonstrate their truthfulness, or verify themselves in 1806. "Even before the opening of the war, Lieutenant Henry von Bulow a retired officer, the greatest military genius at that period in Germany, and, on that account misunderstood, foretold the inevitable defeat of Prussia, and, although far from being a devotee, declared 'The cause of the national ignorance lies chiefly in the atheism and demoralization produced by the government of Frederic II. The enlightenment, so highly praised in the Prussian States, simply consists in a loss of energy and power.'" (*Bohn's*) *Mentzel's Germany*, III, 240.

(About this epoch, he issued his *Monthly Military Sheet*, not farther alluded to).

6. Campaign of 1805, 2 parts, 8vo, place of publication not given, supposed to be Leipzig.

Besides the works already mentioned, there appeared after his death "Gustavus Adolphus in Germany," Berlin 1808, and "Nunc permissum est," a General view of Swedenborgianism, Philadelphia, (Berlin) 1809.

All these works are in German. The last, in which he seemed desirous of avenging himself for his exclusion from society, is stigmatised as a severe satire on public men and measures. To this publication, in which he had spoken ill of several powerful individuals, may be attributed the origin of his misfortunes. The Russian and Austrian Courts preferred lively complaints in consequence, and his daring assertions determined the Prussian Court to arrest him. Advised to fly, Bülow refused, and was incarcerated, when the French were pushing forward in triumph upon Berlin, in August, 1806, in the Prison of the Provost Marshal. There his case was submitted to a commission of physicians, charged with examining into the condition of his brain. These declared that as the vital powers of M. von Bulow were exceedingly active, a longer detention would prove fatal to him, and that it was desirable that he should be set at liberty with the charge that he must be more circumspect in future. No attention was paid to this report of the physicians, and criminal proceedings were commenced against him, whose consequences were much aggravated by the manner in which he justified or defended himself. After the battle of Jena, so disgraceful to the Prussians, whose results he had predicted, von Bulow was transferred to Colberg. Thence he wrote to one of his friends "Am I not, indeed, a prophet? Accordingly, have they not treated me even as a veritable Ezekiel?"

The whole of the disasters of this war (Aug. 1806—July, 1807,) had been predicted by Henry von Bulow, whose prophecies had brought him into prison. On learning the catastrophe of Jena, he exclaimed, "That is the consequence of throwing generals into prison, and of placing idiots at the head of the army." *Mentzel* (Bohn's Edition) III, 243.

From Colberg he was dragged as a prisoner to Koenigsberg, thence into the prisons of Riga, where he died, in the month of July, 1807, at the very moment when he was about to be transported into Siberia.

In 1807 a pamphlet appeared at Cologne

(Berlin) entitled "Henry von Bulow Depicted, according to his great talents, his sublime genius, and his adventures, with an authentic notice of the arrest of this astonishing man and of the criminal proceedings instituted against him." Such is the account, attributed to the pen of Michaud, the younger, which appeared in the 6th volume of the "Biographie Universelle," issued at Paris, in 1812. Mentzel, in his famous history of Germany, furnishes an entirely different version of the unhappy fate of this clear sighted but eccentric and ill advised military critic, who was so unfortunate as to prove a true prophet of the miseries which a corrupt court and inefficient war administration and traitorous and miserable generals were about to bring upon his native land, Prussia.

He gives a terrible account of the closing scenes of poor Bulow's unhappy life. "Whilst the unfortunate Henry von Bulow, whose wise counsels had been despised, was torn from his prison to be delivered to the Russians, whose behavior at Austerlitz he had blamed, on his route he was maliciously represented as a friend to the French, and exposed to the insults of the rabble, who bespattered him with mud, and to such brutal treatment from the Cossacks, that he died of his wounds at Riga. Never had a prophet a more ungrateful country. He was delivered by his fellow countrymen to an ignominious death for attempting their salvation, for pointing out the means by which alone their safety could be insured, and for exposing the wretches by whom they were betrayed."—*Mentzel's Germany* (Bohn's Edn.) III, 245.

A military friend who resided for some time in Prussia and was intimate with officers of merit and application, says that von Bulow is now looked upon by his countrymen, attached to the profession of arms, as having been a man of extraordinary ability. Under all these circumstances, including his personal knowledge of the country, his criticisms on the Military Circumstances of the American Revolution, recommend them to the consideration of our people, the more especially as some of his remarks are not only true as of the past, but actually applicable to the present situation.

The following extract translated from the German of the papers of "*Henry Dietrich Von Bulow*" must pass for what it is worth. It is interesting as the judgment of a man, who, although opposed in his theories of the philosophy of strategy by Jomini, was nevertheless not only the predecessor of that author, but, we believe, the *first opener* of the field of inquiry into general principles in which Jomini has so much distinguished himself. The paper is dated 1797, fourteen years after the close of the War of Independence.

It is entitled "Der Friestaat von Nord Amerika, 1797," p. 51 &c., in the late collected edition of his works; "Militärische and Vermischte Schriften von Heinrich, Dietrich von Bülow, in einer Auswahl mit Bülow's Leben und einer Kritischen Einleitung, herausgegeben von Eduard Bülow und Wilhelm Rüstow, Leipzig. F. A. Brockhaus, 1853."

The style is merely that of short remarks hastily thrown together. It has been translated almost literally; a few transcendental sentences not bearing on military operations have been omitted.

"At the first outbreak of the war of the American Independence, in 1776, it was tolerably easy to collect a very considerable body of armed men. It was generally supposed that the English could easily be driven from the country, that is, from Boston, and that, this done, the whole affair would be ended.[1] The *popular* opinion was that these English, who demanded taxes, must by all means be expelled, and added to this, the New England militia before Boston behaved with much bravery. This temporary energy however was soon dissipated, for as the severer season of the year came on, few felt inclined to serve longer, and General Washington found himself in the

[1]The same promptness to volunteer at the outbreak of the present war or rebellion proves the truth of the adage, that "History repeats itself," and that what is, has been, and will be; that there is nothing new under the sun. What is more, a similar opinion was prevalent in 1861 that a single effort would be sufficient to terminate victoriously the difficulty. The Revolution, nevertheless, lasted seven years; this Rebellion bid fair to endure as long.

unexampled embarrassment of being obliged to recruit a new army within a couple of paces of the enemy. It was only by unspeakable pains that he could prevent his troops from leaving him entirely alone.[1]

The English were accommodating enough to allow all this to take place before their eyes, without making an attack, although they might have annihilated the military forces of the Americans by such a measure. They were even kind enough to abandon Boston, an operation which places the military acuteness of this nation in a decidedly unfavorable light. The Americans were totally destitute of powder, arms, and every material of war. At the commencement of the war this might be excused in them, but there was a lack of material, and of magazines in the following year, a circumstance of little honor to the people who expected to conquer their freedom without any sacrifices.

In this following year (1777) a considerable number of militia by the promise of high pay[1] were again persuaded to devote themselves, for a short space of time, to the service of their imperilled country; they however quickly dispersed to their homes, when they were beaten near New York, in every direction, and it began to be cold weather. They came to camp without fire-locks although they had small arms at home. The half of the enlisted troops were unarmed, but these militia men must nevertheless be supplied. There was a scarcity of powder, but some must nevertheless be given to the militia. And now when the period of service of these patriots had passed, they went, with this powder and these arms which belonged to the, at that time, so terribly straightened States, to their homes there to use them in shooting squirrels. Thus acted Freedom's soldiers in North America.

General Washington believed himself able to defend New York, with a land force only, against both a sea and a land force, which is certainly scarcely credible of a well-informed commander. He had most infallibly been taken prisoner in New York, with all his militia, had the English General shown more activity in seizing the post of Kingsbridge.

On the retreat from New York and over the Delaware, almost the whole American army except about 3000 men disbanded. These three thousand deserved equally with the three hundred Spartans to have columns erected to their honor, but this despicable desertion of their standards in the hour of greatest danger brands the American people with disgrace. The *Surprise* of *Trenton* was for America what Thermopylæ was for Greece. This surprise is one of the best planned and boldest executed military movements of our century (the XVIIIth). It was however excelled by the *Attempt upon Princetown*, and both events are sufficient to elevate a general to the temple of immortality, especially when, as in this case, he fights for the good of his country. General Washington himself avows that the war had been ended if he had only possessed six hundred troops in fighting condition, with whom to march against Brunswick, where were the magazine and military chest of the English army totally unprotected. His troops were too much worn out; and then he says in his letter, in keeping with his trait of excessive prudence, which always foresaw the difficulties, "the result was uncertain."

What coldness belongs to a character which could withstand so strong a temptation as with a couple of thousand men, by a march of a few miles, and a stroke which could not miscarry, to wipe off the field an army of nearly thirty thousand.

The annihilation of the English army was in the case unavoidable, for they would have been confined to the sea coast in the most barren part of New York, and destitute of all necessaries. They must then either have laid down their arms or embarked.

The advantages of Trenton and Princetown, however, put the affairs of the Americans in no better position than before; on the contrary, the danger was greater than ever.

As may be seen from the official letters referred to, General Washington through-

[1] Exemplified again and again during the present war.

out the winter of 1777 with some seven or eight hundred badly armed, badly fed, and half naked men stood opposed to the whole British army, without anything being attempted on the part of this latter.

Here is no question of military talent, for with a so great inequality of means all art ceases. No! it was a miracle, a direct interposition of Providence which thus furthered a revolution so beneficial for the rest of the world, and especially for Europe. How else is it to be explained that the English undertook nothing? when they needed only to advance and the war was ended. It seemed likely that the case of Senacherib's army would be repeated. General Washington sent officers out to enlist recruits. These officers went to their connexions, caroused for a while upon their pay, and when the time for their return to the army approached, resigned their commissions without having enlisted a single soldier. What want, not only of patriotism, but also what an absence of all that is called manly feelings!

Very often those who in time of peace were captains, colonels, &c, in the militia, paid for others to take their places as soon as they were called to the field. The hired colonels and captains generally deserted on their march to join the army. It may be added that this national militia received three times the pay of the enlisted soldiers.

All this taken together certainly makes up a most extraordinary state of things. "Even officers of the regular troops" writes General Washington, "often left the camp without permission, went to their homes or elsewhere with great coolness, drew their pay at their places of abode, and vegetated on, in their ordinary existence, without a thought of return to the standard, and this without the slightest punishment." However, the New England [1] militia which opposed General Burgoyne, forms an honorable exception to this. They always, it is true, gave way before the English and German troops *at the commencement* of the campaigns; they abandoned forts, fortified positions, and left magazines to take care of themselves. But as the danger increased all sprang to arms. They fought the enemy with much bravery and, finally compelled an army of European solders to lay down their arms. This brilliant campaign is principally to be ascribed to the activity, courage, and skill of Gen. Arnold. Kosciuszko who afterward became so renowned in Poland, is said to have had as an engineer officer, a great share in planning and carrying out the operations.

The capture of General Burgoyne made America independent. For France, without whose assistance this independence had probably not been obtained (if one may judge from the state of the weakness into which the Americans had fallen in the last years of the war) would scarcely have declared in favor of America without this event.

Religious enthusiasm perhaps contributed, among other causes, to make this militia out of the northern parts of New England braver [1] than the other Americans, for they were frequently heard to sing psalms in battle. This corroborates what has been said previously, that among the Americans the New Englanders have shown the most energy.[2] What was added, viz: that they have lost much of the energy of their forefathers, is borne out by Washington's letters, for all that was said of the American militia is true from the southern parts of New England. Burgoyne was overcome only by the northern inhabitants of this section.[3] Yet even these after the cap-

1 The New York militia, descendants of the early Dutch settlers, under their noble leader, likewise of Dutch lineage, SCHUYLER, accomplished almost all that was necessary to defeat Burgoyne, and, then, at the crisis, the New Englanders stepped in to filch the rewards, and the laurels.

1 Not so persevering, not so disinterested, not so long suffering, not so calmly brave, as the New Yorkers.

2 Harkheimer (Herkimer) and his Mohawk Valley Dutch surpassed the Yankees in enterprise and audacity in the presence of the enemy; witness Oriskany. This conflict and the successful defence of Fort Stanwix had more to do with the ruin of BURGOYNE than Bennington or even Stillwater and Saratoga, for they saved Albany and stopped and drove back the British coöperating column from the west, under ST. LEGER and SIR JOHN JOHNSON. Oriskany was at the north what King's Mountain was at the south, one of the *decisive* conflicts, which can scarcely be styled battles from the paucity of numbers engaged.

3 The majority of Schuyler's troops were New Yorkers, and Gates only superseded our man at the decisive moment. Even the glorious victory of Bennington, so styled, was won on New York soil, in the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer county. Vermonters having but a small share in the labor and danger, should have a corresponding part in the glory, whereas almost all the honors of the

ture of the English sank back into their usual apathy and have remained in it up to this time. It cannot therefore be exactly maintained that general Washington's military operations freed America if those conducted in combination with the French army be put aside. The operations of the Northern army under Gen. (*Schuyler*) Gates contributed the most to the result.

Nevertheless, without Washington the American cause would probably have miscarried, that is if his acute intellect had not, without ceasing, guided the Congress.

This Congress was continually making the greatest blunders and Washington was then obliged to point out in his letters the right way to the senators. He always did this with much circumspection, for these potentates, unpracticed and unskilled as they were in governing, still loved their power. On this account Washington avoided every appearance of superiority as may be supposed from the knowledge of human nature possessed by this commander. He appears in his letters to Congress as even a greater general than in his military operations. In the last he had to contend with astonishing obstacles and a *boundless* want of means. The question may be asked why did he not continually disquiet the English camp? Why did he not retreat to inaccessible positions when the enemy was about to attack him? Why did he not then show himself like a Sertorius suddenly on the flanks or in the rear of the enemy so as to cut off their supplies and capture their convoys? Why did he not actively employ his whole force as light troops?

The answer to all this is easily given when one has read that his soldiers, since they were without shoes and yet had always been accustomed to them, would all have deserted had he marched excessively; that the government and the people for which they fought allowed these unhappy soldiers to want the most needful clothing and provisions, that the American people, not to allow so fine an opportunity for enriching themselves to slip by, sold them strong drinks and even the necessaries of life at immense prices; that they refused to these warriors fighting for freedom a shelter in their houses during a most bitter winter; that the greater part of these soldiers were Europeans, and therefore it was no love of country that kept them under arms; that they often deserted to the English simply in order to put an end to their misery and to obtain a happier lot; and that consequently General Washington was obliged to spare his distressed troops all labour that he could possibly avoid, if he would hold even such a body together as might keep up the illusory report of an army among the enemy.

Add to the above that for want of a military hospital the wounded had only certain death in prospect, and one may imagine how much Washington was obliged to refrain from in any way exposing his troops.

The inactivity of General Washington arose then from the nature of his circumstances, and in fact where these allowed of it, he was at once active as the occurrences of Trenton, Princetown, and Germantown show. In this last engagement a curious occurrence should be mentioned; the Americans took to flight as the English began to give way. Washington certainly did not invent for his raw levies any new method of discipline adapted for carrying on the war in peculiar conformity with the characteristics of the country.[1] He kept close to the last established rules, but I verily believe that he had to do with people with whom, and with circumstances, in which nothing could be accomplished. He however possessed in a singular degree the characteristics necessary for managing the Americans. Hundreds in his position under so many difficulties, and with such uncertainty of action in Congress, would have lost patience and courage. He undertook in the most masterly manner, not indeed to lead the general train of thought

struggle in the valley of the Hudson and Mohawk appertains to the now Empire State. Bulow, however, would seem to include New York or the Eastern part of it with New England or else some of his allusions are not clear, here, as well as in another article.

1 And yet VON HARDEGG, the Wurtemberger Adjutant General and celebrated military writer, admits that the employment of *tirailleurs*, or riflemen, originated in America, and that their organization dates (like Light or Flying Artillery?) from our Revolutionary War.

among the people, (a thing which perhaps was impossible) but to discover and to follow it. His military acquirements develop themselves, as has been said and for the reasons given, more in his letters to Congress than in things accomplished;— very especially his reasoning in regard to the conquest of Canada, when Congress foolishly desired to undertake it without possessing the necessary means, is so striking and masterly.

He was never jealous of the merits of his own subordinates, as for example of General Steuben, who disciplined and drilled the American forces, of another Prussian officer Baron de Kalb, or the Marquis de la Fayette, or others. The Americans generally were continually so against foreigners who rendered them any service.

General Washington did not venture to give to General Steuben any command in the army, on account of the envy and discontent which it would have excited among the American leaders who never could comprehend the circumstances. They were continually forming cabals and disputing about rank.[1] In truth however the Congress was here to blame which, every little while set to work recruiting a new army.

(It remains to be added that) in all I have said of the conduct of the Americans during their war of Independence I have made use of the official letters of General Washington to Congress."

* * * * * *

It is the universal opinion that the American Revolution of 1776, had a very great influence on the French Revolution of 1789, and, indeed, it appears to me (Von Bulow) a proper one; but if that signifies that the French Revolution was entirely and alone a consequence of the American, that is not my opinion. If the American war of Independence had not occurred, the French Revolution would most likely have never taken place; still, without the writings of Rousseau, Montesquieu, and of Voltaire, it (the latter) would, nevertheless, either have never occurred, or at least have happened in an entirely different form from that in which it manifested itself.

The French and American Revolutions diverged entirely as regarded their objects: the latter interested itself in no manner whatever with the abstract Rights of Man. It was only after the French Declaration of the Rights of Man that people began to talk of them in America. Slavery in the Southern States and in the majority of the Northern is not abolished:—i. e. at the time when Von Bulow wrote, 1797.—The right of being taxed only by their own representatives, and a more extended freedom of trade, were aimed at in the American Revolution; the Rights of Man in the French—that is to say, in theory, although in practical development, they were not respected.

The reading portion of the French people were, politically, much more enlightened than the Americans, and even the English. This was due to Rousseau's "*Contrat Social*," which, when it appeared, they desired to refute, because they did not understand it, and which they finally admired.

On this account Payne excited so much attention in America, although his pamphlets did not develop that which was not already demonstrated, far more clearly, in Rousseau's immortal work. Yet Payne certainly did possess the talent to represent truths to the masses in his unmethodical writings; whenever, on the other hand, he diverged from Rousseau's ideas, he lapsed immediately into errors.

The American Revolution was thus, by no means, brought about by disinterested motives. It only furnished the opportunity to circulate among the masses of the people the political truths which up to that period had been the exclusive possession of the most enlightened. It is, however, eternally memorable, as the beginning of the progression which works in opposition to despotism, and which progression must finally root out this monstrous evil from the earth.

In consideration of the beneficent effects, which sooner or later must flow from the sources of an entirely new order of things originating in America, every one who feels

1 This jealousy and its effects were doubtless the direful spring of woes unnumbered, among others of the gallant Stark's resignation, and (although no excuse for it) of Arnold's treason.

strongly for the benefit of humanity must look back with great satisfaction upon that momentous historical event, and pour forth in prayers to Heaven the warmest petitions for the future happiness of the American Free States.

The French Revolution was truly the result of different causes working in together, but the American is, among those, by far the most important, and it certainly accelerated the birth of the French.

The portion of the French army which fought in America for the independence of the Colonies must necessarily have returned home with entirely novel ideas which could not harmonize with those of the military class in Europe, and must have imparted these sentiments of freedom to the rest of the French army; and it is very probable, that in these sentiments of liberty is to be found the explanation of the abandonment, by the troops of the line, of the King, hitherto looked upon as divine by the army and nation." ANCHOR.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

(H. M. vol. viii, p. 395; vol. ix, p. 35). *Anchor*, in speaking of a little book in his possession, entitled *The Present State of the Universe*, (printed 1704 ?) says, "In it the United Provinces of Holland are styled the United States." Both *Anchor* and the book are in error,—and many with them commit the same mistake by giving "the United Provinces of the Netherlands," which formed the old confederation or republic, or the present kingdom of the Netherlands, the name of Holland. There were and are yet, the (Provincial) States of Holland, the States of Zeeland, &c., but these were provincial legislative bodies, and as from these members were sent to the general congress at the Hague, which body was known under the name of The States General of the United Netherlands, the error in the book of calling the Dutch Netherlands *the United States*, has no doubt arisen.

The flag of 13 stripes, red and white, which in *Anchor's* volume, the "Present State of the Universe," is represented as the flag of the East India Company, is designated as the *New England Ensign*, in a *General Treatise on the Dominion of the Sea*, 1707, in possession of your correspondent *Delta*. This difference is remarkable, and patriotism feels inclined to give the the latter book the preference in authority; and I readily adopt the opinion that the designers of our flag were acquainted with this New England Ensign, and that it had some influence upon their decisions; but it is evident that they did not attach great weight to the figure 13, or desire to perpetuate the simile; for it was decreed, that on the admission of a new state in the Union, not only a star but also a stripe should be added to the flag, and soon the resemblance to the original was measurably lost. But if the 13 striped flag was that of the East India Company, I would then reject the idea that it had any connection with our own; for what charms had the English East India Company's flag to Americans of the Western World?

Speculations upon the origin of the American flag at this day are almost useless. It is a well established fact, that the 13 horizontal stripes and the 13 stars in the union, of which the flag of the 13 United Colonies was composed, under the act of congress of 14th June, 1777, signify nothing else than these very 13 United Colonies. It is said that the flag has no connection with the arms of Washington; still it will always remain a curious coincidence that his shield consisted of the same pieces and figures the flag is composed of; that his crest was an eagle, and that the colors and metal of his coat are the predominating or principal colors in the flag, namely, red and white.

And be it also remembered, that the act of congress prescribes stars for the union, which, in heraldry, consists of 6 or more points, and instead of which they adopted the five-pointed figures of Washington's shield, which are called mullets. Was this accidental? If it was done by design, the flag received an additional lustre from the silent honor thus paid to Washington by his contemporaries.

All flags have meanings; but their significations have frequently been obscured or destroyed by arbitrary composition. Imper-

fect knowledge of the rules of heraldry, want of a minute description, and the absence of sufficient legislative action, have also left the meaning or the design of a flag sometimes in uncertainty.

As to the uncertainty of design, I will instance the American flag. The act of congress of 4th April, 1818, properly establishes the arrangement of the stripes, which are to be horizontal, and alternate red and white. But as to the white stars, the form, or rule, or figure in which to place these in the blue field was left in uncertainty in the act, and to this day it has been left to every man or woman in the land to place them in whatever form or figure individual taste or fancy may at the moment dictate. (See *American flag*, in *Historical Magazine*, *ubi sup.*)

When Congress was about to pass resolutions of thanks (Ho: Rep: Report No. 160, 35 Cong. 2d Sess. Feb. 5, 1859) to Captain Samuel C. Reid, who has since died in New York on the 28th January, 1861, and who was the designer of the present flag, I wrote to a prominent member of Congress from New York on the subject, requesting him to have inserted in the resolution a clause which would fix by law the mode of arranging the stars in the blue field, but I regret to add that the resolutions passed without such a clause, and the act of April 4th, 1818, remains as it was.

I am, however, glad to see that, within the last few years, the good taste of the people has done away with the fanciful compositions of stars in the blue field, so frequently seen in former years, and that by almost common consent they are now arranged in alternate lines, which is known in heraldry under the name of *powdered*, or, *semeé*. And this is the proper way, for by the simplicity of the arrangement we are enabled to see the figures from a considerable distance, and to compute their number without much difficulty, which in our flag is a great desideratum.

Historical works of art are for the most part regarded by the masses as good authorities, and so they often are. But what can be said in excuse of the anachronism in Leutze's celebrated painting of Washington crossing the Delaware (25 December 1776). The artist here conspicuously displays the American flag with the blue field and white stars, although that flag had no existence before the 14th June, 1777, when it was adopted by Congress. And yet this incorrect historical tableau received from the treasury department an official recognition and approval, by having the vignette engraving of it selected to embellish the face of the fifty dollar notes of our National Banks. To perpetuate an historical error of the kind nothing worse could have been invented. February, 1865. S. A.

A LETTER OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,

A translation of this earliest document of American history is contained in one of the volumes of the Hakluyt Society, but as the work of Mr. Major is seen by few, we give another version here.

LETTER OF CHRISTOPHER COLOM,

To whom our age oweth much, concerning the Islands of India beyond the Ganges, recently discovered, to seek which, he was sent eight months since, under the auspices and at the expense of the most unconquered Kings of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella—addressed to the noble Don Rafael Sanchez, treasurer of the same most serene monarchs: which the noble and erudite Leander de Cosco, transferred from the Spanish to the Latin idiom, the thirtieth day of April, 1493, of the Pontificate of Alexander sixth, year one.

Because I know that you will take pleasure that I have brought to a successful issue my undertaking, I write you this to acquaint you with every thing done and discovered in this our voyage. Thirty-three days after leaving Cadiz, I reached the Indian sea, where I found very many Islands, inhabited by men without number, of all whereof I took possession for our most fortunate King, with herald and standard unfurled, no one gainsaying. To the first thereof, I gave the name of our Divine Saviour, * relying upon whose protection, I had reached this as well as the other Islands; but the Indians call it Guanahany. To each of the others I also imposed a new

* San Salvador, now Turk's Island.

name, ordering one to be called the Island of the Conception of St. Mary, * another Fernandina, † another Isabella, ‡ another Juana, § and so on with the rest. As soon as we arrived at that Island (which I have called Juana), I coasted along the shore somewhat to the west, and discovered it to be so large with no apparent end, that I took it to be not an Island, but the mainland, the province of Cathay. Yet seeing no towns or villages situated on the coast, except some hamlets and cultivated grounds, with the people whereof I was unable to get speech, whereas when they saw us they fled, I kept on, thinking to find some City or towns; at last, after advancing very far, seeing that nothing new appeared, and that this course was leading us northward, (which I wished to avoid, for winter reigned in the land), and my wish was to proceed southward, and the winds responded to our prayers, I resolved to attempt no other courses, and turning back, returned to a certain point, which I had noted. Thence I sent two men inland, to see whether there was a King or any cities in that province. They travelled for three days, and found people beyond number and habitations, small however and without any government, wherefore they returned. Meanwhile I had learned from some Indians, whom I had taken there, that the province was indeed an Island: and so I kept on eastward, always hugging the shore, for 322 miles, to where the extremity of the Island was. Thence I descried another Island to the east, 54 miles distant from this Juana, which I forthwith called Hispana, || and steered to it. I directed my course, as it were, by the north, as in Juana, to the east 564 miles. This said Juana, and the other Islands there, are most fertile. It is surrounded with many most safe, ample ports not to be matched by any I ever saw: many very large and salubrious rivers here flow across it: and there are in it very high mountains. All these Islands are very beautiful, and distinguished by various kinds of animals, easy of travel, and filled with the greatest variety of lofty trees, which I think never lose their leaves: for I found them as green and beautiful as trees usually are in June or the month of May: some were in blossom, some bore fruit, some in both states, according to the nature of each. The nightingale and unnumbered other various birds were singing in November, when I walked out in them. There are, moreover, in the said Island Juana, seven or eight kinds of palms, which in size and beauty, like all the other trees, herbs and fruits, easily surpass ours. There are too, wonderful pines, vast fields and meadows, various birds, various kinds of honey, and various metals, but no iron. In that, which we called Hispana, are very lofty and beautiful mountains, vast country, groves, and very fruitful fields, most adapted for planting, pasture and building habitations. The convenience and excellence of the harbors in this Island, the supply of streams, and the healthiness of the people, would exceed the belief of any one who had not seen it. The trees, pastures and fruits of this Island differ much from those of Juana. Hispana moreover abounds in various kinds of aromatics, in gold and metals. The inhabitants of this and all other Islands that I saw or heard of, of both sexes, always go as naked as they are born, except a few women, who cover the private parts with a leaf, a branch or a veil of cotton which they prepare for that purpose. They all, as I have mentioned, are destitute of any kind of iron: they are also destitute of arms, of which they are ignorant, nor are they fitted for them, not from any deformity of body, for they are well formed, but because they are timid and full of fear. However, they carry for arms, reeds dried in the sun, in the roots of which they fix dried wood sharpened to a point. Nor dare they use these always boldly, for it often happened when I sent two or three of my men to some of the hamlets, to speak with the people, a crowd of Indians would come out, and take suddenly to flight, when they saw our men approach, children being abandoned by parents and vice-versa, and this not because any harm or injury was done them; nay, to all whom I reached, and

* North Caico. † Little Inagua.
‡ Great Inagua. § Cuba.
|| Hispaniola or Hayti.

could have words with, I gave whatever I had, cloth and many other things, no return being made me; but they are by nature fearful and timid. But when they see they are safe, they lay aside fear, and are very simple and honest, and very liberal with all they possess: no one refuses what he has to one who asks, and they even invite us to ask. They show greatest love to all, give great things for little, content with little or nothing. I however forbade, that these trifles of no value, such as bits of dishes, bowls and glass, nails and straps, should be given them, although when they could get them, they possessed, it seemed to them, the finest jewels in the world. One sailor got as much gold for a strap as three gold pieces, and others in like manner for things of less value, especially for new blancas or any gold coins, to get which they gave, whatever the seller asked, say an ounce and a half or two ounces of gold: or thirty or forty weight of cotton which they already knew. So too like irrational animals they bartered gold and cotton for pieces of bows, glasses, bottles, jars. This as clearly unjust I forbade, and gave them many beautiful and pleasing things, which I had carried with me, taking no return, that I might win them more easily, and that they might become Christians, and inclined to love our king, queen, and princes, and all Spanish people, and seek out, gather up, and deliver to us, the things in which they abound but which we need. They have no knowledge of idolatry, nay, they believe firmly that all power, all might, in fine all good things, are in heaven, and that I descended thence with my ships and sailors; and under this belief was I received there, after they had banished their fears. They are not dull and stupid, but of very good and clear mind, and such as have crossed that sea, gave an account of everything, not without admiration, but they never saw clothed men, or ships like ours. As soon as I came to that sea, I took some Indians by force from the first Island, to teach them and learn of them, what they knew of those parts. My desire was fulfilled: for ere long we understood them, and they us, by gestures and signs, as well as words, and they were of great help to us. They are coming with me now, yet always suppose I descended from heaven, long as they have associated and still associate with us, and they were the first to announce this wherever we went, some crying out to the others, in a loud voice: "Come, come and see the people of heaven," whereupon women and men, children and adults, young and old, laying aside their previous fear, flocked to us in rivalry, the multitude crowding the road, some bearing food, others drink, with the greatest love and incredible good will. Each Island, has many narrow boats of solid wood, like our two banked galleys in length, and shape, but swifter. They are directed by oars only. Some of these are large, some small, some of middling size, many however are larger than a two banked galley, rowed from eighteen benches. In these they cross to the innumerable Islands around, and with these, they carry on trade, and commerce is maintained among them. I saw some of these galleys or boats, which carried seventy or eighty rowers. In all the people of these Islands there is no diversity of countenance, nor in manners or speech, but all understood each other, which is very useful, for what our most serene king, I think, chiefly desires, namely the conversion to the holy faith of Christ, to which indeed, so far as I could understand, they most inclined and favorable. I have said that, I proceeded in a right line, before Juana Island 322 miles from west eastward. From which course and the length of the route, I can say that this Juana, is greater than England and Scotland together, for beyond the said 322 miles, there remain two provinces in the western part, one of which the Indians call Anam, and has inhabitants born with tails. They extend 153 miles in length, as I learned from the Indians I bring with me, who know all these Islands. But the circumference of Hispana is greater than all Spain, from Catalonia to Fontarabia; and is hence easily evinced, in that its fourth side, which I myself passed in a straight line, from west to east, measures 540 miles. This Island is to be coveted and not to be despised, and I have sought

to acquire it, in that, although I solemnly took possession of all the others, as I have said, for our most unconquered King, and the government thereof is committed entirely to said King, I took peculiar possession of a certain large town, (on the Island) to which we gave the name of Navidad del Señor, in a convenient place, suited for all gain and commerce. There I ordered a fortress to be at once erected, which must now be completed, and left in it such men as seemed necessary, with all kinds of arms and provisions, for more than a year. I also left them a caravel, and to build others, men skilled in this, and other trades, and the incredible good will, and friendship of the king of this Island to us. These people are very amiable and kindly, insomuch that the said king gloried in calling me his brother. And if they change their mind, and wish to injure those left in the fort, they cannot because they are destitute of arms, go naked, and are very timid, so that those holding said fort, can without imminent danger to themselves easily retain possession of the whole Island, provided they do not exceed the rules and regulations we prescribed. In all these Islands, as far as I saw, each man is satisfied with one wife, except Kings and princes, who may have twenty. The women seem to work more than the men, nor could I well understand whether they have individual property, for I saw what one had, was distributed to the rest, especially meat, vegetables and the like. I saw no monster among them as many thought, but men of great deference and kindness. They are not black like negroes: their hair is straight and hangs down; they do not live where the heat of the sun's rays is intense, for the power of the sun is very great here, because it is apparently 26 degrees distant from the equator. From the tops of the mountains, moreover prevails very great cold, but this the Indians moderate both by the custom of the place and by the help of the very warm things, on which they frequently and luxuriantly live. So I did not see any monsters, nor had I any knowledge of them, except a certain Island, named Charis, which is the second from Hispana, as you go to India, which is inhabitated by a nation considered by their neighbors, more ferocious: they live on human flesh. The same people have several kinds of boats, in which they cross to all the Indian Islands, ravage and carry off whatever they can. They differ in nothing from the rest, except in wearing long hair like women: they use bows and darts of reed, with their spear heads fastened, as we have said, in the thickest part. They are therefore regarded as ferocious, so that the Indians are filled with unmeasured fear of them: but I hold them no more formidable than the rest. These are the men that cohabit with certain women who live alone in Mathenin, an Island next to Hispana as you go to India. These women do no female work: for they use bows and darts as I said of their husbands, they arm themselves with plates of copper, which abounds among them. They assure me that there is another Island, larger than Hispana aforesaid; whose inhabitants have no hair, and it abounds in gold beyond all the rest. Of this Island and of others, which I saw, I bring men with me, who bear testimony of what I have said. Finally to consider in brief words, the summary and successful completion of our departure and return, I promise this, that with little aid from our unconquered sovereigns, I will give them as much gold as they need, and as much aromatics, cotton, mastic (which is found only in Chios) and as much aloes, and as many slaves for naval service, as their majesty shall require: also kinds of rhubarb and other drugs, which those left in said fort, I think, have already found, and will find. For I made no stay anywhere, unless winds compelled me, except to build a fort in the town of Navidad, and see all things safe. Although these things are truly great and unheard of, they would have been much greater, had I possessed such ships as the affair required. But this great and wonderful result, is not due to our merits, but to the holy Christian faith, and the piety and devotion of our Kings, whereas, the divine intelligence has granted to men, what human intellect could not attain. For God is wont to hear his servants, who love his

commandments, even in things impossible, as happens to us in this case, where we have attained, what hitherto mortal strength had never accomplished, for if any have ever written or spoken of these Islands, all has been in doubts and conjectures, none asserting that he had seen them, so that it seemed almost a fable. Therefore let the King and Queen, the princes and their most happy kingdoms, and all other provinces of Christendom, return thanks to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who has bestowed on us so great a victory and reward. Let processions be held, solemn rites performed, and the church be adorned with festive boughs. Let Christ exult on earth, as he exults in heaven, foreseeing that the souls of so many nations hitherto lost, are to be saved. Let us too rejoice, both for the exaltation of our faith, and for the increase of our temporal goods, in which not only Spain, but all Christendom is to share.

I have thus briefly narrated these events. Farewell. Lisbon the 14th of March.

CHRISTOPHER COLOM,
Admiral of the Fleet of the Ocean.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

FIRST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.—

To the Honobie John Nanfan, Esqr his Majties Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of New York and territories Depending thereon in America and Vice Admirall of the same.

The Humble petition of Richard Hunter. Sheweth.

That your honors Petitioner having been at great charge and expence in providing persons and necessary's in order to the acting of Play's in this Citty;

Humbly prays your Honor will please to grant him a Lycence for so doeing.

And your honors petitioner shall ever pray, Richad Hunter

Indorsed,

"Petition of Richard Hunter.
Licence issued and Recorded."

The foregoing is a copy of a petition in N. Y. Col. MSS. in the Secretary of States office, Albany. It is without date, but as Lieut. gov Nanfan, to whom it is addressed, administered the government from 16th May, 1699, to 25th July, 1700, in the absence of the Earl of Bellomont at Boston, and again after his lordship's death, from 19th May, 1701, to 3rd May, 1702, the date may be easily approximated. The endorsement is in the hand writing of Barne Cossens, clerk of the council. Probably, Hunter came to New York from the West Indies with Nanfan. Be this as it may, his petition conclusively establishes the fact that Theatricals were introduced into New York half a century, if not more, before the period fixed by Dunlap. E. B. O'C.

LETTERS OF GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN TO R. H. LEE.—

Fort Ligonier, Aug. 26, 1759.

I received yours with great joy, and acknowledge my obligation for your kind remembrance. You will easily believe me sensible of this when I assure you that no person exists whose friendship I esteem more. I am extremely angry at the ill-fortune of my letters. To test my gratitude and respect, I have wrote more than once to the Hon. Col. Philip, thrice to Col. Thomas Lee, and am sure that Capt. Bullet and Mr. Lawson wrote at my request to your honour. I am afraid that some malignant curiosity has prevented their coming safe to hand.

We had a very hard and difficult campaign, until the reduction of the Niagara. Nothing was eaten or drank at that Post or Pittsburg but what was fought for.

The Virginia detachment, with which I begun the campaign, is shattered to pieces by the enemy and duty. Mons. d'Aubry, who commanded the enemy's force on the Ohio has been very active and pursued the best measures to distress us effectually.

I cannot help admiring the extensive views and great designs of the French. They are indefatigable in America, and most patient of hunger and fatigue. Their attempt on this post was well designed, but ill-executed. Had they succeeded, all was wisdom. Pittsburg must have fallen, of course, for want of provisions, as there were

no posts or magazines on the Virginia communication. With the artillery and stores found here they would have immediately destroyed our magazines at Bedford (Ragstown), and spread desolation far and wide through the provinces,—the best troops being cut off at the advance posts, and no communication, and the new levies not complete. I imagine it would have occasioned a detachment to have been marched from Gen. Amherst's army to stop their career, and cover the provinces. To have carried Ft. Ligonier, was shortening their labours, and settling matters at once. But in case of miscarriage in that design, they had artillery ready at the Presquisle, to be transported to Venango, and proceed against Pittsburg, in a slow manner, but more certain of success; and accordingly, the 13th of July, they had artillery, stores and provisions embarked at Venango, and were ready to fall down the river against Pittsburg with eleven hundred French regulars and Canadians, and 900 Indians, when the commander, Mons. d'Aubry, received positive orders per express to march his whole force to the relief of Niagara.

A most lucky interposition for us! They would have certainly reduced Pittsburg, destroyed an escort, and made themselves master of a large convoy on the road, and by the assistance of the Howitzers at Pittsburg, would have soon made themselves masters of this place—when the consequences mentioned above would certainly have ensued. All our hopes, our labors, expense and fatigue for five years, would have been blasted and of none effect. To bring about all these ends, the enemy had collected a force greater than we had imagined, which shows their great attention to Ohio Territory, notwithstanding the enemy is in the midst of their country.

Their design on Oswego after the march of Gen. Prideaux, argues great military capacity. The supplies of the army before Niagara, their communication and retreat would have been cut off by the defeat of the body of troops under the command of Col. Halderman.

When the enemy marched to the relief of Niagara, was our season to proceed against Venango, Le Bœuf and Presquisle. But we had no provision; the carriage is made to appear very difficult, but at last the General has agreed to have a communication opened with Virginia. The tempest has now subsided, all threatening clouds are dispersed, and we are in perfect tranquillity. We have certain evidence that the enemy's posts above mentioned are destroyed.

The Indians appear full of discontent and sorrow at our success. Had the attempt on Niagara failed, they were resolved to have fallen on us again with more violence than ever. The firm attachment of the Delawares and the Shawnees to the French interest is daily more visible. They continue to murder some of our people, and steal all the horses they possibly can. They are extremely treacherous, and it seems to me that nothing but violent measures will answer our purposes with them.

If you imagine there was an occasion for an apology for the length of your letter, which consisted of a few lines, what must I say in excuse for troubling you with this scrawl. I beg you will present my compliments to all your Bros., with whom I have the honour of an acquaintance.

P. S.—The general leaves this for Pittsburg to-morrow. It is certain that Gen. Wolf is in a fair way to destroy Quebec. I have heard from a brother of mine sent on that expedition.

Feb, 24th, 1760, *WmsBurg.*

I find the advantage of the Ohio lands despised, and the profits arising from a trade carried on with the Indians in that quarter, regarded as chimerical. I plainly foresee, that notwithstanding the blood and treasure that country has cost the colony in particular, that we will tamely set down without any of the advantages which would naturally arise from our labor, and by our remissness permit every good arising from our possession of that country to be directed into the channel of another province.

This, I think, is a great want of attention. Last summer the Pennsylvanians sold about £30,000 worth of goods to the Indians at Pittsburg, and I can demonstrate that, in three years' time there may be goods consumed on the Ohio to the value

of £150,000, and if such a trifling sum is worth the notice of our Colony, goods of that value may be carried up the Potomack or Rappahannock, and returns brought down said rivers in furs, skins and peltry. If this increased our number of shipping, there would be an additional sum left yearly in the Colony, as every ship leaves some small thing behind. It is certain it would increase our waggoners, drivers, blacksmiths, occasion a demand for pack-saddles, forage and horses,— in short, it would increase our commerce, and consequently add to our wealth. Forgive me for mentioning this to you, who are more sensible of the advantages than I am — who pretend to enumerate them. But I am very near in a passion on finding myself mistaken in people who I thought knew the public good, and made it their business to push it.

In following their example I have been so ardent after my private affairs, which have turned out of some moment at Hampton and York, that I have not had the pleasure of seeing Col. Ludwell. My call is so urgent at Winchester that I cannot see you, as I proposed, on my way up. If the session is like to continue any time, I will return, and in the meantime send down Bullet. I hope if half pay, or a present to the officers is proposed, they will have the happiness to obtain your interest. I have now been six years in the service, and have bled for the colony, which I leave to the consideration of my friends.

The Governor is apprehensive we shall all go the right about. Be that as it will, I vow the continuance of a friendship so happily begun.

Camp Near Fort Pitt., Sep. 1st, 1760.

We have now about 18,000 men in Canada, besides Indians, and as the armies are now marched from their respective places of Rendezvous, Quebec and Oswego and Crown Pt., about eight and twenty days,— I am of opinion that the fate of Canada is determined by this time.

Greenway Court (Lord Fairfax's Seat) Sep. 11th, 1763.

I was thus far on my way to the meeting, but was unhappily detained by an alarm occasioned by some Indians being trailed within ten miles of Winchester, after doing some mischief on Cacapehon. They have incessantly infested these two counties for three months, but it is with pleasure, I can assure you, we have always trimmed their Buffs,— I can't say jackits— and have killed more of them than they have killed or taken of us.

I am lately returned from an expedition through Hampshire, and our most advanced Frontiers, in the course of which I have the pleasure to inform sir, that the Parties of Militia detached by me on different occasions, brought in six Indian scalps, routed every party they came up with, retook four prisoners at different times, by whose account a great many of the savages were killed and wounded. They have taken from the Indians fourteen rifled guns, besides smooth bores and pistols. One party only has escaped, which made inroads into Frederick, and that was owing to the scarcity of provisions the militia laboured under, who pursued them. The Indians carry off all implements of husbandry, and have drove out a great number of horses from Hampshire, about thirty of which are retaken by the different parties of militia. The question arises, whose property are these horses. * * *

I have received the honour of a letter from Gen. Amherst, in which he gives me great encomiums on Virginia, and declares that he wants words to express his indignation at the stupidly obstinate government of Pennsylvania. At the same time he requests me to employ some of the 500 men put under my command by the Governor in helping to keep open the communication with Fort Pitt. Now, sir, as this is contrary to our Constitution to order any of the militia on such duty, I communicate this to you as a secret and request your advice in answering that paragraph of the General's letter.

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Berkeley, 27th Dec., 1774.

Immediately on my arrival from the Shawneese country, I wrote you, committed the same to the care of Hector Ross, to be forwarded to Chantilly by one of the Mr.

Turbewell's, then at Leesburg. In it I gave you the cause of the Indian War.

I have only time to tell you that a few brave men, on the conclusion of Harvest, laid down their sickles and pitch-forks, took up their rifles and tomahawks, marched 500 miles without noise or parade, took post in the Enemy's country, chastised them; imposed on them more humiliating terms than before could be done by all the king's forces ever employed against them; established the peace of the country and returned again to the plough after the ancient Roman manner.

Let the Enemies of America hear this and tremble. All this was done without a farthing of money advanced, either for pay or provisions. * * *

Saltpetre may be made in Virginia and Maryland sufficient to supply the Empire. Pray take it under consideration next Assembly; give a premium—nay, I wish every person who has a tobacco house were obliged to make some. Jeremiah Brown's process is very easy, and there is great quantity of Earth richly impregnated with Saltpetre over the great mountains, so that on the North side of a hill you can sweep up half a bushel of Saltpetre in one place.

Berkeley, Feb. 4th, 1776.

The two companies ordered to be raised in Berkeley, are raised, and armed and ready to march, If they are so active throughout the Colony the Levies will soon be completed.

I think the Congress should apply for foreign assistance, as the bloody violence of K——g and Ministry, and the apathy of the people of Britain seem to me incurable. Every sinew must be exerted; nothing but the plentiful bleeding by successful opposition will bring them to their senses. Indeed my affection is not only cooled, but I begin to be inveterate, and it is impossible that I can ever again have any attachment to the Mother Country.

I had an opportunity to write you last week. I mentioned that this time 22 years I was first captain in the Virginia troops: by the death of Col. Fry, and resignation of Muse, I was made Lieutenant Colonel after the battle of the Meadows, July 3d, 1754. In the year '58, upon my return from Carolina, I was detached to the frontier of Pennsylvania with 600 men, and commanded all their officers when I joined their troops, and indeed there was not one field-officer of them at that time that could make a provision return or a report of the guard. They were but newly raised. The wise Pennsylvanians, seeing that officers of Virginia commanding would give great encouragement to their settlers and traders with the army, prevailed on Governor Denny to appoint three Colonels, and antedated their commissions. Of this I informed Governor Fauquier, and desired that I and the rest of the old Virginia officers should be advanced in the same manner and on the same account; but the poor mulish man was afraid to do a good action least it should have been bad. The consequence was that the Pennsylvanians drew about $200,000 on that campaign for dry goods, liquor, packhorses and carriage.

Col. Hugh Mercer served but 58–'59–'60. I have served eleven campaigns, and have nothing to reproach myself with. Heaven was pleased to bless me with success. Were I not of abilities and experience equal to any who pretends to the command of our troops, I would not mention this to you, whom I look upon as concerned in my conduct. * * *

P. S.—I would want no men from France, but agree to take what goods and manufactures we wanted of them for a certain term of years, and that they should furnish a Navy sufficient to protect our exports, and convoy them to the best markets in Europe, &c., &c.

Post Near Bonum Town,
May 11th, 1777.

I have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday afternoon, part of my division attacked the Royal Highlanders and six companies of Light Infantry. It was a bold enterprise; they being posted within two miles of Bonum Town and about the same distance from Brunswick. The action continued about an hour and a half. The Continental troops behaved well, drove in

the Pickets at Bonum Town, attacked and drove the Highlanders out of a wood they had taken possession of near to Piscataway Town.

The Enemy were reinforced, but again compelled to give way. They were reinforced a second time, when, upon due consideration of our situation in respect to the Enemy's different posts, of Brunswick, Raritan Landing and Bonum Town, it was judged advisable to retire. The retreat was made in excellent order, and our loss is inconsiderable.

I congratulate you on this advantage obtained over the Enemy's best troops. The Highlanders, obstinately brave, were too proud to surrender, which cost many of them dear.

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FROM GEN. CHARLES LEE TO R. H. LEE.

Camp, Dec'r ye 18th, 1775.

MY DR. FRIEND: One of our Privateers has just taken a despatch vessel from that impious scoundrel Dunmore to Gen'l Howe. Our General will immediately transmit to Congress the contents. You will see his plan and the assurances he gives of subduing your Colony. As everything goes on so smoothly to the Northward and Eastward, I must repeat that Virginia is now the chief object of attention. For God's sake lose no time; send a force sufficient, before it is too late, to kill this accursed snake before all his rattles are grown. Point out to the Congress the necessity of the most vigorous exertions. You may depend upon it, that if the war is continued, Norfolk will be the Boston—that is the chief place of arms—to your enemies the next year; and it is a place which in their hands will be infinitely more dangerous. Adieu; lose no time; crush him this winter, thro' every nerve is strained.

Yours, C. LEE.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT CHATTANOOGA — OPENING OF AN INDIAN MOUND. —In the Sanitary Garden on the banks of the river above town, a curious discovery has just been made by a gentleman in charge of the Sanitary Commission's agency at this place. At the entrance of the garden is a large mound, similar to many to be found scattered throughout parts of Georgia and Alabama. These structures are quite numerous through those sections, as well as in Ohio, and to some extent in Indiana, but are scarce and uncommon through Tennessee and Kentucky.

There are many different theories as to the builders of these mounds, and the uses for which they were intended, Antiquarians seem unable to decide at what time they were erected, but the generally received opinion is that they are at least three, or perhaps four thousand years old, and were intended for burial places for the chiefs or rulers of the tribes or nations which inhabited the country at that time. Many of the mounds have been opened, and in almost every instance bodies have been found buried in them, thus giving some basis to the supposition that they were used for burial places.

This supposition has received confirmatory proof in the present instance. Mr. M. C. Reed, the agent of the Sanitary Commission, who is in charge of the gardens, has kindly furnished us with the following facts in regard to it:—

During the past summer, the gardener at the grounds erected a little building for quarters for himself, on the top of the mound, which is a regular oval in shape, being eighty-four feet by forty-six feet, and twenty-five feet high. Wishing to prepare a place in which to secure his roots and seeds for preservation from the frost till next spring, the gardener commenced digging a tunnel into the side of the mound.

After proceeding a short distance, he found that the mound was composed of successive layers of earth. Each layer seemed to have been prepared by burning large fires on it for the purpose of baking it perfectly hard and solid. Fifteen feet from the entrance of the tunnel the working party came upon what were evidently the remains of a palisade of large timbers, which probably had encircled the whole mound when it was first erected. Just inside of these palisades they found the remains of three full-grown skeletons. A curious circumstance connected with these skeletons is to be

found in the fact that all three of the skulls bear evidence of having been broken before burial. When found the upper jaws were in such a position that no other inference can be adopted. It is well known that among the tribes who built and used these mounds the custom prevailed of killing and burying a number of the men of the tribe with each chief on his demise.

Proceeding a few feet further, the operators dug a tunnel to the right, but after going a few yards, and finding no new discoveries, they returned to the main one. They then dug about twenty feet further, and reached the centre of the mound. Here the most interesting and valuable discoveries have been made. The first thing observed was a row of holes, twenty in number, that were probably the cavities in which a row of posts had been placed. These had wholly decayed, but in the holes were found pieces of wood, which crumbled at the touch. From the position of the posts, which were about four inches in diameter and six inches apart, they would have enclosed a square space of about eight feet in diameter. In the centre of this space, and at what is believed to be the centre of the mound, were found the skeleton of a woman and the remains of the skeletons of three children. The woman had been buried in a sitting posture, and the body had fallen forward upon the knees. Under these remains—two feet below them — were found the remains of a man, evidently those of a chief of the tribe for whose burial-place the mound had been erected.

The bones of the skeleton crumbled on being handled, but the teeth remained perfect, and all who have seen them pronounce them the most beautiful they have ever seen, they are all in the jaws, and perfectly sound.

No further discoveries have been made at present, but the search will be prosecuted until the mound is thoroughly explored, and we will lay all the items of interest that may occur during the work before our readers.

On the top and sides of the mound large trees have been growing for hundreds of years. In front of and a short distance from the mound are the marks and remains of what must have been a pottery. The ground is strewn with pieces of burned and wrought clay, and many fragments of pottery, and pieces of the same kind of pottery are to be found scattered through the mound.

It is supposed that the first found palisade extends around the entire circumference of the mound, and that the bodies of the followers killed on the death of the chief will be found buried all around the base of it. Unless such proves to be the case, the finding of the three bodies at the entrance to the tunnel will be the more remarkable. — *Chattanooga Gazette.*

How Drafts Were Enforced in the Revolution.—A gentleman in Lancaster has found among his old papers a sheet of foolscap giving some curious information. It is indorsed "Order from Council. Thomas Wharton to Joseph Kirkbride, April 24th, 1777." Then comes first the following:

In Congress, April 24th, 1777.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the President of the Supream Council and the *Bord* of War of Pennsylvania, to call out three thousand of the malitia, one half of said troops to rendezvous at Chester, on the Dallawer, and the other half at Bristol, and to order the city malitia to equip themselves with arms and accoutraments, and to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and that the said President and Bord of War take measures to furnish said troops with a proper train of artillery.

Extract from the minutes, &c. Charles Thomson, Secretary.

Then follows the order from Thomas Wharton to Joseph Kirkbride:

Sir: Agreeable to the enclosed resolve of Congress, and the advice of the Board of War, I have determined that the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, send their proportion of militia to Bristol to form a camp at or near that borough. The counties of Chester, Lancaster and York, to form a camp at or

near Chester. Your county (Bucks) is to furnish 400 men to march immediately to Bristol, with as many arms and accouterments as can be procured in the county. If the first class does not amount to that number, the second class also are to march. You are to procure, by purchase or otherwise, a blanket for each man, which are to remain the property of the State. Money will be sent you for this purpose; if they cannot be purchased they must be impressed, and their value paid. This is to be done in a way that will give the least offence. You are to exert yourself to the utmost to comply with this order with all possible expedition, as the enemy are preparing to make an immediate attack on this State.

I have the honor to be with great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

THOS. WHARTON, Jr.,
President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1777.

To Jos. Kirkbride, Esq., Lieutenant of the county of Bucks.

COLUMBUS'S LETTER, 1493.—In the notice of the Spanish letter of Columbus in the September number of the Historical Magazine, it is said, "the water-mark is an open hand with the monogram of Christ over the the third finger." A closer examination of the little book has shown that this is not entirely correct; but that over the third finger there is a stalk and leaf of a tree or plant of this shape . I have just discovered this water mark in the paper of two folio volumes, printed by Juan or Jacobo Cromberger, at Seville, in 1519 and 1535. The one is Fernandez d'Enciso's "Suma de Geographia," and the other, Oviedo's "Historia General de las Indias."

If the fac simile in the Historical Magazine gives a true representation of the type of the letter, there is not much resemblance between it and the characters used in the Enciso and Oviedo. But I think it may be safely concluded that the letter was printed at Seville, and by Cromberger. I have not been able to ascertain when he began to exercise his art in Spain; but it is known that the first decade of Peter Martyr, printed by him, appeared at Seville in the month of April, 1511. The type and form of the plaquette, which may be called a newspaper of that day, render it probable that the letter in question was issued very early in the 16th century. L.

THE ANTIQUARY.—The following lines, in which the value of the antiquary's labors are truly as well as poetically set forth, were written by John H. Sheppard, Esq., of Boston, as a motto for his memoir of Samuel G. Drake, A. M., the well known antiquary:

"Few realize the antiquary's worth:
He pioneers the march of History:
Exhumes the relics of long buried lore;
Gathers up scrips and saws; lost pedigrees
Found by the blazon of the armorial shield;
Black lettered parchments; coins, books odd and quaint;
Wills, deeds and ballads;—waifs of olden time
Dearer than oracles from Delphi's steep
Or Sibylline leaves, rescued from sport of winds;
And as the explorer of diluvian rocks
Unveils events in distant ages passed,
So he his deep foundation lays on fact.
For, like the signal on a mountain top,
Fact points the way alone which leads to Truth;
Thence the historian draws his rich supplies
And pictures scenes of life that live forever."

BOSTON.

SLAVERY IN CANADA.—A slave case of twenty-five years standing was decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri recently. Charlotte, a negro, sued Col. Auguste Chouteau for her freedom and the case outlived the plaintiff. The mother of Charlotte was a slave in Canada in 1786, and by several sales became the property of Chouteau's father in St. Louis. The question turned upon the fact whether slavery was recognized in Canada at that time, and the Court decided in 1859 that it did exist there from 1760 to 1793. The Supreme Court reversed this decision the other day and assessed the costs that had accrued for half a century against the defendant Chouteau. It is probable that had slavery and its influence continued as it was in 1859, the decision of the Lower Court would have been confirmed and the State have lost the costs. Thus it took the Court a quarter of a century to do for

one person what an hour's work in the Convention did for 114,000 slaves.

St. Louis paper.

Ff for F.—In some of the modern books where copies of records or documents of the seventeenth century are printed, will be found the anomaly of *Ff* for *F;* thus, France will be spelt Ffrance. This is decidedly an error. At no period was such a combination used. At the time mentioned above the written capital *F* was made by doubling the small *f*, (thus *ff*) as in ffrance; but this practice was confined to writing and never used in printing. The same character was used in print then as now. Antiquaries in printing early documents frequently preserve in print the peculiarity of the writing which they copy, and represent the capital F by doubling the small letter. Though I do not consider this in good taste, I will admit that it is allowable. The practice, however, of using a capital letter and doubling it also, cannot, I think, be too severely condemned.

Iota.

New York in 1801—Who Planted the Trees in the Park? In the *Commercial Advertiser* for the 28th of March, 1801, is a note on "recent improvements" in New York, by a citizen who had just returned from a residence abroad. It is provokingly meagre; but I glean from it a few facts which may interest some of your readers. In 1790, the writer remarks, the Battery was extended by docking out into the river, the old fort levelled, the government house erected, and "elegant houses" built by Mr. Watson in State street. In 1792 Mr. Hammond built the first good house in the fields (now the Park) and *planted at his own expense the Park*, which the Corporation immediately enclosed. In 1798 the Manhattan Company was established, to supply the city with water. He complains that Beekman street was not yet (1801) opened to Crane's Wharf, adding that Orange (now Baxter) street, a comparatively unimportant thoroughfare, had been opened to accommodate a rope-walk. He remarks that though Banker (now Madison) street had lately been extended through to Pearl street, the same impovement had not been made in Cedar street where it was more necessary.

The fact that we owe the trees in our Park to the generosity and foresight of Mr. Hammond is new to me, and will be new, I believe, to many of your readers. S. W. P.

A Visit to Washington in 1798—His Opinions on Negro Slavery.—The following personal notice of George Washington may be worth adding to the "Washingtoniana" collected from time to time, in the Historical Magazine. It occurs in the correspondence of the late William Taylor of Norwich with Robert Southey. Taylor writes to Southey, Norwich, September 26th, 1798, adding this paragraph at the close of his letter:

"Since I began writing to you, we again possess my father, [also named William Taylor]. His passage across the Atlantic was good. He passed three days at General Washington's house, with whom he is greatly delighted. Of his negroes Washington said, he wished to know how to provide for them with equal certainty and humanity on an emancipation scheme, and he should gladly concur in abolishing vassalage. He thought it would be necessary to educate on the soil a more provident generation, before they would be fitted for free laborers. Against further importations provisions are already made, which are rapidly travelling southward. He rises early and is alone till breakfast. In the morning he rode with my father over his farm, and wanted him to write to him from England any improvement he might think or hear of. He dines late, sits at table an hour and half, and has his tea sent up into the study. He sups with the family, but not with parties, and goes to bed early. The Americans are all become antigallican." *Robberd's Memoir of the Life and Writings of the late William Taylor*, vol. i, p. 230.

Deleterious effect of Lead Pipes—The Manhattan Company.—Attention seems to have been directed of late to the deleterious effect of lead pipes upon the water which they convey through our hou-

ses. This is not a recent discovery. It furnished one of the many grounds of complaint against the Manhattan company [which undertook in 1798 to supply New York with water] that they had substituted lead pipes for the old wooden ones, thus injuring the health of the citizens. Any one who is curious in such matters, may read a vigorous protest against the innovation in the *New York Daily Advertiser* for the 10th June, 1803. S. W. P.

NEW YORK CITY HALL.—Miss Booth in her history of the city of New York, page 668, states that the corner stone of the City Hall was laid on the 20th of September, 1803. This is one of the numerous slips which a careful revision of that work might have corrected. The ceremony took place in the afternoon of May 26th, 1803. An account of the proceedings (giving among other things, a copy of the inscription on the corner-stone) may be found in the *Daily Advertiser* for May 27th of that year. It is there stated that Mr. Mangin furnished the plan which was adopted; but Miss Booth divides the honor between this gentleman and Mr. Macomb. S. W. P.

COLDEN'S FIVE NATIONS.—It should be added to the notice of this work (H. M. vol. ix, p. 12,) that the London edition of 1747 contains a second part by Dr. Colden, comprising a mock title and preface, which are not folioed, and pp. 91 to 204 of the work. The preface concludes with these words: "I now continue this History to the Peace of Reswick, and if I find this acceptable, and that a farther continuation of it is desirred, I shall, if my Life and Health be preserved, carry it down farther." How far the manuscript of Dr. Colden was tampered with we have no means of telling, but the liberties taken with the first part give us little ground for supposing that his manuscript was respected.

QUERIES.

GEN. KNYPHAUSEN.—In Disosway's Earliest Churches in New York, page 111, occurs the following passage in speaking of the old Swamp Church corner of Frankfort and William streets. "In widening Frankfort street, the remains of a military officer were disinterred; and, from the sword and uniform, they were those of General Knyphausen, the Hessian leader during the Revolution. He was known to have attended this church." Can any of your readers tell what disposition was made of these remains? J. BULL.

A MAIN OF COCKS.—"We are informed that a *main* of twenty-one cocks for two hundred dollars the *main* will be fought at New-Market in Virginia on the third Tuesday in the present month. *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 3rd June, 1801.

Until I read the paragraph cited above, I had never met this rare word in *American* publications. Is it still in use among "the fancy?" S. W. P.

SCHOOL LANDS.—Can any one tell who originated the noble idea of appropriating a thirty-sixth part of the public lands in the old N. W. Territory to the support of public schools? I cannot ascertain the fact from the Journals of the old Continental Congress. It appears by them, however, that on the 7th of May, 1784, a committee, consisting of Mr. Jefferson of Va., Mr. Williamson of N. C., Mr. Read of S. C., Mr. Gerry of Mass., and Mr. Howell of R. I. "for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing lands in the western territory," reported an ordinance, which had its first reading, which provided "there shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools in said township." This ordinance seems to have slept in the files of Congress till the 20th of May, 1785, when it finally passed with the clause in question.

Mr Jefferson, as chairman, probably drew up this ordinance, as Mr. Randall, his biographer suggests that this labor generally fell on him, when on committees. But it does not follow that all the topics originated with him. Who started the idea of making such liberal provision for public schools, can only be ascertained now, from the contemporaneous correspondence of the mem-

bers of the Continental Congress of that day, which occasionally sees the light.

On looking into this subject amongst the invaluable historical treasures of Mr. FORCE of this city, I learned the interesting part, that he possesses the original printed draft of the ordinance of 1787, with the MS. alterations made during its passage, including the immortal "PROVISO" against "Slavery or involuntary servitude" in all the north western states, in the hand writing of NATHAN DANE. J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

TEA-WATER PUMP, N. Y.—What has become of the Tea-water Pump? Watson, in his Historical Annals of Olden Time (New York, 1832,) says,

"I found the once celebrated 'tea-water pump,' long covered up and disused, again in use but unknown, in the liquor store of a Mr. Fagan, 126 Chatham street; I drank of it to revive recollections."

Is it still in existence? or did the filling up of the Kolck, with which it was generally believed to be connected, cut off its supply of water? S. W. P.

New York.

SULTANA.—Webster and Worcester agree in saying that this word means the *wife* of a sultan. But Hope, in his Anastasius (fol. 1, p. 116) states that it is properly used to designate only the sultan's *sisters* and *daughters*, whom, of course, he cannot marry. Which definition is correct? S. W. P.

WISDOM LEAVES NO HEIR.—Can any reader of the Magazine tell me the name of the author of the following quotation, and in what work it occurs?

"Kings have their dynasties, but not the mind;
"For Wisdom, dying, leaves no heir behind."

DELTA.

ADOX.—In the Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune, I find it stated that a work is "already in MS. in the hands of Michel, Levey & Co., Israelitish publishers for Guizot, Renan, and so many other most orthodox, heterodox and *adox* writers of renown."

Is this word *adox*, a recent issue of the mint, to mean *creedless*, or can any former use be shown? DOX.

SYCAMORES ON STATE STREET, N. Y.—An old resident of New York informs me that the row of splendid buttonwood, or sycamore trees, which until 1860 graced the west side of State street from Bowling Green to Whitehall street, was planted by Chancellor Livingston. Can any of your readers confirm this statement? S. W. P.

HARRISBURG RECLUSE.—Mr. Wilson, a recluse near Harrisburg, Pa. Where can an authentic account of Mr. Wilson and of his sister's sad fate be found? T. B.

REPLIES.

PENNSYLVANIA ACT OF 1711, PROHIBITING SLAVERY.—(Hist. Mag. vol. viii, p. 278; H. M. vol. ix, p. 35). As the enquiry of M. H. G. has not been answered, we propose to do so. Mr. Dixon, in his *Life of Penn*, (331) errs in asserting that the law of 1711, as he styles it, prohibited the importation of slaves under any condition. The importation *was* allowed, subject to an impost, and it is clear to us how Dixon was led into the error. The late Edward Bettle in his able and valuable paper entitled "Notices of Negro Slavery as connected with Pennsylvania," published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in the 1st vol. of its Memoirs, refers to the year 1711 "as memorable in the annals of Pennsylvania on account of the passage of a bill, entitled an act to prevent the importation of negroes and Indians into the province," and regrets he has not been able to obtain a sight of this highly important and interesting document and doubts whether a copy of it is in existence, as it was repealed in England directly after its passage. The evident impression of Mr. Bettle, although he does not say so, was that this act was entirely prohibitory.

Mr. Edward Armstrong, who has, on behalf of the society, just edited a reissue of the 1st vol. of its Memoirs, discovered that there *was no law of* 1711, and remarks:

"The following is a list of all the Acts, prior to the Revolution, and is somewhat fuller than that in the text. They are those of 1705, 1710-11, 1712, 1715, 1717-18, 1720, 1722, 1725-6, 1729, 1761, 1768, & 1773, which last are made perpetual.

The acts of date subsequent to 1705 are but modifications of the one of that year; for when through the bigoted policy of the mother country a repeal took place, another, so soon as expediency allowed, was passed by the assembly. The objection on the part of the superior authorities was not because of the spirit of some of the provisions of the acts, which might have been better, but sprang from a determination to force upon the province an institution to which it was averse.

Our author mistakes in supposing a law was passed in 1711, that to which he alludes, but regrets he has not seen, was the one of 1712, of the main feature of which he seems to have been aware." [Note at p. 389].

It is possible the mistake may have occurred from the intermixture of dates, the running of one year into another, so puzzling to the historical enquirer, unless he is watchful. The act of 1710 was approved 28th Feb. 1710-11, and the one in question, was on 7th of June, 1712. *Colonial Records*, ii, 529, 553.

ANOMALOUS NAMES FOR COUNTIES.—(H. M. ix, p. 33). Berkshire County dates back to 1761; but we have an earlier instance of this tautology in the "County of Hampshire," which expression I find used in a law passed by the Province of Massachusetts in 1699. I have no doubt it may be found still earlier. The County itself was incorporated, May 7, 1662, by the name of Hampshire—not Hampshire County; and in no part of the early Massachusetts colony records do I find the latter expression used, unless, "Hampshire County rates," a marginal note to October 8, 1662, be considered such; but as this evidently means the county rates of Hampshire, I do not consider it tautological.

There is another anomaly in the names of Massachusetts counties, which is said to have been noticed by John Randolph. The county of Norfolk is situated south of Suffolk. The same time that Suffolk county was incorporated, May 10, 1643, there was a county of Norfolk formed in its proper position—that is, to the north of Suffolk. This county, which is usually referred to as Old Norfolk, included the towns in Massachusetts north of the Merrimac river and all the settled portions of New Hampshire, then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. After the government of New Hampshire was taken from Massachusetts, the remaining towns, Salisbury, Amesbury and Haverhill, were added to Essex county, Feb. 4, 1676-80, and the county of Norfolk ceased to exist. The modern Norfolk county is less than three quarters of a century old. It is to the Solons of 1793, and not to the legislators of our early colonials days, that we are indebted for this anomaly. DELTA.

PAINTINGS BY COPLEY.—(H. M. vol. 8, p. 345).—The following embraces some of the paintings by Copley in the country.

	OWNER.	RESIDENCE.
Portrait.	Mrs. Cobb,	Boston.
Portrait,	J. M. Robbins,	Milton, Mass.
Portrait,	W. S Appleton,	Boston.
Portrait,	J. J. Dixwell,	Boston.
Portrait, Boy and Squirrel, purchased at the sale of the effects of the late Lord Lyndhurst,	J S. Amory.	Boston,
Portrait,	Wm S. Whitwell,	"
Col. Joseph Scott,	E. M. Winslow.	"
Mrs. Joseph Scott,	E MeWinslow,	"
Portrait,	Wm. S. Whitwell,	"
Portrait, (Epes Sargent),	J. J. Dixwell,	"
Portrait, (Mrs. Arthur Browne,)	Rev. C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Portrait, (Mrs. Ralph Inman),	J. M. Robbins,	Milton, Mass.
Portrait, (James Murray),	J. M. Robbins,	Milton, Mass.
Portrait, (Rev. Arthur Browne, 1757),	Rev. C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth, N. H
Charles I demanding the Five Members of Parliament,	Public Library,	Boston.
Portrait, (Col. Marshall),	J F. B. Marshall.	
Portrait, (Richard Dana),	R. H. Dana,	Boston.
" (Mrs. Catherine Sargent,)	J. J. Dixwell,	Boston.
Portrait,	Miss Tracy,	Newburyport, Mass.
"	"	" "

Boston, Feb. 1, 1865.

DEMORALIZE.—In a letter addressed to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and published in that journal on the 9th of January, 1801, Webster claimed that this word had been introduced into the language by him, and that he first used it in a pamphlet published in 1794. He alludes, I suppose, to his brochure entitled the Revolution in France. Oddly enough, the last edition of his Dictionary (Springfield, 1864) refers the word to Walsh, whose first work, [A letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government] did not appear till 1810, and

who was but ten years old when Webster's pamphlet was published. Webster himself, in the first edition of his Dictionary (2 vols., 4-to, New York, 1828) quotes Grattan on Catholic Petition as authority for its use; but as this has been omitted in subsequent editions, I infer that the citation was considered erroneous. In a conversation with Lyell, during the latter's first visit to this country, the great lexicographer stated that this was the *only* word he ever invented. Worcester, I may add, fastens it upon the Critical Review (1756-1817), but gives no date. S. W. P.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN VA.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 33). The author of the law establishing religious freedom in Virginia was Thos. Jefferson. When he entered the legislature of that State in Oct. 1776, he brought in four bills that he considered of vital importance; one for a General Revision of the laws of that commonwealth; one for cutting off Entails, to prevent the accumulation and perpetuation of wealth in select families; one for the abolition of the law of primogeniture, which made one member of a family rich and all the rest poor; and another, which he esteemed the most important of all, the Restoration of the Rights of Conscience, which relieved people from taxation for the support of a religion they did not profess, for the Establishment was truly the religion of the rich. This latter was the Bill for establishing Religious Freedom, and was one of the three great acts of his life that he wished to have inscribed on his monument, as appears by the following well known epitaph written by himself: viz.

Here was Buried
Thomas Jefferson,
author of
The Declaration of Independence;
The Statute of Virginia for
Religious Freedom; and
Father of the University of Virginia.

GOV. BURNET'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.—(H. M. vol. viii, p. 398; vol. ix, p. 34). The will of Gov. William Burnet is on record at Boston, Mass. It is dated at New York, Sept. 6th, 1727, and proved at Boston, Sept. 25th, 1729. He requests to be buried near his wife Mary and one of his children, "at the Chapel of the fort at New York." He names "my brother David Mitchell and my sister Mary his wife," "my late brother Gilbert," "my son Gilbert Burnet," "my children William, Thomas and Mary," by late wife "Mary Vanhorn," whom he afterwards calls his "last wife." He appoints Abraham Vanhorn and wife Mary his executors. No wife is mentioned as then living. His son Gilbert, I take to be by a wife previous to Mary Vanhorn. The inventory of his estate, amounting to £4540 4s. 3½d. was presented Oct. 13th, 1729, by Abraham Vanhorn, his executor.

Mr. Drake, in his *History of Boston*, p. 581, says his wife died at New York at the close of 1727. It is evident that she died before Sept. 6th, 1727, the date of his will. BOSTON.

PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 33). The following from a Catalogue of Geo. P. Putnam's Publications is a reply to the query. Was the article on Washington's Portraits, in Putnam's Magazine for October 1858, ever republished?

Washington's Portraits.—The Character and Portraits of Washington. By HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. With 12 Portraits, proofs on India Paper. Only 150 printed.

Quarto, cloth, ... $6.00
" in a portfolio, ... 6.00

Upon inquiry we learn that the above printed edition was long ago disposed of: but that the author has collected new material and proposes to issue a new and enlarged edition. See also appendix to Irving's Life of Washington, note to Everett's work on the same subject. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, N. Y.—Mr. Disosway in his earliest churches of New York, page 60, states that St. John's Chapel was erected in 1807, therein following Valentine, Dewitt, and Booth. It may have been *completed* in that year, but it was *begun* four years before: the corner-stone was laid on the 8th of September 1803 by the Right Revd. Bishop Moore. The inscription on

this stone, together with an account of the ceremonies, will be found in the *Daily Advertiser* for Sept. 10th, 1803.

S. W .P.

ACCOUNTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—(H. M. vol. viii, p. 75). An alphabetical list of those who died in this city of the Yellow (or "Malignant," as it was then called) fever from the 29th of July to the 9th of October, 1803, will be found in the *Daily Advertiser* for Oct. 31st, of that year. It will be of service to the future genealogist. There were, it seems, 1639 cases and 606 deaths. S. W. P.

FREDONIA.—I learn from your article on a name for the Confederate States (vol. viii, p. 310) that *Fredonia* has been suggested as a proper description for the confederacy. This smacks a little of plagiarism from the Mudsills; for on the 13th of April, 1803, a note appeared in the New York Daily Advertizer proposing that the *United States* should thenceforth be known as *Fredon* or *Fredonia*. It was apparently written in good faith, and to judge from the correspondence which it evoked, seems to have met with some favor. S. W. P.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AT QUEBEC.—(vol, viii, p. 374). A list will be found in *the London Gazette* Oct. 17, 1759; in the Gentleman's and London Magazine for October 1759, p. 511, and in Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs.

L. N. Q.

VENERABLE VOTERS, (H. M. ix, 32).—Nantucket, Mass., is the place where these fifty-five aged persons voted last November, as will be seen by the December number of your magazine, vol. viii,p. 398.

IOTA.

SCYLLATIUS' ROSA ANGLICA.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 32). A copy of this work I find, in the catalogue of the recent donation of Dr. Watson to the library of the New York Hospital. S.

THE OLDEST GENERAL.—(H. M. vol. ix, p. 31). Viscount Combermere is an older *general* than Scott, as well as an older *man*. BOSTON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Feb.* 24, 1865.—The Society held a regular meeting at its rooms on the 23d inst. In the absence of the President, Mr. Leathe took the chair. The Society occupied itself chiefly in discussing matters of local interest. Owing to Mr. Norton's unexpected absence, the paper of the evening was necessarily postponed. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Mr. Everett. The committee on Incorporation announced that the papers were nearly ready. Various donations to the Library and Cabinet were announced, among them a portrait of John Bright, taken some years since, before he left off the Quaker dress.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn Jan.* 24.—A special meeting was held January 24th, at which Col. W. W. Davis of the 104th Penn. Reg., read a paper on "the siege of Morris Island, S. C."—a very excellent production.

A regular monthly meeting was held on the evening of the—th, Judge Greenwood presiding. After the routine business, the librarian, D. H. R. Stiles, reported 120 volumes and 139 pamphlets purchased on the "Sanford fund," and a number of valuable contributors to the library and cabinet,

A number of new members were then elected, after which the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn was introduced, and proceeded to read a paper on "The Shifting Lights of History," a brilliant and scholarly production, closing with a keen and subtle analysis of the reasons for these shifting phases of history, and an elegant definition of what true History should be.

Mr. Geo. W. Parsons then presented to the Society, in behalf of the donor, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, an original manuscript map of fort Ticonderoga, drawn at the time of its capture by Lord Amherst, in 1659—showing the position of the English batteries, regiments, &c., also the interior arrangement of the fort, and lines of defence. The thanks of the society were given to Gov. Seymour.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan.* 5th.—The annual meeting was held on Thursday, several donations were announced, and

members elected. The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a list of officers for the year 1865, reported: *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Judge J. P. Putnam; *Treasurer*, Henry Davenport; *Secretary*, W. S. Appleton. These gentlemen were declared officers of the society. A vote of thanks to the retiring President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Putnam exhibited a large and fine medal of Washington, very lately struck. Mr. Seavey showed one of the very rare Virginia shillings, or silver half pennies, of 1774, also the half pennies in beautiful condition, and rare pattern half dollar and quarter of 1858. The Secretary exhibited a number of valuable pieces, among which were the excessive rare Washington cent of 1792, known as the "naked bust," and an oval funeral medal in copper, also an original medal of the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and some fine foreign medals.

Dr. Lewis, on resigning the Presidency, read an address in which he briefly sketched the history of the society, of the science in the United States, and of coinage in general; he enumerated the many uses of the science in chronology and every branch of history, dwelling particularly on religion and art, and concluded with some suggestions as to the pursuit of the study. A committee was appointed to consider printing the Constitution and list of members, with the address of the president, and other papers.

Massachusetts Historical Society. — *Boston, Feb.* 9.—The president, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair.

A list of donations for the past month was read by the Librarian.

Mr. W. G. Brooks, from the standing Committee, reported that he had procured a large photograph book, capable of containing two hundred photographs, designed for the members of the society; and he hoped each member would furnish his photograph to be placed in it.

Dr. T. Webb read a long paper on the late Prof. Rafn, of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, with whom he had for many years been a correspondent, and it was quite interesting, and will probably be printed in the Historical Society's proceedings.

Dr. Peabody read two letters addressed to Tobias Lear, the Secretary of General Washington. One was written by James Sullivan, and one by Christopher Gore; both subsequently governors of Massachusetts, and presidents of this society. The letters related to the accomodations for Washington and his suite during their contemplated visit to Boston in 1789.

Mr. Charles Deane communicated a *fac simile* of the celebrated letter of Andrew Jackson to Andrew J. Crawford, May 1st, 1833; in which the writer freely expresses his opinion of the intention of the nullifiers of the south. "The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question."

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, Feb.* 1, 1865.—The president, Dr. Winslow Lewis, in the chair. The librarian reported that since the last meeting 29 bound volumes and 245 pamphlets had been added to the library. The corresponding secretary, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, reported that he had since the last meeting received a letter from Frederick D. Allen of Boston, accepting membership. The secretary read a letter from S. Alofsen of Jersey City, New Jersey, with a donation of one hundred dollars to the society. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Alofsen for his generosity.

The President of the society, Dr. Winslow Lewis, said he could not pass in silence an occurrence of such great and painful interest as the death of Edward Everett, and proceeded to address the society in eloquent terms on the deceased.

Dr. Lewis was followed by the Rev. Mr. Nason.

The thanks of the society were voted to the speakers, and copies of their addresses were requested.

The meeting then adjourned.

March —.—Dr. Winslow Lewis, the president, in the chair. The Historiographer read memoirs of Rev. Benjamin Huntoon of Canton, who died April 19, 1864, aged 71 years; and of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., of New Haven, who died Nov. 24, 1864, aged 85 years.

Rev. Dr. D. Clarke, from a committee, reported upon that portion of the president's annual address relating to the delivery of a course of lectures on history, under the auspices of the society. The report was accepted and referred to the government of the society. David Pulsifer, Esq., called the attention of the society to the importance of asking that the early statutes of Massachusetts may be published, as they are now very scarce. The subject was referred to the government.

The President, in a few pertinent remarks, called the attention of the society to the fact that the 18th day of the present month was the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of the society. He referred to the society as eminently a success, and spoke of the urgent necessity for larger and fire-proof rooms, in which to deposit and arrange the gatherings of the last twenty years, and for a more commodious lecture room. Dr. E. R. Humphreys gave an eloquent and learned discourse on the "Life and era of John Wickliffe." After a vote of thanks to Dr. Humphreys the society adjourned.

PRINCE SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb.* 27.—The president, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., in the chair. It was reported that a commencement had been made in printing the second volume of the Hutchinson Papers. The subject of the future issues of the society was then taken up. Various books were proposed as suitable for reprinting; and after discussion, the following were selected, namely, Wood's "New England Prospect," Norton's "Life of John Cotton," and Cotton Mather's Life of "John Eliot." It was decided to begin printing the several works as soon as they could be properly prepared for the press by their editors.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—*Madison, Jan.* 3, 1865.—Hon. H. S. Orton in the chair. The annual report of the Executive Committee read and adopted, showing a decided improvement over 1863. The treasurer reported receipts in 1863 $1241.61; disbursements, $1226.64. Total disbursements in eleven years $11,207.17, of which $5996.89 for books and binding. Additions to library last year 520 volumes, 226 pamphlets.

Among the last year's additions are 163 bound volumes of newspapers—ten of them of the last century; making the total number of bound files in the newspaper department 1,086—of which 132 were published in the last century, and one volume in the century preceding.

The following shows the increase of the Library:

	Vol's Added.	*Doc's & Pamp'ts.*	*Both Together,*	*Total in Lib.*
1854 Jan. 1.....	50		50	50
1855 " 2.....	1,065	2,000	2,000	3,050
1856 " 1.....	1,065	2,000	3,065	5,115
1857 " 6.....	1,005	300	1,305	6,420
1858 " 1.....	1,024	959	1,983	8,4 3
1859 " 4.....	1,107	500	1,607	10,010
1860 " 3.....	1,700	723	2,523	12,533
1861 " 2.....	837	1,134	1,991	14,504
1862 " 2.....	610	711	1,321	15,825
1863 " 2.....	544	2,373	2,917	I8,742
1864 " 2.....	248	356	604	19,346
1865 " 3.....	520	226	746	20,192
	9,810	10,282	20,192	

An exceedingly rich and valuable collection of manuscripts, relating to the early settlement and history of the Mississippi Valley, and extending from 1672 to 1808 left by the late lamented Lt. Col. Sidney A. Bean, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, who so gallantly fell at the storming of Port Hudson, have been most obligingly presented to the Society by his mother, Mrs Bean, of Waukesha. They number one thousand and fifty-seven manuscripts, French and Spanish. The Spanish MSS, 1,185 pages, all transcripts from the originals in the Spanish archives. The French MSS making 2,357 pages; of which 786 documents, making 1,546 pages are transcripts from the originals in the French archives, 151 originals, numbering 811 pages. Of these manuscript documents, thirteen are on parchment, covering 81 pages, and five of them have the autograph signature of Louis XV, and many autograph signatures of the French Cabinet of that period. Among these manuscripts we include 110 printed French arrets, ordinances, and proclamations, having MS additions and autograph signatures.

Hon. George Gale has contributed an interesting and valuable paper, of 45 pages, in the form of the Annual Address before the Society, *On the History of the O-Chunk-o-raw, or Winnebago Indians.*

Probably the most interesting addition to the Cabinet is a silver medal, in a fine condition, struck in 1646, in commemoration of the peace of Westbhalia, ploughed up in Sept. 1861, on Bear Creek, Buffalo Co.

Efforts have been made to secure pledges for a sufficient amount, to erect a fire-proof building for the use of the Society. Success did not equal the efforts made. As the lease for the rooms now occupied by the society expire with the present year, and ampler accommodations are demanded for our steadily increasing collection, the executive committee has concluded to seek suitable rooms in the capitol, where greater conveniences, and increased safety from fire, will be secured. The nominating committee reported the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT.

INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL. D., Milwaukie.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Gen. Wm. R. Smith, Mineral Point.
2. Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.
3. Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville.
4. Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus.
5. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine.
6. Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Wausau.

Recording Secretary—Frank H. Firmin.
Corresponding Secretary—Lyman C. Draper.
Treasurer—Prof. O. M. Conover.
Librarian—Daniel S. Durrie.

CURATORS.

Hon. H. S. Orton,	Gen. G. P. Delaplaine,
Gen. S. Mills,	Hon. E. B. Dean, jr.,
Gen. D. Atwood,	S. G. Benedict,
Gen. G. B. Smith,	F. G. Tibbits,
Hon. D. J. Powers,	S. V. Shipman,
Horace Rublee,	J. D. Gurnee,
Prof. J. D. Butler,	S. H. Carpenter,
Gen. L. Fairchild,	John H. Clark,
Hon. D. Worthington,	N. B. Van Slyke.

Standing Committee for the year:
Publications.—Draper, Rublee and Butler.

Auditing Accounts.—Powers, Benedict and Firmin.

Finance.—Mills, Conover, Powers, Worthington and Gurnee.

Printing.—Rublee, Carpenter and Atwood.

Library, Fixtures and Purchase.—Draper, Durrie and Conover.

Picture Gallery.—Delaplaine, Tibbits and Fairchild.

Literary Exchanges.—Firmin, Gurnee and Carpenter.

Nominations.—Benedict, Dean and Van Slyke.

Lectures and Essays.—Butler, Durrie, Rublee and Carpenter.

Building Lot.—Delaplaine, D. Atwood, Tibbets, Clark, and Worthington.

Building.—Mills, Powers, Shipman, Fairchild, and Draper.

Soliciting Committee.—Orton, Dean, Butler, Durrie, and G. B. Smith.

Cabinet.—Durrie, Shipman, and Clark.

Obituaries.—D. Atwood, Orton, G. B. Smith, and Butler.

MAINE.

Maine Historical Society.—*Augusta, March* 3.—The President, Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, addressed the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, on the purposes of the society, and on the work which had been found in its members since its organization. He alluded to the death of one of its former presidents for many years, whose character would be portrayed in the leading paper of the evening. The Right Rev. Bp. Burgess then read a " Memorial of the Life of the lake Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner," who had been a member from the beginn ng. The fidelity in the detail, the elegant simplicity of the language of this production, and the true and ample delineation of the excellences in the well known and long tried character of this prominent and good man, were received, by an audience larger than usual, with marked attention and interest, and great commendation.

The President read a paper of much diligent research on " Union," having special reference to the times of the American Revolution. The quaintness of some of the citations from the ancient resolves awakened not a few smiles ; while the spirit of the times was such as should animate our people, fighting for the right in these troublous days. The time would not allow other papers to be read.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Historical Society.—*Providence, Jan.* 3.—At the Annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, held at their rooms, Jan. 3d, 1865, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, A. G. Greene; *Vice-Presidents*, Samuel G. Arnold, George A. Brayton; *Secretary*, Sidney S. Rider; *Treasurer*, Welcome A. Greene; *Northern Cabinet-keeper*, Edwin M. Stone; *Southern Cabinet-keeper*, B. B. Howland; *Committee on Membership*, Edwin M. Stone, Wm. Gammell, John A. Howland; *Auditors*, Henry B. Drowne, R. P. Everett; *Committee on Building Grounds*, A. G. Greene, John A. Howland, Henry Lothrop; *Committee on Lectures*, Sidney S. Rider, Thomas A. Doyle, R. P. Everett; *Correspondent of Historical Magazine*, Welcome O. Brown.

The materials for several valuable volumes are nearly ready for publication, and a committee has been appointed which it is hoped may succeed in raising funds for this and other purposes, essential to the prosperity and usefulness of the society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia, Feb.* 13.—Dr. B. H. Coates, Vice-President, took the chair, and an election was held, resulting in the choice of the following named officers:—*President*, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll; *Vice Presidents*, B. H. Coates, M. D., John Wm. Wallace, Alfred Cope; *Treasurer*, Charles M. Morris; *Recording Secretary*, Samuel L. Smedley; *Corresponding Secretary*, Horatio G. Jones; *Librarian*, Richard Eddy. *Members of Standing Committees: on Library*, Richard L. Nicholson; *on Publication*, Charles D. Cleveland, M. D.; *on Finance*, Joseph Carson, M. D. The casting of a large number of votes for Vice-President, for a gentleman not legally nominated, raised a question which was decided by declaring a vacancy in that office, to be filled at the stated meeting in March. Hon. John M. Read, and Hon. Joshua Francis Fisher, are in nomination.

The Treasurer's Report shows a receipt from Annual and Life Memberships, of $1,421, and of interest on investments of $392.56. The expenditures have been, $1,362.10. The investments of the society in the jurisdiction of the Treasurer, are $2,600. Besides these the Trustees of the Publication Fund, possess a publication fund of about $16,000, a binding fund, and a building fund, the amount of the two last not being stated.

The Recording Secretary announced the death of the Hon. Edward Everett, and gave a brief synopsis of his life and services. A committee consisting of Messrs. John William Wallace, Horatio Gates Jones, and Samuel L. Smedley, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the society on the death of the distinguished statesman, and present them to the meeting in March. The Librarian reported a large list of donations of books and pamphlets, and the bell of the old city Alms House, cast by Thomas Gregory, in 1758, presented to the

society by the Guardians of the Poor. A vote was passed to open the rooms of the society to the public, from and after April 1st, from nine, A. M. to ten P. M., with an intermission from noon to three P. M. Mr. Snowden, from the building committee, reported that they had prepared subscription books, and an appeal to the citizens of the state, in behalf of the society. It set forth the great danger to our valuable records, in not having a fireproof building, and recounted many instances in the history of the country where the original manuscripts belonging to the archives of different states and public institutions have been irreparably lost by fire, where a little foresight and care would have preserved them. From these well-known facts, the society feels the necessity of providing a safer place for its many and constantly increasing valuables, and earnestly appeals to the citizens.

Feb. 20.—The society adjourned to Monday evening, Feb. 20th, when, Dr. Coates, in the chair, several persons were elected members. A communication from Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, accepting the office of president, and thanking the society for the honor conferred was received. J. R. Lambdin, artist, made a statement that the Academy of Fine Arts, and several kindred institutions contemplated a conference, by means of committees, on the subject of the erection of a large building or a block of buildings, for the accommodation of all. On his motion the society unanimonsly "*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the committee on building be instructed to appoint a sub-committee of three persons, to meet similar committees from the various art, literary and scientific institutions of the city, for conference in relation to a joint effort for the erection of a building suitable to the wants of the several bodies represented." On the passage of this resolution several members expressed an earnest desire that the contemplated effort would be immediately and thoroughly made.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, November* 10, 1864.—The President, Hon. Willard Hall, in the chair.

On motion three hundred copies of Gen. Read's oration were ordered to be printed.

Rev'd Mr. Foot presented the Society, in behalf of Mrs. Eliza Janvier, on original letter of Lieut. Michael McDonough during the Indian War in 1791, giving a detailed and graphic account of the defeat of Gen'l St Clair.

H. Rob't Penington, Esq., presented, from Mrs. Rothwell, a number of old Delaware newspapers, and Rev'd Leighton Coleman presented, from Mr. William Bringhurst, a portion of the boat in which Washington crossed the Delaware.

On motion of Rev'd. Charles Breck, Resolved, that the members of the Society be requested to prepare and read before the society any papers in which they may claim interest. On motion of Mr. George W. Bush it was resolved, that Rev'd. William Aikman, be invited to prepare for the Society a discourse upon the History of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilmington and Christianna.

On motion of Mr. Frances Vincent, a committee was appointed to obtain books, if possible, from the Swedish government any documents, or copies of the same which may illustrate the early history of Delaware. Rt. Rev'd. Alfred Lee, D. D. and Rev'd. Charles Breck were appointed the committee. After the election of members,

Resolved, that immediate efforts should be made to secure for the Historical Society of Delaware, biographical sketches, and such historical remains of the governors, chancellors, and judges of this state, and judges of the United States who have resided in this state as it is proper for this Society to possess.

Resolved, that this subject be referred to the president with power to call to his assistance such members of the society as he may find it necessary to aid him in securing this result.

The committee appointed to procure a charter, reported that the legislature had passed an act incorporating the historical society of Delaware.

January 12, 1865.—The stated meeting was held at the Wilmington Institute.

The President, Hon. Willard Hall, being absent from sickness, Dr. Lewis P. Bush was called to the chair.

The committee in procuring memorials reported having received from Mrs. Boyed a piece of silverlace taken from the body of Col. Hazlett, who fell at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.

The secretary then read the appointments on the standing committee. Resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare business for the next stated meeting. Messes Donk, Penington and Vincent, committees.

Several gentlemen were elected members of the society.

Several other donations from the state of New York, Rev. Mr. Foot, Rev. E. D. Neill and others were reported.

On motion, Resolved, that the subject of proposing a design for a certificate of corresponding membership be referred to the committee on seal.

Rev'd Mr. Coleman read a letter from Rev. E. D. Neill and presenting from him to the society a biographical sketch of Doctor Jonathan Potts.

Rev'd. Mr. Coleman also read a letter from Mr. J. T. Headly, in answer to an inquiry as to the Delawarians mentioned in his "*Chaplains of the Revolution.*" Also a letter from Col. White-

ley, U. S. A., stating his interest in the object and purposes of the Historical Society. Col. stated that the papers of his grandfather (Col. Kirkwood) are in his posession and promises to present them to the Society.

Notes on Books.

History of Ancient Windham, Ct., Genealogy, containing a genealogical record of all the early families of Ancient Windham, embracing the towns of Windham, Mansfield, Hampton, Chaplin and Scotland. Part 1. A, B, C. By William D. Weaver, Editor of the Willimantic Journal. Willimantic: *Weaver & Curtiss* 1864. 8° 112 pp.

The title expresses quite fully the scope of this valuable addition to local history. The author, the popular editor of the Willimantic Journal, had devoted himself faithfully to the dry and laborious but most useful task of genealogist, and gives in this volume a small contribution. Completed as it has been begun, and coupled with the history, his volume will be one of the most comprehensive and valuable furnished by his state.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. xix, No. 1. January, 1865, Boston, 1865.

The *Register*, returned to Boston, begins its nineteenth volume with renewed vigor. The present number, edited by Wm. B. Trask, Esq., opens with a memoir and portrait of John Collins Warren, M. D. Among its other contents are several contributions on Family History, and a curious letter of Paul Dudley to Chamberlayne, the author of a collection of versions of the Lord's Prayer. It is curious that, in spite of Dudley's protest, Massachusetts figures as Virginia to this day in such collections, as, witness Bagster's "Bible in every land" and Celeberrimus Eliot hath not his due renown. Griesbach's New Testament, marking the spurious passages, would explain an omission that puzzled Dudley. In the proceedings of the Society we find a vote of thanks to Mr. Munsell, the publisher of the Register for the last three years, whose name will go down to posterity as the great historical printer of the day.

The Old Roll of Fame. The Patriots of the Revolution of '76. Sketches of the survivors, &c. Boston: G. W. Tomlinson, 1864, 8° 20 pp.

This is an interesting little pamphlet, which will be acceptable to such of our readers as have noticed the articles on Revolutionary Pensioners. It contains sketches of all those who were alive in the states that seceded. Among these is a Peter Bashaw, put down as residing in Tennessee: but notwithstanding some difference os dates, we think that he is probably the Jamef Barham, the pensioner, who died last year near Nashville.

History of Duryée's Brigade, during the Campaign in Virginia under Gen. Pope, and in Maryland under Gen. McClellan, in the summer and autumn of 1862. By Franklin B. Hough. Albany: Munsell, 1864, 8°, 200 pp.

This is one of the elegantly printed volumes which have made the name of Munsell so well known. As a contribution to the History of the war it possesses the great merit of being written by one who had already attained an acknowledged rank as an historical writer, and who on the present occasion had the advantage of personal knowledge of much that he records. In the immense armies which have been in the field the career of a single regiment, or even brigade, may seem comparatively insignificant, yet the history of the war will not be written without a mass of these, supremely necessary to correct the newspaper accounts of the day, where the officer who makes most of "our special correspondent" can hardly fail to be the hero of the hour.

Memorial of the Centennial Anniversary of the *Settlement of the Machias. Machias.* C. O. Furbush, 1863 8° 179 pp.

On the 20th of May, 1863, the town of Machias in Maine celebrated the centennial anniversary of its settlement, and has preserved in this highly creditable memorial the record of the interesting event enriched with historical reminiscences of its century's history. The address of William B. Smith, Esq., is an elegant summary of the early history of the town, interweaving much detail, and describing with spirit the gallant act of the townfolk in capturing the Margaretta, an exploit which gave her Jeremiah O'Brien the high fame of first capturing a British vessel. The sketch is devoted almost entirely to the affairs preceding the close of the Revolution, and thus becomes a matter of general interest and value. Mr. Smith's appropriate and modest address is followed by letters from emigrant Machias men, and by the speeches made in the afternoon of the day, embracing biographical sketches of the worthies of the place. An appendix of Genealogies closes the volume, which in typographic beauty reflects great credit on the town.

The Annual Report of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society. Philadelphia, *King and Baird.*

This paper is valuable in a historical selection, for its gathering together with great diligence of research, all the information known to be in existence concerning the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England on North American shores, previous to 1620, and indeed to a later

date. An inaccuracy in the name of George Weymouth will be noted on p, 19; as also the statement, after Belknap, that Weymouth entered Penobscot Bay as far as Belfast. On the contrary, Strachey, whose work Belknap had never seen, says as plainly as language can speak, that the "great and beneficial river" of Weymouth's entrance and exploration, was the Sagadahoc, now known as the Kennebec. The pamphlet may well be treasured up as a faithful condensation of materials judiciously collected from many volumes,

Miscellany.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.— There was a large sale of autographs, &c., at Washington, D. C., Jan. 10th. They belonged to the estate of the late Edward M. Thomas, *a colored man*, for many years messenger to the House of Representatives. Surmounting the prejudices of caste and the disadvantages of a want of early education, he devoted his leisure hours and limited means, for many years, to artistic and literary objects. We subjoin the prices realized for some of the most important, viz.; Bonaparte, First Consul, signature only, $8.50; Gen. Robert Anderson, 87c.; Chas. Carroll, $1.25; Robert Fulton, $1.25; Alex. Von Humboldt, his seal and autograph, $4.75; John Hancock (including Chas. Thomson), $6.50; Lafayette to James Madison, $16.50, letter of 4 pages, which Lafayette says, "their plan is founded upon a purchase and employment of slaves, a thing I *detest*, and shall never do. * * * * I would not be concerned in transactions in a negro country, unless not only my personal doings were *unsullied with slavery*, but I had provided with others for to render the very spot productive of *freedom*,"—showing pretty plainly Lafayette's opinion on the great question of the day: Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, $5.50, a letter in 1832, in which he says, "Will the Secretary of war reject the applications of the aged veterans, because they are not church-going people, and do not reside in the neighborhood of a clergyman." Andrew Jackson, historical letter to J. H. Easton, $6.00; Thomas Jefferson to Lafayette, autograph letter of two pages, June 27, 1804, introducing Von Humboldt, who had spent five years in South America, adding, "As to the importation of slaves from abroad, for which that country is pressing, *it never will be permitted*. but you will look to a colony of laboring French with a certain portion of the fugitive Creoles from St. Domingo." Robert Morris, letter written in prison and distress, Feb. 11, 1798, $3.25; Daniel Webster, fly leaf, in which he says, "I have paid $120, for the freedom of Paul Jennings; he agrees to work out the same at $8 per month, to be furnished with board, clothes, washing, &c." [See Hist. Mag. Vol. vii, p. 7]. Thomas Jefferson, letter to the Tammany Society, Dec. 14, 1807, $5.50; John Brown, "whose soul is marching on," signature and photo., $1.87; Murat, $1.87; John Randolph, $1.30; Talleyrand, $1.75; Duke of Sussex $1.25; Duke of Cambridge, $1.25; Toussaint L'Overture, $5.50; Henry Clay, letter, $1.00; Alex. H. Stephens, $1.00; Benj. Rush, M. D., 65c; George III, $3.00; Jas. Madison, $1.05; Dr. Kane, $1.75; Chief justice Ellsworth, $1.12; Aaron Burr, signature only, 87c; H. L. Bulwer, $1.62; Jas. Buchanan, 50c; a splendid 4 to. volume bound in half morocco, of autographs of European, American, and Revolutionary celebrities, comprising all our Presidents, Vice Presidents, &c., — the Duke of Wellington, Oliver Cromwell, Herschel, Moore, Lord Nelson, Exmouth, Kosciusko, &c., an extraordinary collection, carefully arranged and mounted, was held at $200, but withdrawn on a bid of $165. No offers were made for autographs of John Tyler and Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy at the breaking out of the Rebellion; Chief Justice Taney's sold for 35 cts.; Franklin Pierce, 20c; and Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and Jefferson Davis, same price. The books, including quite a large collection of Masonic literature, and European, American, Colonial, and ancient coins and medals, were also sold at high prices. R.

THE PRINCE CLUB.— On the 22d of October, 1860, the Centennial anniversary of Mr. Prince's death, an exceedingly able, interesting and appropriate oration was delivered before the Society by Mr. W. H. Whitmore, its Secretary, which was printed in the North American Review for October, 1860.

After considerable delay, owing, in some measure to the absence of the President, it was finally decided to commence a reprint, in two volumes, of "Hutchinson's Collection of Papers;" the first and only impression extant being that of 1769. It having long been extremely rare, and its importance to historical students of the first class, caused the Society to begin its series with it.

The original edition is in one fair sized octavo. The present, as just stated, is to be in two small quartos, the first of which is published; and when it is stated that it is from the press of Mr. Joel Munsell of Albany, uniform with his Historieal Series, nothing more need be said for its mechanical execution. The editorship of the work was committed to Mr. Whitmore.

The Society or Club consists of one hundred members; its list is now full. R. T.

ERRATA.—Vol. xii, p. 387, col. 2, for 1663 read 1683, p. 388 for Campbell read Armstrong.



Henry R. Schoolcraft.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. PHILADA

ture of the Indian Language; 15, Statistics and Population.

Vol. IV. Title 1, General History; 2, Manners and Customs; 3, Antiquities; 4, Geography of the Indian Country; 5, Tribal Organization; History and Government; 6, Intellectual Capacity and Character; 7, Topical History; 8, Physical Type of the Indian Race; 9, Language; 10, State of Indian Art; 11, Present Condition and Future Prospects; 12, Demonology, Witchcraft and Magic; 13, Medical Knowledge; 14, Literature of the Indian Language; 15, Statistics and Population; 16, Biography; 17, Religion; 18, Ethnology.

Vol. V. Title 1, General History; 2, Mental Type; 3, Antiquities; 4, Physical Geography of the Indian Country; 5, Tribal Organization; History and Government; 6, Intellectual Capacity; 7, Population and Statistics.

In the vast array of matter here presented, others contributed much, chiefly in the departments of physical geography, tribal organization, history and government, topical history, physical type and intellectual capacity, as well as the numerous vocabularies embraced in the work. Still an immense part is directly the work of Mr. Schoolcraft. This embraces almost every branch of knowledge concerning the Indian tribes, the relics of the past, tribal customs, religion, arts, government, trade, dress, language, intercourse with others in peace and war. The subjects are treated cursorily: few articles are exhaustive treatises on any given point, and the author, taking a few facts or statements, the result of his own observations or that of others, rises to general views and theories preferring philosophical systems to a marshalling of facts and authorities. His style, too, is peculiar; with all our tendency to innovation, few Americans have coined so many new words as Mr. Schoolcraft, some of which will remain as part and parcel of the language, while others, lacking analogy or an etymological basis, never met with favor. Some words may indeed be the coinage of the printer; few works having suffered more than these noble volumes at the hands of the compositors, and in the new edition announced Messrs. Lippincott owe it to themselves to have the plates thoroughly revised.[1]

The sixth volume is of a different character, and bears as its title "History of the Indian Tribes of the United States, their present condition and prospects, and a sketch of their ancient status, by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, LL. D., &c. In one volume, part vi. of the series." From what we have already said of the author's natural bent of mind and maturer mode of thought and views, we are not here to expect a history of the various tribes in our territory drawn up in a condensed form, by a careful collection and judicious comparison of all the fragmentary items of information afforded us by the ealiest writers and their successors in later times. As the author remarks: "personal inquiries, however efficiently made, are alone inadequate to the compilation of Indian history. Books are required; and whoever endeavors to trace the subject will find many of these to be rare, and only extant in foreign libraries." "A hurried collection of the incidents of that history during the long period of three centuries and a half has necessarily rendered this view brief and summary."

The whole volume, with the exception of the chapters on the Andastes, is, we believe, exclusively the work of Mr. Schoolcraft. It is divided into two divisions, the first being "a condensed view of the Post Columbian or Modern Indian History," and embracing 560 pages; the second being "Economy and statistics, Capacity of Industrial and Social Development, and National Position; illustrated by some notices of the mental character of the Hunter Race and their ancient status and archæology."

The treatment of the subject in the first part, after the introductory chapter, gives, 1, European acquaintance with the Indian Tribes; 2, Contention of France and

[1] There is scarcely a French or Latin phrase correct in the whole work. We cannot suppose Mr. Schoolcraft to have written Venus Mercatorius for *Mercenaria*, Cabaca de Vara for *Cabeça de Vaca;* pere grave for *pierre gravée;* atrient and trient for *tuent:* mausoleii as a plural for *mausoleum*, censes as plural for *census*, &c.

Spain for the occupation of Florida; 3, The English Element of Civilization in America; 4, The Littoral tribes of the North Atlantic, within whose territories the colonies were planted; 5, Synopsis of the History of the New England Tribes; 6, Indian Tribes of Maryland; 7, Occupancy of New York by the English and Sequel to the Indian Wars of New England; 8, Lenno Lenapi of Pennsylvania and Chicora Tribes of the Carolinas. After these separate views of tribes, the author passes to general views, bringing the history down to the present time. It is not the annals of the tribes showing their wars, development, increase or decline, civilization or progress, but rather a history of the country, regarded in the light of the intercourse of the whites with the aborigines. This was, we presume, more especially the idea of government in commencing the work.

Mr. Schoolcraft's last labor aptly closes his contributions to American history, topography, archæology and linguistics. It is an immense repository to which students will long resort for aid in their investigations, and the full index promised with the new edition will facilitate greatly its use and enhance its value. The sixth volume appeared in 1857, and though material for two volumes more were prepared government suspended the publication.

During the late years of his life, Mr. Schoolcraft was a confirmed invalid.

"Not long after his settlement in the quiet life of study in Washington as Indian Historian," says the Rev. Dr. Gurley, "the reaction of his former exposures began to show itself in his physical frame; he was crippled by rheumatic affections; for many years he was unable to go much in society; for several years he could move about his house only on crutches; during subsequent years he could not be moved except on a chair fixed upon wheels; while during the last three or four years he has been confined to his bed with his limbs bent completely under him. Though suffering excruciatingly at times, his great spirit rose so completely above his physical condition, that no one in his company for an hour would hear even an allusion to his infirmities and pains, or would even think of them as he sat and filled up the moments with vivacious and fascinating discourse. He died, at last, Dec. 10, 1864, from a dry mortification of the portions of his body rendered nerveless by rheumatic or paralytic affections. His countenance, however, in death, was full of the health and sweet radiance of his best days, and his high, open brow grew more majestic as his noble mind still triumphed till the very last moment of his existence."

Mr. Schoolcraft was twice married; his first wife, a Miss Johnson, was on her mother's side an Ojibwa, and though educated in Europe was by her complete acquaintance with the manners, genius and traditions of her people well fitted to give Mr. Schoolcraft an opportunity of study by which he most fortunately profited as we know. She died in 1842, and some years after he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Howard of South Carolina, a descendant from an old English family that had settled upon a Sea Island plantation, under a grant from the King, in early colonial times, and which ancestral heritage has, for unbroken generations, been a cherished home to the family. "This lady," says Dr. Gurley, "preëminently endowed by nature and culture, seemed to Mr. Schoolcraft, to the day of his death, providentially sent to him to be his associate in the higher mission of giving a scientific form and a literary finish to the results of his former explorations, especially as his afterwards crippled physical condition rendered it necessary that much of the labor of the pen should be performed through her as his amanuensis." Mr. Schoolcraft's contributions to American literature were not confined to the prose writings mentioned in this brief sketch. He wrote also, "The Rise of the West, or a Prospect of the Mississippi Valley," a Poem; "Gehale, an Indian Lament," "Indian Melodies," "The Man of Bronze," "Iosco or the Vale of Norma," "Talladega, a Talc of the Creek War," "Helderbergia, an Apotheosis of the Anti-rent War" (anonymous), and figures in the *Knickerbocker Gallery* as one of the leading contributors to that rich repository of American literature.

VON BULOW'S MILITARY REMARKS ON THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.*

"The American War is extraordinarily remarkable and important as the beginning of a new military period. No great Battles only small Affairs or Combats, only (technically) a war of light troops, the type of all future contests.

The English army leaders committed inexplicable errors. How often had they in their power, by an attack upon the handful of their opponents, who defended the freedom of America, to make an end of the war.

On the other hand, the manœuvres of Trenton and Princeton are master pieces, a pattern of execution for a general who carries on a defensive war with a weak army against a much stronger one. General Washington threw himself with his scanty force upon the flank and rear of the enemy and threatened his subsistence.

These two events are sufficient to elevate a commander to the temple of immortality, particularly when he is fighting, as in this case, for the salvation of his country.

The undertaking of Montgomery, in Canada, and the march of General Arnold towards the same point (through the wilderness of Maine, in 1775) are highly praise worthy. The project of capturing General Cornwallis, in York Town, was such as must occur to any commander; nevertheless it was well combined. In a tactical point of view the whole war is worthy of study, since in that the use of Tirailleurs was first developed; theAmerican rifle men, the only part of the militia which was really serviceable in war, fighting according to this system. To steal creeping upon the belly, upon the enemy, unseen to shoot him down, then to take to flight, but even in fleeing to do him damage (enacting the part of dismounted Parthians) that was their business. In the strictest sense the European infantry could learn much from the Iroquois Indians (in like manner as from the American riflemen). The European system of infantry tactics operates as if there was no wood nor brush in the world. A wood, a bush, a thicket and a living hedge are, in the open field, a very good bastion which should be occupied with foot-troops; in such a case the cavalry represent the curtain*

Such positions are nevertheless, only to be occupied when a retreat is to be made in order not, in a system of continually changing positions, to bring on a hot engagement. The intention would be by this means never to permit an actual attack. No positions in such a case would be maintained at too dear a rate in order not to be forced out of them. With this idea they should be fortified upon all sides to stand a siege, i. e., provided with ditches, glacis, palisades. Thus with safety after twelve hours or even earlier a force could advance again and assail the enemy and calmly fall upon his flanks. There again is the very warfare of SERTORIUS. This would not be much of a retreat since it would ever be only a preparation for a renewed

* In preparing the Biographical Sketch of HENRY DIETRICH BULOW, which served as an introduction to his "Views of the American Revolution," it was necessary to rely upon the only authorities at hand, which were principally French. Since then a friend brought forward EDWARD BULOW, and WILHELM RUSTOW'S Life and Critical Remarks upon that remarkable Military expert, which serve as an introduction to his Military and Miscellaneous Writings, gathered into a large volume and published at Leipsic in 1853. These present him in a far more favorable light and demonstrate that it was his sole misfortune to live, so to speak, before his time, and cry, as the Jewish prophets spake to an obstinate, wilfully blind, deaf, and foolish people. His warnings were disregarded and his pearls were thrown before swine, as he himself expresses it. He lived a beacon to those who would not steer by his light, he died a victim to the same court party whose want of manliness, patriotism and sense had equally sacrificed their nation and the national honor.

"BULOW, as the founder of the Science of Military Operations and as the Prophet of the Future of Europe, holds by no means an unimportant position. As a Systematizer he discovered and pointed out so many new path-ways that he must undoubtedly be styled the first Sapper and Miner of Modern Military Literature."

"BULOW was the first who sought to give a scientific *form* to military instruction; and the *first*" in any scientific discovery, so to speak, "is ever the greatest, even when that which the people wish is only half accomplished."

"So much however was accomplished by BULOW that, however much it became the fashion at a later date for others to elevate themselves over him or to ignore that he was distinguished, I am not shy of maintaining that all that which has been better accomplished since, nevertheless rests upon his shoulders."

With these quotations, Von BULOW'S Military Remarks upon the American Revolutionary War are laid before the readers of the *Historical Magazine*. They are full of interest at the present day, and even yet pregnant with instruction to the North.

* This was proven at the *Battle of Freiberg* (in 1762, the most ably executed conflict of the Seven Years War) which was only a chain of affairs or posts. The most important actors upon this theatre were the light calvary, and, so styled, light infantry. There the idea was finally developed that in field as well as in engineering operations the bastion commands the curtain.—VON BULOW'S *Critical history* of PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA'S *Campaign, of 1762, in Saxony*, p. 424, § 1.

attack. SERTORIUS was the best general of antiquity and he carried on only a little (guerrilla) war, i. e., a war of posts and not a war of positions. Even among the ancients the light infantry make the best figure as the very war of Sertorius proves.

The plan of operations of the British ministry to effect a junction between the armies in New York and Canada, and by their joint operation divide the colonies from each other was good. It was entirely the fault of General Howe that the affair did not succeed. He defeated the plan by moving south to Philadelphia, when he should have moved northwards up the Hudson river. General Burgoyne never would have been captured had Howe advanced to meet him. However, the plan of operations would have succeeded much better, had the English simultaneously made themselves masters of Boston.

It would appear in this (the American Revolutionary War) that the English should have taken possession of all the sea ports, at all events of the most important. This measure alone would most likely have led to the subjection of the Americans entirely devoted to mercantile affairs. All connexion with Europe would have been cut off, and without this the colonists could not have maintained themselves. It cannot be said that their whole coast was blockaded by the English fleet. Such a long coast cannot be entirely blockaded. If, however, their harbors had been militarily held, then would their commerce have been destroyed in its cradle.

For such an undertaking 20,000 men were sufficient, and the English maintained at least 30,000 troops in America.

These sea ports are not to be considered as a long basis whence to operate out into the country. The occupation of the ports needed only to be passive to enable the English to maintain themselves in possession of them, and thereby obtain means of subsistence by incursions into the adjacent territory.

If all the small unimportant sea towns could not be garrisoned they should have been destroyed. To this end every garrison should have had some vessel of war attached to it. At the same time other naval vessels, cruisers, should have run along the coasts to make a prize of every American craft which might have any where slipped through. The connection with France could thereby have been destroyed, and this alone in the revolutionary war sustained the American strength and kept alive their hopes.

An egotistical mercantile people can be brought into subjection by the destruction of its foreign trade. Through such measures the Americans would have been plunged into the utmost misery, and they would have likely, themselves, punished the instigators of their rebellion and have prayed to the English for pardon and peace.

The English should have held Boston, Rhode Island, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk in Virginia. By the occupation of Norfolk, all the harbors of the Chesapeake Bay would have been simultaneously blockaded; at the South, Charleston and Savannah should have been garrisoned. It is folly to assert that it would be difficult to capture all these places since the English and Hessians always captured whatever they chose.

The 20,000 should have been distributed in the following manner: 4000 in Boston, 2000 in Rhode Island, 4000 in New York, 3000 in Philadelphia, 3000 in Norfolk, 3000 in Charlestown, and 1000 in Savannah. *If reflection is not convinced that it would have been sufficient to occupy these seaports to coerce the Americans into submission, yet it must be acknowledged that the subjugation would have been inevitable if the English had made themselves simultaneously masters of the mountain chains.* Shut up in their long and proportionally narrow valleys between the Atlantic and the (Appalachian) mountains, the Americans would have found it impossible to maintain their independence.

In this operation (of mastering the mountains,) 10,000 men would have been more than sufficient. They should have invaded from Canada. It was altogether right that the English hunted the Americans again out of Canada in 1776. The mountains do not stretch upon a meridian from north to south, but from the north-east to the south-west. Canada, and the *row of forts* which served as a basis (of operations) to the Eng-

lish, have also an inclination towards the south. Consequently the lines of operations against the mountains are not proportionally longer as they are more westerly. This renders the operations easier.

It is not true that troops cannot march through the wilderness. Rivers facilitate transport, a leader can always pass through the wilderness with 1500 to 1800 men, and such numbers are there indeed an army. From Canada southwards the strongest column should have operated along the Hudson. This should have consisted of 3000 men least. If simultaneously 2000 men should have been detached, from the 4000 in garrison at New York, to move up the river, if 2000 were still out, inland, from the garrison of 4000 in Boston, and 1000 from the 2000 in Rhode Island, in such case the New England militia would have found themselves attacked on all sides in the rear and flanks by four columns. New England fallen, in order to bridle it for the future a strong fortification should have been constructed at Hartford, in Connecticut, meanwhile holding, as stated, the seaports garrisoned.

From the other colonies, New England (in this event) could expect no assistance, for these would have found themselves simultaneously assailed along the rivers Delaware, Susquehannah and Alleghany, down to Pittsburg; strong detachments should have operated from Canada, and through the forts based on the lakes towards the south, and there, where the Delaware and Susquehannah flow through the Blue Ridge, (Alleghanies), forts should have been erected. Another fort should have been built at Northumberland (124 miles N. W. by W. of Philadelphia (MORSE 1797,) where the east and west branches of the Susquehannah unite, and another at Tioga, on account of the connection with Canada. The posts at Pittsburg would hold all the districts behind (west) of the mountains in respect. It would have been scarcely necessary to attack Kentucky and Tennessee; they would have been conquered by the Indians; at all events at that time, there was nothing as yet to be feared from them in the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi.

Each of the three columns along the Delaware, along the Susquehannah, and from Pittsburg, needed only to have been 2,000 men strong. Thus 20,000 men are assigned for the subjugation of America. In addition to these, that is to say besides the 6000 men, (distributed as above in three flying columns,) 20,000 garrison the seaports, and 3000 operate by the Lake Champlain and against New England.* If the Americans had been assailed simultaneously at so many points, then would they have been assuredly lost. They would not have known to what quarter to turn their attention. Their militia would have quickly scattered. Then cavalry detachments, supported by light infantry, would have been sent out from the forts into the country in order to gather up and bring in every weapon;—especially scouts should have been employed in order to learn at once where a crowd of people assembled in order as promptly to scatter them.

At present (1797—1800) more troops would not be needed to subdue the United States; only now a column would have to move forward against Kentucky from the forts on the lakes, to Fort Washington (about the site of Cincinnati) on the Ohio, and another column make itself master of the mouth of that river (Cairo). Thereby the western states would be prevented from falling upon the flank of the detachment at Pittsburg, while they themselves would be thus menaced.

These operations would certainly be impossible if they were directed against an enemy which could defend itself. Undertaken against the really military European states, they would deserve to be considered as a mad proceeding. In respect to the Anglo-Americans, the principles of the basis of this plan do not apply, because they could not protect themselves (i. e. are not a military nation). Perhaps even now they could in the commencement, assemble 20,000 militiamen, not more because subsistence would be wanting, but in the first place, these militia would be put to flight

* Throughout Von Bulow seems to make the mistake of extending New England west beyond the Hudson, whereas New York in reality, legally, then extended eastwards nearly to the Connecticut. The grasping New Englanders claimed the first, but their claims were as in most cases unfounded.

very easily by a fire of artillery; then their number would quickly dwindle to from 2000 to 3000 from absolute want of military spirit and patriotism, magazines, pay, ordnance and ordnance stores and discipline. For the remainder of the campaign, the Americans would then have, with at the most 3000 (undisciplined) men, to oppose 29,000 (good) European troops.

American officers themselves pronounce the same judgment upon the militia as I (VON BULOW) do. Even those from Kentucky are good for nothing. They occasioned the complete overthrow and defeat which ST. CLAIR suffered at the hands of the Indians, on which they immediately fled and threw themselves against the regular troops. The New England militia, (N. Y? and Eastern States) are braver, it will be asserted, and *Bunker's Hill* brought forward as a proof. What great things did they accomplish at *Bunker's Hill?* They stood behind a thick breastwork, and when the English came to the edge of the ditch, discharged their firelocks, which compelled the English to retreat. These recovered themselves immediately and again returned back to the assault. Thereupon the Americans ran away. The campaign against BURGOYNE did them honor, nevertheless, not in its commencement. There was nothing but running away. But when they succeeded in crushing to death some hundred Brunswickers and English under a disproportionately great number of men, they acquired courage. Besides, remember, that I alarm New England, or cause it to be alarmed through 13,000 Europeans in columns operating concentrically, and that the New Englanders in the campaign against Burgoyne, overcame only 7000 men in a single column.

Only to show that this furnishes exceptions which, nevertheless, does not nullify the rule, have I spoken of them the most unwarlike people.

OF WHAT NATION WERE THE INHABITANTS OF STADACONA AND HOCHELAGA, AT THE TIME OF CARTIER'S VOYAGE?

Mr. Dawson having in a tract on the ancient Indian grave, recently found at Montreal, spoken of the people found there by Cartier as Algonquins, a writer in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* says:

Cartier has left us a vocabulary of the languages spoken at Hochelaga and Stadacona. It is now admitted that the Indian languages of this part of the continent are divided into two branches, of which the two principal types are the Iroquois and the Algonquin. Now it is sufficient to glance at Cartier's vocabulary to see that the language which he heard did not belong to the Algic family, but to the Iroquois type, which embraces the Huron also. The terminations in *on*, *ayo*, *ona*, &c., strike at once; and the absence of syllables in gik, kik, kak, gan, ning, nik, &c., is no less evident to any reader, who, without any familiarity with Indian languages, has simply looked over an Algonquin prayer book. But on studying more carefully Cartier's vocabulary and comparing it with Sagard's Huron Vocabulary, and the Onondaga Dictionary recently published at New York by Mr. Shea, it is easy to prove that the Indians of Stadacona and Hochelaga were Hurons or Iroquois. Let us first take the numerals.*

	Cartier.	*Sagard, Huron.*	*Onondaga.*	*Caughnawaga.*
1.	Segada,	Ascaton,	Unskat or Skata,	Enskat,
2.	Tegneny,	Téni,	Tegni,	Tekeni,
3.	Asche,	Hachin,	Achen,	A·en,
4.	Honnacon,	Dac.	Gaheri,	Kaieri,
5.	Ouiscon,	Ouyche,	Ouisq,	Wisk,
6.	Indahir,	Hondahea,	Hayak,	Jaisk,
7.	Ayaga.	Sotaret,	Tchiatak,	Tsiatak,
8.	Addagua,	Atteret,	Tegueron,	Sotekon,
9.	Madelon,	Nachon,	Waderon,	Tiohton,
10.	Assen,	Assan,	Wassen,	Oieri.

It will appear evident to my readers, first, That all the names in Cartier's vocabulary have a very striking analogy with some one of their synonyms in the other lists, with the single exception of the word for *four*. 2nd, That the variances are as great between the three lists as between Cartier's and any of them. 3rd, That the first three are, so to say, identical in the four lists. 4th, That allowing for the manner in which a French ear would be struck for the first time by entirely new sounds, the difference between some of the names in Cartier and in the other lists is

* Cartier's is from the recent reprint of the edition of 1545, edited by M. d'Avezac. The Caughnawaga from the Kaiatonsera Irontweientakwa, a school book printed at Montreal in 1857.

only apparent: thus Hondahea may well have been understood Indahir. The aspirations of Indian languages, especially of the Iroquois and Huron, would be apt to change the sound of vowels to an unexperienced ear: so, too, Madelon may well be Waderon.

Now, as a counter proof, take the names of the numerals in four other neighboring Indian languages. It will be seen that there is not the least resemblance between these and Cartier's vocabulary; and that the Algonquin is, if possible, more unlike than the rest:*

	Algonquin or Chippeway.	*Micmac.*	*Malechite.*	*Penobscot.*
1.	Pejik,	Newkt,	Necpt,	Bisik,
2.	Nij,	Tabw,	Tarpon,	Nish,
3.	Niswi,	Tchicht,	Sist	Naas,
4.	Niwin,	New,	Nayhon,	Ychhou,
5.	Nanan,	Nann,	Néan,	Pohlenish,
6.	Ningotowaswi,	Ajougom,	Karmarchin,	Negotance,
7.	Nigowasswi,	Twiqneneuk,	Elouhékenock,	Tambsohous,
8.	Nicowasswi,	Oumoulchim.	Hogomulchin,	Sâan suck,
9.	Cangasswi,	l'echkounadek,	Kokenardeck,	Nohli,
10.	Mitasswi,	M'teln,	Tillon,	Matéle.

The difference between these four languages is very great almost everywhere, still there are some striking resemblances, and even in some perfect identity at the side of the strangest difference. To trace the etymology of one from another in most cases would merit the reproach made Ménage:

> Equus vient d'Alfana sans doute,
> Mais il a bien changé sur la route.

Still, there is a sufficient general consonance in the second table, and especially a sufficiently marked opposition between the two tables to show that we are, so to say, in two different countries. There is an analogy between Chippewa and Penobscot for the three first numbers, identity for *four and five* between Chippewa, Micmac and Malecite: and throughout a very great resemblance between the Micmac and Malecite, which are evident dialects of a same language.

If it is true that we cannot discover any analogy between several words of Cartier's very short vocabulary, and the corresponding Huron or Iroquois words, there is a sufficient number which do offer either a very great resemblance or complete identity to show that the Indians of Hochelaga spoke one of these two languages or a kindred dialect.

The following are some of these words:

	Cartier.		*Sagard.*	
Mouth,		Escaye,		Ascaharente,
Plums,		Hounesta,		Tounestes,
Bread,		Caraconny,	"	Caraconna (biscuit),
Eyes,		Hegata,	*Dict Onond.*	Hégahra,
Ears,		Ahontascon,		Ohonta,
Legs,		Agouguenehonde,		Hononda.

Many things are also to be taken into account: 1. The words heard by Cartier are probably represented with changes, conjugations and declensions, which distort them to our eyes, or are blended with other words. 2. Since that time the Huron and Iroquois have undergone considerable modification. 3. Cartier may have committed grave errors, his ear being by no means familiar with the Indian sounds.

But there is one striking fact, which is, that all the words of Cartier's vocabulary range themselves in sound and conformation, if not in etymology, with the Huron and Iroquois, and not one that I know offers any analogy with the Algonquin, Abnaki, Micmac, Montagnais, &c.

Hence I conclude that we have every ground for asserting that the nation, which had its cabins, or if you like, its tents, at Hochelaga and Stadacona, was not Algonquin, but Huron or Iroquois, more probably the former. The gentle and at the same time crafty and suspicious character of Cartier's Indians, leads us to believe that they were Huron tribes or a nation resembling the Huron in language and manners, who were destroyed by their fierce neighbors, the Iroquois, or driven west in the century between Cartier's voyage and Champlain's.

* Chippeway from Belcourt's Prayer Book, Quebec, 1859; Micmac from Maillard's Grammar, New York, 1864, the others from Gordon's Wilderness Journeys.

Notes and Queries.

THE NAME OF ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Post* says the name of the State of Illinois orignated in this manner:

"A party of Frenchmen set out upon an exploring expedition down the river, which they afterward named, providing themselves with bark canoes, and relying chiefly for their subsistence upon the game. They found at the confluence of this river with

the Mississippi an island thickly wooded with black walnut. It was at a season of the year when the nuts were ripe, and this party of explorers encamping upon the island, greatly enjoyed the luxury of this fruit. From this circunstance they called the island the 'island of nuts'—or, in French, '*Isle aux nois*,'—which name was given to the river which they explored, and thence to the territory and state. The explanation of the word 'Illinois' more fully accords with the orthography of the word, which has certainly a French termination—and the rapid pronunciation of the French '*Isle aux nois*' would naturally lead to the Anglicism of the terms into its present shape, 'Illinois.'"

We copy the above, from the stupendous ignorance it displays of the history of the state of Illinois. It is only to be regretted that they did not give us names and dates. Truly there is work for the Chicago Historical Society to do. The name Illinois was the term applied by the French to an Algonquin tribe whom they met as they struck south through Wisconsin. To the query: who they were? the reply was "*Illiniwek*" meaning "we are men." It is identical with the *Lenni* given as the name of the Delawares. It was not however the distinctive name of the Illinois Indians. As the French became better acquainted with the country, they found these Illinois chiefly on a river to which they gave the same name, and the territory was long known to the French as the "Pays des Illinois," and thus became the name of the state.

Massachusetts General Court Records, Vol. I.—An order was recently made in the Massachusetts Legislature instructing the Committee on the Judiciary "to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the manuscript copy of the first volume of the Massachusetts General Court Records, lately the property of Colonel Thomas Aspinwall." We learn that this volume was purchased at a book sale in London several years ago by Colonel Aspinwall of this city, then United States Consul at London, for £70 sterling. It was recently sold, with the rest of the rare and valuable library of Colonel Aspinwall, to a gentleman in New York, but it has not yet been removed by him.

The manuscript is a perfect copy of the first and second volume of the records, extending from 1628 to 1649, the originals of which are exceedingly imperfect. It was probably made out in accordance with an order adopted by the General Court in 1653, and the probability is that Governor Hutchinson, of tory memory, appropriated it to his own use when he took his leave of Massachusetts and returned to England. It is annotated with marginal notes in Hutchinson's handwriting, and was in his possession, with many papers belonging to the files of the General Court, when he wrote his "History of Massachusetts." It is hoped that it may be in some way once more restored to the Secretary's office, before it is carried out of reach and again lost sight of.—*Bost. Advertiser.*

The Capuchins in Maine. (H. M. vol. viii, p. 176, 301.—A reprint of the "Voyage dans le Nord du Brésil fait durant les années 1613 et 1614, par le Pere Yves d'Evreux," contains in an introduction and the notes of the editor, Mr. Ferdinand Denis, some information as to the Capuchins.

The convent at Paris was in the rue St. Honoré and founded by Catherine de Medicis in 1575.

Of the Capuchins who attempted to establish missions in Brazil, he mentions Father Arsenius of Paris, who went to Brazil in 1611, with Father Yves d'Evreux, and after returning from Brazil, it is said went to Canada and preached to the Hurons; was superior of the Missions in North America for five years, and died in the great convent at Paris, June 20, 1645, having been 45 years in the order. Father Angelus de Luynes, Guardian of Noyon, was commissary and superior of the missions in Canada in 1646.

There exists in the Mazarine Library: "Annales des R. P. Capucins de la province de Paris," No. 2878, 4°, and in the Imperial Library, "Eloges historiques de tous les grands hommes et de tous les illustres religieux de la province de Paris."

SANTA YTEZ VOCABULARY.—Vocabulary of the Indians living near Santa Ynez Mission in Santa Barbara County, taken by Alex. S. Taylor, Esq., in April, 1856, from an Indian man, thirty-five years old, born near the mission.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
spirits	shoupa
man	auehk
woman	eneik
boy	cheche
girl	chinkeay
infant, child	cheche
father	kocce
mother	hawhik
brother	kami
sister	kitces
head	snochks
hair	ohkwa
forehead	ehkcey
ear	stoo
eye	tuk
nose	nahih
mouth	uek
tongue	alepui
tooth	tooth
neck	sshue
arm	waechae
hand	poh
sky, heaven	alapa
sun	alasha
moon	ah-y-ya
fingers	smemey
body	es-amuck
leg	ele wae
feet	suoel
grasshopper	tukha
vulture	slok ka wa
whale	pah-hat
heart	iyapis
house, hut	aap
arrow	yarrow
bow	ach
canoe, boat	tomolo
star	ahkewous
clouds	toohoey
light	shuksti
darkness	surku
wind	sakhuet
air	alapache
rain	stowoe
fire	knue
smoke	tokho
crow	hach
bear	huus
water	oah
earth, land	shoup
sea	cshamel
river	stayheaa
mountain	ooshlolumon
stone, rock	hauep
maize	noname
tree	stayic
tule or bullrush	stapan
grass	sweat
flesh, meat	sawhmut
wolf	muhheyeu
coyote	ashka
ground-squirrel	ehmeu
deer	wuuh
antelope	shewi
bird	wieetse
egg	stumuy
goose	wawa
duck	olwashkola
eagle	unuk
Cal. quail	iya ma ma
hawk	hellek
sea-muscles	taw
avelones	tahya
fish	alemu
dead, death	shuekshaw
cold	sutatah
very	sheshakwa
one	pakas
two	eshko
three	massec
four	scumu
five	ehtepagas
six	itishcau
seven	etemassa
eight	malawa
nine	spa
ten	cheahwa
eleven	tayloo
twelve	masaescomu
thirteen	masca-el pakas
twenty	saw-yu
hundred	cheahwaschea
eat	aushun
drink	ukumel
milk	siutek
walk	alpahtar

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
salt	conu
acorns	ek palish
earthquake	swayl-etd
eclipse	shuk-shak-awaya
fighting	eshtaush
owl	shakwa
hooting-owl or tucolote	muh-hu
breast	soseya
seat of man	loocha
flowers	speyhe
rattlesnake	celakhel
poison-snake	ha shap
black-snake	peshosp
horn-frog	emey-kahaya
lice	shekash
flea	estaep
sandhill or crane	pooloe
eyebrows	chanakootskosh
eyelids	wits twyk
uncle	kanish
aunt	kamuk
cousin	noomumuk
strong wind	sahkanono
sickness	yokpatcchis
seed	sahamun
atole or mush of grass-seeds	shuputish
high friendship	stropeitessak tek
anger and hate	sak a-tuk pe-it
kiss	haloy jou
love	chohoe
where are you going?	nukunla?
asphaltum	wakau
liquid asphaltum	malaack

The rancheria of the Mission was known as Cascen or Cascil. Other rancherias were Mekewe, Sapelek, Seyuktoon, Kolok, Shalawa, Shopeshho, Nipoma and Shukku. A rancheria close by the Mission of La Purisima was called Lipook. Near Santa Barbara were two rancherias called Ciyuktun and Masewuk.

An Indian about twenty-seven years old says, that the San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez and La Purisima Indians, spoke nearly the same language. The rancherias near the Mission of San Buenaventura were Cayuguis, at La Punta Alamo; Mahow at Jose Carrilla's Rancho; Immahal not far from Mahow; Sapaquonil, on Jimeno's rancho; Casunalmo, at Rafael Gonzalez' rancho; Cansahacmo, at Santa Clara's rancho; Topotopow on Hernando Tico's rancho; Spookow, north of Mission on Beach; Tallapoolina, at the rancho Viejo, up the Santa Clara river from the Mission. The Indian informant was about twenty-seven years old, with a black thick beard, iris of the eyes light chocolate-brown, nose small and round, lips not thick, face long and angular. The rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura was called Eshhulup. These Indians used formerly canoes made of wooden planks, and all lived in the vicinity of the ocean.

The Indians of Santa Barbara county were generally among the best-looking and most ingenious of all the missions. It will be remembered that in 1542 Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, was well received by these Indians, and mentions their having canoes of wood and trading with his ships for fish. About the year 1823 occurred a revolt of the Indians of Santa Ynez Mission, which occasioned the California government some trouble to put down.

THE NEWPORT TOWER.—It has always been a matter of debate for what purpose, and by whom, the STONE MILL or TOWER at Newport, R. I., was constructed. On looking over the *Magasin Pittoresque*, for 1841, published at Paris, an illustration and article were discovered, at page 173, which seems to set the question at rest. This engraving, after blotting out the sails and roof, is a perfect delineation of the tower or windmill at Newport, with the exception that the subject of debate at Newport is ruder in its construction than the building at Chesterton, in Warwickshire, designed by INIGO JONES, which is represented in the French magazine. The New England mill-tower is built of the roughest stone, while the material of the Old England mill-tower is, apparently cut-stone. Now every one knows that the Puritans settled New-England, and that their offshoots founded Newport. Many of the first settlers of New-England came directly or indirectly from Lincolnshire and coterminous or neighboring counties. Warwickshire has some communication with Boston in

England by the Welland river, which rises on or near its eastern line, and empties into the Wash. JONES was born about 1572, and already exercised the profession of an architect in 1605. Many of his first attempts present imitations of the classical style, which includes the simple semi-circular Roman arch. It is more than likely that in the mill of Chesterton he took for his model one of the Roman round towers that are to be found in different portions of England or one of the old watch towers on the coast of Scotland alluded to, in this connection, by the author of "Historical Sketches of Newport." It is much more likely that a New England architect followed the plan of a building he had seen in England, applied to the very same purpose —a wind mill—than that a very questionable and long anterior Scandinavian colony built a tower with Roman, not Gothic, arches, for purposes of defence, on a plan which violates every principle of every military architecture applicable to forts or any other defensive works. ANCHOR.

[The resemblance of the English mill has been already noted].

THE ELECTION OF MCCLELLAN BY A TRANSFER OF VOTES.—*The United States Army and Navy Journal*, in an article on the Presidential election, says:

"20,000 votes distributed from the successful to the unsuccessful side in the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryalnd, Missouri and West Virginia, would have carried those states, and, with those it has gained, would have given it the election."

The states mentioned above cast 97 electoral votes, which, added to the 21 votes cast for McClellan by New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, would have given him 118 votes, a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, counted by Congress. But to carry them for McClellan would require the transfer of 49,086 popular votes, or more than double the number estimated, while the transfer of a trifle more than twenty thousand, or, to be precise, 21,398, would have given Lincoln all the electoral votes. I have taken the table on p. 67 of the *Tribune Almanac* for this year as the basis of my calculation, and I find that to transfer the votes of the states selected to McClellan, would require the change of 1,765 popular votes in New Hampshire, 2,612 in Rhode Island, 1,204 in Connecticut, 3,375 in New York, 10,038 in Pennsylvania, 3,708 in Maryland, 20,026 in Missouri, and 6,358 in West Virginia; making a total of 49,086. By substituting Indiana and Nevada for Missouri and West Virginia, the change of a less number of popular votes would elect McClellan. To transfer to Lincoln the electoral votes of the states that went for McClellan would require 3,651 popular votes in New Jersey, 307 in Delaware, and 17,444 in Kentucky; or 21,398 in all.

The statement of the *Army and Navy Journal* was made before full returns had been received from any of the states; consequently it was intended only for a rough estimate. My impression is that there have been presidential elections when the transfer of twenty thousand popular votes would have changed the election; but I have not at hand the data necessary to ascertain whether this impression is correct or not.

IOTA.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.—The following extracts from the records of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society will, perhaps, interest the readers of the Magazine. The meeting, from which the record is made, was held at Boston, November 5, 1856. The record itself is in the handwriting of Hon. Francis Brinley, who was then recording secretary of the society.

Mr. Dean stated that, a few weeks ago, he suggested to Messrs. Richardson and Whitmore, two members of this society,—the former of the publishing firm of Robinson and Richardson of this city, the idea of a monthly journal of an historical character, with the necessity of which he had long been impressed. The proposed journal was to be published under the sanction and to be the organ of all the Historical Societies in the United States, that chose to

make use of its columns for the purpose; and also to be a medium of communication between historical students in different parts of the union. A department was to be devoted to reports of the several historical and antiquarian societies, and another to Notes and Queries, while discussions of questions of historic interest, and the most valuable papers read before our own society and others of kindred character were to be prominent features of the work. Messrs. Richardson and Whitmore approved the plan. The former having consulted some of his friends and also several gentlemen of great historical attainments, seems inclined to undertake such a publication, should the plan meet with general approval. * * * *

Mr. Richardson made some remarks in reference to the proposed publication; and stated that he had consulted Jared Sparks, LL. D., the Hon. Edward Everett, and other gentlemen, concerning it, all of whom highly approved the plan.

The portions of the record omitted refer to the appointment of a committee to take the matter of the proposed journal into consideration. This committee subsequently reported in favor of encouraging the publication. Z. Y. X.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—We challenge any other country to produce a man or woman who has attained the age reached by Joseph Crele, now residing in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county. Wisconsin. During the French Revolution one Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the National Assembly, was called the "Dean of the human species," "the eldest of men." On his smeared, worn face were ploughed the furrowings of one hundred and twenty years. But our "Dean of the human species" is nearly twenty years older than Claude Jacob, who did not complete his one hundred and twenty-first year.

Joseph Crele was born in Detroit, of French parents. The record of his baptism in the Catholic church shows that he is now 139 years of age. He has been a resident of Wisconsin for about a century. Whenever mention is made of the oldest inhabitant there need be no question as to the person. Joseph Crele is undoubtedly the man. He was first married in New Orleans, 109 years ago. Some years after he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war, he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. It is but a few years ago that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before. He now resides with a daughter by his third wife, who is over seventy years of age.

The residence of the family is only four or five miles out of Portage City. From citizens of that place we learn that the old man is still active, is able to chop wood, and to walk several miles. He speaks English quite imperfectly, but converses fluently in the French language. He stoops a little under the burden of years, but not more than many men of seventy. In person, he is rather above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidence of having been in his prime a man of sinewy strength.—[*Madison Journal.*

A WIFE'S LETTER—MRS. BLAIR TO COL. VARICK, 1779.—Allow me to surprize you, my good Col. Varick, by thus unexpectedly introducing myself to you, in ye epistolary way. I would first thank you, for ye particular and pleasing manner, in which you have mentioned myself, and ye *chosen friend of my heart*, in your letter to Mrs. Elmendorph, and assure you, that our best wishes attend you, at all times, and wherever you go, and that you have no friends more sincerely interested in your happiness than ye inhabitants of ye cave.

But this is only by way of introduction; my principal inducements to trouble you with this scrawl, is to make a request, in which *my whole soul is deeply interested*, and from my own experience of your willingness to oblige—from ye many civilities I received, during our short acquaintance, I flatter myself, you will do all in your

power,—all that circumstances will admit of to gratify me in this particular. I must inform you that my dear Mr. Blair set off for camp 2 days ago, and that he has been for sometime past exceedingly indisposed, and his complaints of a very uncommon and *alarming* nature. I must refer you to him for particulars. Tis probable, God grant it may, that ye ride and change of air may recover his health, but 'tis also possible, and my apprehensive heart fears ye worst—'tis possible that his complaints may be increased, and he may find himself worse, when he arrived at camp. I am distressed at ye thought of his being ill entirely among strangers—which will probably be ye case—therefore my request to you, sir, is that you will immediately enquire for, and endeavor to find him out, and that you will make his situation as comfortable as possible and indulge him with your company as frequently as your time, and distance from him will admit of—as his complaints have a natural tendency to cause depression of spirits, and a universal languor—ye conversation of a cheerful friend, will be absolutely necessary for him—and he is so much averse to giving trouble to any person living, that I know he will suffer *greatly* before he will ask any one to serve him. I must impose still further on your good nature by requesting, and that *importunately*, that if he should be so ill—which I pray heaven forbid—that my attendance on him may be necessary, and if 'tis in your power to command ye time, that you will either come for me, or contrive some means of my being conducted there in ye most speedy way.

I will not make ye least apology for ye freedom I have taken on this occasion—I have so much confidence in ye sincerity of your professions—and so high an opinion of the benevolence of your heart—that I feel satisfied you will be happy in serving me on this most interesting occasion, which will forever oblige,

Your very sincere friend, and
Affectionate friend,
SUSAN BLAIR.

From ye Cave August 26.

Endorsed Raritan. Aug. 56, 1779, from Mrs. Blair Recd Sept. 12, 1779.

A PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—The following from Rivington's *Royal Gazette* May 31, 1780, may interest your readers.

"His majestys ship Iris, on the passage from Charlestown in South Carolina to this port [New York] took three prizes, viz: the Aurora of 20 guns and 200 hogsheads of tobacco, a brigantine loaded with tobacco, both belonging to Philadelphia, and a brigantine with West India produce from Port au Prince. The Brigantine was commanded by Captain Mesnard, formerly of the South Carolina, he made regular trips from Philadelphia to the island of St. Eustatius.

A portrait of Mr. Washington, intended to *illuminate* the parlour of a zealot, one of the passengers to the West Indies, was discovered, and is brought up with the tobacco."

FORT PITT—GEN. BOUQUET—FORT DU QUESNE.—The brick redoubt erected here in the summer of 1764, by Col. Bouquet, little more than one hundred years ago, is still standing, in good preservation, near the corner of Penn and Stanwix streets. Fort Pitt was built in 1759–60 by Gen. Stanwix. Bouquet's redoubt was an addition to that fortification. It is still occupied as a dwelling house; the walls are composed of small hand burned brick; a stone tablet in the wall bears the inscription A. D. 1764. COLL. BOUQUET. Of Fort Du Quesne there are no remains whatever, although it has often been asserted that the building exhumed by the workmen in excavating for the Pennsylvania Rail Road Depot, in 1854, near the corner of Marbury and Liberty streets was a magazine of Fort Du Quesne. It is so stated in Sargent's History of Braddock's Expediton, published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1855; some of the timber being sound, articles of furniture were made of it, and to this day walking canes for presents are made and mounted with silver and labelled as part of old Fort Du Quesne; thus error is perpetuated. Fort Du Quesne stood close in the "Forks" of the Ohio at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers—the redoubt of Bouquet near the north west bastion of Fort Pitt and eastwardly from Du Quesne; the building

discovered in 1854 underground near the corner of Marbury and Liberty streets was at least *eight hundred feet* east of Fort Du Quesne, and a short distance outside of the *east* bastion of Fort Pitt. It probably was a temporary magazine used until the completion of the Fort. It was built of hewn logs—about ten feet deep, as many wide and from twenty to thirty in length; the top was of logs covered with tarred cloth or canvass; three or four feet of earth covered the whole structure.

A fair view of Bouquet's redoubt can be seen in Hazard's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, page 78, and a reduced copy of the plan of Fort Pitt on page 77.

Pittsburgh, Feb., 1865. WM. M. D.

A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.—Within the last four years two judges of the United States Supreme Court (Daniels and McLean) have died, one (Campbell) has resigned, and four (Davis, Swayne, Miller and Field) have been appointed. During all this time, the "old Farmer's Almanac," which bears the name of the late Robert B. Thomas, has kept standing, under the heading, "Supreme Court of the United States," the following statement:

"Chief Justice and Judges the same as in 1858, except Hon. Nathan Clifford of Maine, appointed instead of Hon. R. B. Curtis, resigned." IOTA.

The above was noted for your Magazine last fall, but I neglected to send it to you. Since then Chief Justice Taney has died, and Hon. Salmon P. Chase has been appointed in his stead. I hope the editor will awake in season to inform his readers of the fact in his next year's issue. I.

PRICE OF FUEL IN 1701.—A contract was made in 1701 to furnish fuel for the fort at New York; hickory, fourteen shillings, and oak wood twelve shillings a cord.

DINNERS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—When Lord LOVELACE arrived in New York as Governor-in-chief of the Province, a grand dinner was given at the Fort to his Excellency by Lord Cornbury and Her Majesty's council. As the bill of fare on that occasion may be interesting to modern connoisseurs and instructive to the Delmonicos and other caterers of our day, I ask a place for it in the *Hist. Mag.* E. B. O.'C.

NEW YORK, 18 Dec., 1708.

A Dinner drest at ye Fort the particulars whereof & charges, vizt.

	£	s.	d.
Four soups	1	4	0
Two Gammons with Fowls & Cabage	1	12	0
Four Pudings	1	10	0
A Venison Pasty	1	15	0
A dish of Muton de Force Popeton		17	0
Two Ps of boil'd beef & Savoys		18	
A Leg of Pork and turnips		8	
A Gigiet of Muton & Cabage		9	
A dish of Rabets forcè a la Eanderme		17	
Two ps of Roast beef	1	10	
Two Turkeys & loins of Pork	1	4	
Three dishes of Heath-hens & Ducks	1	12	
A Quarter of Veal		9	
A hanch of Venison		15	
A muton Pye		12	
A Gigiet of Muton Roast		6	6
Two Frigcacies of Rabets & Chickens		18	
Two dozen & half of Mince Pyes	1	10	
Salads oyl & Vinegar		16	
Two dozn & half of Tarts		15	
Cheese & buter		12	
Nine dozn of Wine	10	16	
Eight botles of Canary	1	4	
Strong & smal beer & Cyder & bread	4		
Tobaccô		3	
For Dressing	5		
The fouling of Linnen		9	
A Dozn glasses & Three dozn of botles brockt & Lost	1	7	
Five knives & three Forks lost		12	
Five Plates lost 15s. & three Napkins lost 12s. is	1	7	
For Cariage of ye things & the hire of sevl People	1	10	
Sum Total	£46	17	6

HENRY SWIFT.

NEW YORK ARMY LIST.—The following are the names of the officers of the regiment formed out of the four N. Y. Independent Companies of Fuzileers, for the invasion of Canada in 1711. O'C.

Colonel RICHARD INGOLDSBY.
Lt. Col. James Weems.
Major Peter Matthews.
Captains, John Riggs,
Lancaster Symes,
Henry Holland,
Richard Brewer,
Philip Schuyler.
Capt. Lieut. Fletcher Mathews.
Lieutenants John Collins,
Alexander Blackhall,
Arch'd. Kennedy,
John Tatham,
Charles Huddy,
Matthew Low,
Richard Kitchener,
John Bernatt,
Tho. Burnitt,
Edm. Blood,
James Dunbar,
Geo. Ogilvie,
Wm. Wilkinson,
Tho. Garland,
William Moore.
Adjutant Archibald Kennedy.
Quarter Master Martin Groundman.

WASHINGTON'S EXACTNESS.—The following from "*Maxwell's Run through the United States*," an English book published about twenty-five years since, I do not remember to have seen elsewhere.

"A Mr. Belknap, son of the historian of New Hampshire, was showing with exultation a kind note he had received, when a boy at school, from the great Washington. Belknap, the father, had died before the publication of his history, and his widow wrote to Washington, stating that the work had been completed before her husband's death, and that she purposed publishing it, to the best of her ability, and requesting to know if he was still willing to take the number of copies for which he had originally subscribed. The reply was sent to her son. It was plain, simple, kind and consoling, and of course expressing his intention to abide by his engagement; but although now a valuable document, it was in itself a mere unimportant note. The person to whom it was shown, knowing the extraordinary habits of this extraordinary man, laid a wager that a copy of it would be found amongst Washington's papers.

Accordingly the party proceeded to Mr. Sparks, to whom government had confided the arrangement of them. When the story was told, Mr. Sparks led them into apartments filled with papers of all kinds—cards of invitation, correspondence with statesmen and kings, washerwomen's bills, diplomatic documents, familiar notes, and legislative treaties. Mr. Sparks looked at the note, acknowledged it to be the handwriting of Washington, and said, "Yes, there is a copy of it;" and, suiting the action to the word, immediately produced it; and, what was still more curious, there happened to be an erasure and correction in the original, and the same was exhibited in the copy." J. W.

Belfast, Me.

LONGEVITY.—It would be a matter of interest to the readers of the Historical Magazine, to note the more remarkable cases of longevity which have been reported as occurring in the United States. I send a notice of one which has just caught my attention in looking over a valuable London Weekly publication, *The Champion*, of the year 1816. "Died on the 15th November in Laurens district, South Carolina, Mr. Solomon Niblet, aged one hundred and forty-three years. He never lost his teeth or his eye-sight. A few days before his death, he joined a hunting party, went out and actually killed a deer." ILLO.

HOW PERSONS COMING THROUGH THE LINES IN THE REVOLUTION WERE MANAGED.

BOSTON, September 3, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed

against the United States, or those open and avowed opposers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

All persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or infested by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the United States, and they will be proceeded against accordingly. *By order of the Committee.*

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE AND THE CROWN OF MEXICO.—It may not be forgotten that a member of the Bonaparte family was offered, forty years ago, the crown of Mexico. The story is told by the Emperor himself in his sketch of Joseph, eldest brother of the first Napoleon: "While Joseph was living, as a philosopher, on the banks of the Delaware, thinking of nothing but of doing good to those around him, he received a proposal which surprised and touched him. A deputation of Mexicans came to him to place at his disposal the crown of Mexico. The ex-King of Naples and Spain answered the deputation nearly in these terms: 'I have borne two crowns, and I would not take a single step for a third. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to see men who, when I was in Madrid, refused to recognize my authority, come now in my exile to ask of me to put myself at their head. But I do not believe that the throne you wish to raise up can make you happy; and every day I spend on the hospitable soil of the United States proves to me more and more the excellence of republican institutions for America. Preserve them, then, as the precious gifts of Providence. Put an end to your intestine quarrels, imitate the United States, and look out among your fellow citizens for some one more capable than I am to play the great part of Washington.'"— *Œuvres de Napoleon III, vol.* 2.

OLD NEWSPAPERS (H. M., vol. IX, p. 91).—At the commencement of the last century, in January, 1801, there were only five newspapers published within the limits of Maine; all of which were published in Portland, with the exception of the *Kennebec Intelligencer*, at Hallowell, and *Castine Journal and Universal Advertiser*, at Castine. Complete files of the latter are preserved, and were recently in my possession. In January, 1851, at the expiration of a half century from the first named date, the number had increased to fifty-three, as appears by a volume in the library of the Maine Historical Society, containing a copy of each paper published during the first week of 1851. J. W.

Belfast, Me.

JUAN CROMBERGER.—The recent articles in the *Historical Magazine*, "The First Book Printed in Mexico" (vol. IX, p. 4), and "Columbus' Letter, 1493" (ib. p. 124), give a new importance to this ancient Spanish printer. The first book on America printed in Spanish, and perhaps the first printed in any language, seems to have issued from his press at Seville; and he undoubtedly sent over and controlled the first printing establishment in that New World which he was the first to communicate to the old world by the typographic art. His Mexican press seems to have been directed by Juan Pablos, or Pavlo, a Lombard of Brescia, an Italian aptly beginning the exercise of the great art in a continent which his countryman had done so much to discover and explore.

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.—The elder Chatham is now mixed up with the famous Junius Letters. The following let-

ter has recently been discovered in London, and published in the *Telegraph:*

"LONDON, Jan. 3, 1772.—Lord Chatham hereby agrees to indemnify Doctor James Wilmot for all the risks and dangers that the said Doctor J. Wilmot may be subject to in the continuation of the Letters of Junius.' Authorizing the payment of £170 to J. Wilmot, on account of printing and publishing the work."

(Signed) CHATHAM.

WASHINGTON, IN 1814.—During the summer and fall of 1814, Washington was such a desolate, deserted place, that the few foreign ministers to our government found it so irksome to reside here, they spent much of their time in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister, took formal leave of the city and removed his family to Philadelphia. He published a notice in the newspapers, stating that any persons having business with the Russian government, would find him in the latter city.

"BIT."—This is a term familiarly used, I believe, in the Southern states, signifying a coin of the value of ten cents. The word was common in New York in the beginning of the last century, according to a petition of the custom house officers in 1705, who state, that on sloops trading to the sound, up Hudson's river, and to East Jersey, the collector had been allowed "two bitts," the surveyor "half a bite" and the starcher, "one bitt." The word is said to be of West Indian origin. §

"PUMPKIN STUDS."—This is the popular name for the militia and military reserves in Alabama, as appears by the following from the *Mobile Advertiser.* "Tangipatho, Ala., at first felt fierce and defiant under the protection of the chivalric pumpkin studs encamped at that place." †

QUERIES.

CORNET CASTINE.—Where did Cornet Castine live, who is referred to in Sabine's Notes on Duels and Duelling, pp. 86-249, as having fought a duel in 1714 with Dudley Moore. J. W.

Belfast, Me.

CURIOUS COIN OF 1652.—Can any of the readers of the Historical Magazine throw any light upon the origin or history of the following curious coin, which was dug up in the town of Norton by Mr. Briggs a few years since. It bears upon the obverse the impressions of two distinct punches—one giving the date 1652; the other the figures VIII, surmounted by a lion. Below the Roman numerals is the letter S between two dots.

Upon the Reverse, there is an impress of the figures XII, underneath which is a shield between two dots. The planchet is of the same size and bears a similar resemblance to the N. E. shilling, but is of copper.

This coin has recently come into the possession and is now in the cabinet of Mr. George T. Paine of this city. The coin bears a decidedly New England appearance, and may have been struck as a trial or pattern piece to supply the want that was felt at that time for a copper currency.

Can any one suggest anything further in regard to this interesting coin. D. F.

Providence.

TREASURER AND CHAMBERLAIN OF NEW YORK.—What was the difference between the *Treasurer* and the *Chamberlain* of this city in olden times? In Dongan's charter they appear to be interchangeable terms; but according to Valentine's Manual for 1864, the office of chamberlain did not exist till 1801. P. W. S.

THE MEANING OF MANHATAN.—It is a curious fact that, as appears by a little tract, printed from a copy in the State Paper Office, London, entitled: "Manati or Long Ile, which is in the continent of Virginia" Manati was applied to Long Island. Manhattan, the term for New York Island, was always given by the Northern Algonquins and from them by the French as Manate or Menade. Is not the explanation of this similarity to be found in the fact that in Delaware (see

Zeisberger's Spelling Book) Menate means an island? Is there any other definition of the word given on authority? MAN.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY.—What is the date of the discovery of this cave? A pictorial newspaper, published in Boston, lately asserted that it was discovered in 1820, but this is far from the truth, since the (London) Monthly Magazine for 1816 contained an account of it, and the Boston reprint of that Magazine for July 1816 gives a map of it, showing that prior to that date it had been explored to a distance of eleven miles from the mouth. W. D.

PROVIDENCE (1784) EDITION OF THE DESERTED VILLAGE.—A very fine copy of Goldsmith's Deserted Village, bearing the imprint of Bennett H. Wheeler, Providence, 1784, occupies a place in a private library in this city, and is valued very highly by the owner. Is there any earlier American reprint of this poem? If so, by whom printed, and bearing what date?

Providence, R. I. M.

REPLIES.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS (vols. VIII, pp. 148, 178, 347, 399. vol. IX, p. 32).—There are but five surviving revolutionary pensioners on the rolls of the pension office, viz:

Lemuel Cook, aged 98; resides at Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y.

Samuel Downey, aged 98; Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y.

Wm. Hutchins, aged 100—Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine.

Alex. Maroney, aged 94—Yates, Orleans county, New York.

James Barbour, substitute for a drafted man in Virginia, now living in Missouri—in his 101st year.

Eighteen were living in July, 1863, twelve in January, 1864, and seven have since died.

A bill was now before the last congress, giving them a gratuity of three hundred dollars each, during their lives.

[The James Barbour is evidently the James Barham who died near Nashville, last year, as noted in the Magazine. There are, therefore, at most, but four surviving.]

MASSACHUSETTENSIS (vol. I, p. 249).—A correspondent of the *Historical Magazine* for August, 1859, who signs himself, "Nabbers," states that he has a copy of the *Letters of Massachusettensis*, the *fourth* edition, Dublin, 1776, "with a long preface, quite as well written as the body of the work." "It is filled," he adds, "with marginal notes, written in the year 1778, which, from their curiosity and historical value, in connection with the work, warrant a republication at some future day."

In these days, when there is a rage for everything connected with American history, I think a small edition of this work, if elegantly printed, could easily be disposed of. Will "Nabbers" get out an edition, or place it in the hands of some one who will do it? I would suggest, if an edition is printed, that the able articles of Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., on the authorship of these letters, be added to it. They will be found in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July and October, 1864. DELTA.

POETICAL EPISTLE TO GEN. WASHINGTON, (vol. I, pp. 145, 185, 221, and 344; (vol. IX, p. 104). This poem was written by Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, a Catholic, and afterwards an Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Pulsifer, of Boston, editor of the *Plymouth Colony Record*, has a contemporary MS. copy, which it is quite likely may be in the author's own autograph. Cannot some one who is familiar with Rev. Mr. Wharton's handwriting, open a correspondence with Mr. Pulsifer and settle this point. The MS. copy has some variations from the printed. BOSTON.

THE AMERICAN FLAG (H. M. vol. VIII, p. 395; vol. IX, pp. 35 and 113).—"S. A." has mistaken my meaning. In the article in your January number, I intended to say that the New England Ensign

in my book agreed with that in *Anchor's;* and that the East India Company's Flag in my book agreed with that in his, except in these two particulars,—the order of the colors are reversed in the two books; and there are thirteen stripes in his book while there are only ten in mine.

The word, "whole," in the second paragraph of my article is a typographical error; it should be *white.* DELTA.

SPEECH INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN ON THE BILL FOR ALTERING THE CHARTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY. (H. M., vol. IX., p. 94).—This remarkable production was written by Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph. The fact that it passed through six large editions in a single year (1774) and was thought of sufficient importance to demand an elaborate answer—"*Speech never intended to be spoken, in answer to a speech intended to have been spoken,*" etc., London, 1774, is proof enough of its singular merit. S.

CONTRABAND (vol. V, p. 369).—The *Albany Evening Journal* says, "Butler did not originate the term 'contraband,' as applied to negroes. On the contrary, the phrase was in use long before he employed it, in Cuba and at Madrid, to express the manner in which negroes were brought from Africa and landed on the Cuban coast, with the connivance of the Captain-General. It may be found in a book—the memoir of a slave captain—published by Messrs. Appleton, of New York, eleven years ago."

MRS. HANNAH MATHER CROCKER, (vol. IX, p. 93).—This female author, the wife of Joseph Crocker, of Boston, was a a daughter of Rev. Samuel Mather and a grand daughter of Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., author of the *Magnalia Christi Americana.* The only living descendants of Cotton Mather are descended from him through her. He has no living descendants bearing the name of Mather, nor has his father, Rev. Increase Mather, D. D., celebrated as an author, divine, and president of Harvard College. DELTA.

MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY (vol. II, p. 33; vol. III, p. 302, and p. 363; vol. IV, p. 11; vol. IX, p. 95).—The "Records of the Virginia Company, from April 28, 1619, to June 19th, 1624," 2 vols. folio in MS. is still in the Library of Congress, at Washington. A petition was sent to Congress some years since, by one or two of our Historical Societies, to make provision for its publication, but no action was ever taken on the subject. S.

FIRST STAGE IN AMERICA.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, that the first stage which was ever run in America for conveying passengers was on the route from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston, in 1661. The year is evidently a misprint. According to Felt's History of Ipswich (p. 31), in 1762, John Stavers, of Portsmouth, commenced the running of a curricle, drawn by two horses, once a week, from that town to Boston. Is there any record of an earlier conveyance of the kind? J. W.

Belfast, Me.

KNOXONIANS.—"Mr. Commissary (Blair) how will he gett a dispensation for his having told so many untruths, and having swore so largely contrary to Records and Living Testimony,.....except he has it of ye Jesuits or Knoxonians."

The above is an extract from a letter of Gov. Nicholson, of Virginia, in 1694. Who were the Knoxonians?

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *New York, March 22nd,* held their meeting at the house of the 1st Vice President, Thomas Ewbank, Esq.; the President, George Folsom, LL. D. in the chair.

Correspondence read.—A letter from Bishop Bernardo, of Nicaragua, accepting his election

as a member. Also from Dr. Navarro, Consul-general of the Mexican Republic. From Dr. J. P. Kluge, of Panama, announcing the donation of a plaster cast (given by Wm. Nelson, Esq.), of a skull, found in the huacas, or graves, of Chiriqui, from which the beautiful gold images and earthen jars were taken a few years ago. The skull is in the collection of the French Consul at Panama, M. A. de Zeltner. A circular published by Mr. Z. says the skull is the only bone found in those graves, and belonged to an adult. A letter from Dr. Macgowan, with Congressional documents containing the report of the House Committee on Agriculture, recommending his proposed expedition to Cochin China, Cambodia, Madagascar, &c., and quoting the recommendations of it by several scientific societies, including the American Ethnological.

A Chinook Dictionary was presented by Mr. Browne. It is a vocabulary of about 650 words in the jargon used by whites, and such Indians as have intercourse with them, in Oregon and Washington Territories; printed in Portland, Washington Territory, in 1856. There are more than forty languages and dialects spoken by those tribes. Forty-seven of the words are of French and thirty-seven of English origin. The first ten numerals are Ict, moxt, clone, lacket, quin-um, tah-hum, sia-mox, staat-kin, quaitz, tol-le-lum. Twenty is moxt-tol-le-lum.

Mr. Buckingham Smith exhibited a new work on Mexico, treating of the distribution of the native tribes and languages and the migrations, showing that the progress of the Aztecs was from south to north. A beautiful colored map illustrates it.

Arab Genealogies.—A very original and instructive paper on this curious subject was read at the March meeting of the American Ethnological Society, by Dr. William A. Thomson.

The contrast presented between the comparative antiquity of English aristocratic families and Arabian, casts the former far in the shade. The causes and effects of old families among the Arabs were clearly exhibited, and illustrated in a very lively manner; a justice was done to the early and enlightened civilization and science of the Arab branch of the Abrahamic stock. When the princes of England could not read, Arabian schools were established in every village.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Frederick Hicks, of Panama, for his paper on the Choco Indians of Colombia; and to Dr. J. P. Kluge and William Nelson, Esq., of the same place, for the last above-mentioned.

A collection of specimens from the *caves in the south-west of France*, province of Perigord, department of Dordogne, in the valley of the river Vezere, has been deposited in the Royal Museum of Salford, England. The *Manchester Guardian* says, the articles are flint knives, bone needles, broken teeth, with the bones of animals chiefly of the reindeer. They were imbedded in calcareous matter, formed by water dropping from the roof, a mass of which was brought to Salford, and a piece of it carefully examined. It is deduced from these remains that an unknown and very rude race of men inhabited the country when the climate was boreal.

Mr. Laing read a paper before the Anthopological and Ethnological Societies of London, on the *prehistoric remains at Caithness*. The chief discovery was that of six or seven human skeletons, found in a partial excavation of a sand barrow 300 yards in length. Mr. Laing thinks the ancient people were cannibals, and that the barrow is a work of extreme antiquity.

Mr. John Miller, of London, in a long letter in the *Weekly Review*, opposes these conclusions with various grounds. The charge cannibalism, he says, Mr. Laing rests entirely on the fact that the jaw of a child, found in a midden in that vicinity, has "one of the lower angles broken or cut off, exactly as cannibals do when they wish to extract or suck the dental pulp of their victims."

April.—The April meeting was held at the house of the Hon. Charles P. Daly. The President, George Folsom, LL. D., in the chair.

Several interesting objects were displayed on the table, which were successively brought under examination and discussion.

1. A plaster *cast* of the only human *skull* ever found in the *Huacas*, or ancient graves, of Chiriqui, which were taken, four or five years ago, many beautiful earthen vases, numbers of earthen whistles on a peculiar principle, and about seventy thousand dollars worth of small golden figures of animals, human beings, &c. The cast was presented by Dr. J. P. Kluge, of Panama, who, with the aid of William Nelson, Esq., procured it from the French consul of that place, Mr. Zeltner, from the skull in his possession. The cranium is entire, except the upper jaw, small for an adult, and rather broad in the middle and flat behind. It is peculiarly interesting on account of the absence of all bones in the Chiriqui graves. Dr. Merritt's and Mr. Jno. Bateman's reports on those sepulchres, published by the society, are the only scientific accounts of them ever given; and they had seen no osseous remains except one tooth.

2. *A shell of the unio from China* was exhibited by the Rev. Dr. Syle, of Westchester County, with three small embossed figures of Boodha attached to the inner surface, and covered with the same pearly coating. Dr. Syle informed the society that it was from the interior of China, and prepared by the priests, by laying a leaden figure of that form in the shell, and there left until the living animal deposits its pearly matter over it. The wily priests keep the process a secret; and the deluded vulgar prize the objects as supernatural. Among other

impostures of the Boodhist priests, mentioned by Dr. Syle, were those of *the Divining Rod.* This led to some remarks on the use of such instruments in different countries. A kind of mesmerism is practised in China. Mr. Buckingham Smith mentioned that the practice of Mesmeric manipulations had prevailed among the various Indian tribes in America as far as he knew. The first traveller in America mentioned the practice about 1520.

3. A manuscript *Dictionary of the Cackchiquel language* of Guatemala, presented by the Bishop of Guatemala, was exibited and described by Mr. Cotheal. It was composed by Father Benito Canas, in 1692, after forty years' residence among the Indians and covers 192 leaves. It is mentioned in Ludwig's American Bibliography. Efforts will be made to have it printed.

4. A small Chinese steelyard, for weighing Spanish dollars, was exhibited by Dr. Syle. It is very small, neatly made, with a case, and cost only eight cents. Dr. S. mentioned that the Chinese system of weights and measures is very complex and inconvenient. The number of ounces in a pound varies for different articles. The cubit for measuring timber is fifteen or sixteen inches, the imperial cubit thirteen, the tailor's one twentieth less than that. Their system is universally decimal, except the carpenter's measure, which is octaval, and believed to have been introduced by Confucius. The Chinese ounce, which is the unit of weights, is one-eighth less than ours. Some articles are sold at the same nominal price by the first producer and to the last consumer, because the pounds used by different hands through which they pass consist of fewer and fewer ounces. The Chinese follow customs, but do not trace them. Gold is at twenty per cent. discount, silver being the standard and less abundant in proportion than in other countries.

The Cherokee Alphabet and the Vey alphabet of Western Africa, were mentioned, as remarkable inventions of two untaught individuals of two distinct and different races of savages. Both these alphabets are syllabic and in practical use: though many learned men have formerly thought written language beyond the inventive power of the human mind, and therefore derived from divine inspiration.

After several other subjects had been brought before the society, an election of new members was held, which resulted in the appointment of Dr. Carl Hermann Berendt, of Providence, R. I., and A. de Zeltner, Esq., French consul at Panama, as corresponding members, and John G. Shea, Esq., of New York, as a resident member.

Long Island Historical Society.—*Brooklyn, March* 2.—Judge Greenwood presiding. By the report of the Librarian it appears that the additions to the library during the month of February have been 252 bound volumes and sixty-eight unbound volumes and pamphlets, about one-third of which have been obtained by purchase. Also forty-three manuscripts, twenty-nine relics and curiosities, nineteen maps and charts; besides prints, coins, medals, &c. Especial mention is made of an original MS. map of Fort Ticonderoga, drawn by a British engineer in 1759—a most valuable and curious document, which was presented to the Society by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour.

The Librarian then, on behalf of the Committee on Natural History, reported that the collection now on exhibition comprised the following specimens: Minerals, 124; fossils, 7; quadrupeds, 4; birds, 25; reptiles, 8; fishes, or portions thereof, 11; crustacea, 5; molluscs, 38; radiates, 1; land plants, 500; marine plants, 50. Many more specimens are in preparation, and will soon be ready for exhibition.

A number of new members were then elected, after which the President introduced to the audience Judge C. P. Daly, of New York, who proceeded to read an interesting essay on the Early Life of Chancellor Kent.

A special meeting was held on Thursday evening, March 16th, at which an interesting paper was read by Prof. E. Everett, on "Names Considered as Aids to Historical Research."

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Historic-Genealogical Society.—*Boston, April* 5.—Regular Monthly Meeting; President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the names of eleven persons who had accepted resident membership during the past month.

Wm. B. Trask, the Historiographer, read the memoirs of three deceased members, viz: Prof. Carl Christian Rafn of Copenhagen, Denmark, corresponding member, who died Oct. 20, 1864, aged 69; Dr. John Lawrence Fox, a resident member, who died in Roxbury, Dec. 17, 1864, aged 53, a surgeon in the U. S. Navy; and Dr. Luther Harris, a resident member, who died at Jamaica Plain, Dec. 17, 1864, aged 53.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that donations had been received as follows, since the last monthly meeting: Bound volumes, 20; pamphlets, 89. Col. Samuel Swett read a short but very interesting paper on the origin of the surname of Swett.

Mr. Samuel Burnham of Boston read a paper on American Antiquities, more especially those in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The portions read placed the whole subject of antiquities before the Society in a concise and intelligible manner, showing much careful study and sharp discrimination. Reference was first made to ruins found in different

parts of the world, and many features in them pointing to a common origin; then the ruins in America were properly grouped and classified, and the difference shown between what are evidently the works of Indians or their immediate ancestry, and those of anterior races. Giving but a casual glance to the Indian antiquities, the wonderful structures of the West and South were carefully considered, and reduced to two apparent classes, Military and Religious, with various subdivisions naturally suggesting themselves. Each classification had its illustrations that it might be more clearly fixed upon the mind. It is understood that Mr. Burnham has made these antiquities a special study, and purposes publishing his researches, which promise a valuable volume upon a most interesting topic, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Burnham will prosecute the work to an early completion.

It was announced that Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President of the society, is to leave in next week's steamer for England and the continent, on a tour of health and pleasure. John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Society are due to its President, Dr. Lewis, for the lively interest and cordial fellowship he has ever felt and exercised towards all with whom he has here been associated; that our hearty good wishes go with him for a pleasant and prosperous voyage and a safe return to the scene of his usefulness.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia, March* 13.—Hon. Joseph R Ingersoll, President, in the chair. An unusually large number of members in attendance. J. Ross Snowden, Esq., in compliance with a previous vote of the Executive Committee, transmitted a paper with reference to the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting Internal Improvements, established in 1824, The communication is based on and explanatory of a report made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the final settlement of the affairs and distribution of the funds of the society. "The report presents two or three interesting points. 1. The formation of such a society in 1824 is an interesting memorial of the liberality and public spirit of the eminent citizens named therein. 2. The influence they exerted, through the operations of the society, contributed in the most efficient manner to induce the legislature of Pennsylvania to commence and carry forward a general system of internal improvements. 3. It is also an interesting fact that, after the lapse of forty years, there remained in the hands of the faithful men who had charge of the funds a considerable sum of money ($1504.10) for distribution among the survivors, or the legal representatives of those who are no longer among the living.

"The geographical situation of Philadelphia in reference to the interior of Pennsylvania, rendered internal improvements of peculiar and vital importance to her commercial and industrial interests. The course of her large rivers, except the Delaware, took the trade of the commonwealth to other cities. The Susquehanna and its branches, after traversing and watering the greater part of the commonwealth, flows into the tidewater and the ocean in another state, and contributed to the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. Her great western rivers flow towards the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The extensive lake on her Northwestern boundary, which forms a part of the chain of navagation of fresh water unsurpassed in any country on the globe, was of no practical value to the trade of Philadelphia, but on the contrary, the trade of that region contributed exclusively to the wealth and prosperity of distant cities. To overcome what nature had denied to Philadelphia, the system of internal improvements were commenced. The main line of canal and railroad constructed by Pennsylvania, connected the Ohio with the Delaware; and the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal united the Lakes in the same system of Improvement. These improvements were of great value. They fulfilled for some time, at least, the objects in view. But since the construction of that great work, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Philadelphia and Erie—the Reading—the North Pennsylvania railroad, and many others, Philadelphia reaches forth her hands to every part of the commonwealth; and is brought into near connection with the great lakes and the western states. Their future is thus, humanly speaking, secure."

The secretary announced intelligence since the last meeting, of the death of John Notman, John Thompson, and Wm. W. Bishop, members of the society. The librarian reported that the donations during the month, numbered 754 titles; of which 130 were bound books, 497 unbound books and pamphlets, 57 magazines, newspapers, circulars, etc., 52 maps and charts, 11 manuscripts, 5 photographs and engravings, and autograph letters of James Madison and Daniel Webster. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of vice president, resulted in the election of Hon. John M. Read. Rev. Mr. Washburn announced an arrangement with Prof. C W. Fitzgibbon to lecture, under the auspices of the society, on the Lost Races, Antiquities, etc., of Central America, on the 24th inst. Mr. Wallace laid before the society a copy of Mr. Edward Clark's recently printed collection of the epitaphs of Christ church, Philadelphia; and after some remarks illustrative of the extent, importance and accuracy of Mr. Clark's labor, and of the skillful manner in which he had

prosecuted them, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Clark, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Jordan for the Trustees of the Publication Fund, reported the total amount of certificates of Loans $16,535.00. The interest on which, added to the balance on hand belonging to previous year, was $2070.58; of which $2,048.44 had been expended during the current year. The binding fund has a principal of $1060, invested in state railroad stocks, by direction of Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, the donor; and a temporary investment of $155 of interest.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Hon. Edward Everett, reported a series of Resolutions which were adopted.

S. Austin Allibone, LL. D., after stating that the last time Mr. Everett's name was brought prominently before the Society was on the occasion of their assembling to do honor to the memory of the late Henry D. Gilpin; and that of the many distinguished men who by letter or otherwise mingled their sympathies with ours on that mournful occasion, by far the larger part had fallen asleep in death, proceeded to read an eloquent address on the life, labors, and characteristics of Mr. Everett. The address was largely made up of extracts from letters of Mr. Everett to Dr. Allibone, embracing literary criticisms, personal temper and bearing under political insult and reproach, and matters of moment in relation to our present contest for National Union.

After the election of a large number of new members, the Society adjourned.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Regular Meeting, Dr. B. H. Coates presided. John Jordan, Jr., announced the death of Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, a member and liberal donor of the Society. A few years ago Dr. Wilson presented the Society with a very valuable French Library, forming, it is believed, one of the most complete records extant of official documents, ephemeral pamphlets, etc., connected with the old French Revolution. At about the same time he donated $1,050, as a binding fund. At various times he purchased, often at great expense, valuable philological works, which he also gave us. On motion of Mr. Jordan, Dr. B. H. Coates was appointed to prepare a memoir of Dr. Wilson, to be printed in the next volume of memoirs.

A communication from Johanne Rafn, of Copenhagen, announcing the death of C. C. Rafn, for many years permanent secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, was read and referred to the Coresponding Secretary.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Society appoint an assistant to the Recording Secretary, it was voted that Richard Eddy be appointed to that position. The Executive Committee also reported that they had determined on the following as the hours for opening the Hall: From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., from April 1st to July 1st; and from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M. from Sept. 1st to April 1st. The Librarian reported a list of books, pamphlets, engravings, curiosities, etc., presented since the last meeting, amounting in all to 383 titles.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—*Providence, Jan.* 10, 1865.—The first annual meeting of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association was held on the evening of the ninth of January, at which time the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Cabinet Keeper were read. These reports showed the Society to be in a very encouraging condition.

The cause of Numismatics has undoubtedly been much increased and strengthened among us since the organization of this Association.

During the past year we have held our regular monthly meetings, each of them surpassing the previous in the interest which has characterized it.

The Society has issued within a few weeks four medals, struck from dies purchased of a member of the Association. These have for an obverse, the design of the Washington before Trenton Calendar, and for reverses respectively the arms of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. Twenty-five sets only were struck and the dies destroyed. The contributions to our Cabinet from the members and other sources have been such as to render it already valuable and to give promise of its future interest and importance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, Robert B. Chambers.
Vice President, George T. Paine.
Secretary, Desmond Fitz Gerald.
Treasurer, Edward H. Robinson.
Cabinet Keeper, Asa Lyman.
Executive Committee, Robert B. Chambers, John J. Meader, Albert V. Jencks.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, Feb.* 9.—At a meeting held in the old Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth and Market streets, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. D. Kellogg read a very interesting and valuable paper before the Society and its friends, entitled the "History of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Wilmington and its Memorials."

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Breck, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Coleman, the thanks of the Society were tendered Rev. Mr. Kellogg, for the same, and a copy was requested for preservation amongst the archives of the Society. We understand that it is about to be published. Several interesting documents were afterwards donated to the Society.

A Committee was appointed to address the State Legislature on the subject of obtaining

from the Swedish Government copies of documents illustrative of the early history of Delaware. After interesting remarks by several members the meeting adjourned.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Monroeville, March* 15. — Quarterly Meeting. The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wells. The Secretary's report gave a summary of the publishing account of the 5th vol. of the *Pioneer*, showing a balance in favor of the society. The expense of publishing the next volume would require 700 subscribers before going to press; and the society was urged to take the necessary steps to secure them. A brief summary of the work accomplished by the society during the eight years of its existence was given, and the hope expressed that no effort would be relaxed until the whole work is accomplished.

Reports from Township Historical Committees were then received, after which a recess was taken till half past one.

Judge S. C. Parker announced in a feeling manner the deaths of the following Pioneers of the Fire-Lands since the last meeting:

Hon. Elentheros Cooke, John Garrison, Mrs. Elizabeth Harwood, Phineas K. Guthrie, Eber Call, David Jenkins, Mrs. Phebe J. Coit and Wm. Robinson.

Many curiosities and articles of antiquity were exhibited.

Among the pioneers of the Fire-Lands present were Levi Platt, Greenfield; John Sowers, Ridgefield; L. Rash, Groton; John F. Adams, Lyme; Chester Smith, Shelby; James Smith, Lyme, all soldiers in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Sarah Eaton, Peru; Mrs. Anna Parker Robertson, Milan; Mrs. Fanny Smith, Greenfield; Mrs. John Sowers, Ridgefield, wives of soldiers in the war of 1812.

Hiel Hunt settled in 1816; J. C. Hubbell, in 1815; Z. Phillips, in 1817; Wm. B. Stone, in 1819; Wm. L. Lathan, in 1820; Curtis Strong, in 1814; Wm. Scouton, in 1821; E. W. Cook, in 1818; G. W. Ruggles, in 1818; John Hamilton, in 1819; Mrs. John Hamilton, in 1823; Platt Benedict, in 1817; Isaac Underhill, in 1816; Ami Keeler, in 1817; E. Bemiss, in 1823; S. C. Parker, in 1819; Erastus Smith, in 1813.

A letter from the son-in-law of John Garrison was read, and on motion, Judge Phillips was requested to procure the journal of Mr. Garrison, referred to in the letter.

The Rev. L. B. Gurley, of Delaware, was invited to give the address at the next annual meeting at Norwalk, on the History of Methodism on the Fire-Lands.

The subject of an immediate publication of the 6th vol. of the *Pioneer*, was considered, and on motion, the Publishing Committee were instructed to appoint canvassing agents in each Township for the purpose of immediately securing the necessary number of subscribers.

Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, was then introduced and delivered an address upon the ancient Mounds and Earth Works of Ohio.

He said the ancient works of the state were remarkable. They were not the work of what are now called the aborigines, but dated far anterior to the American Indians. They consist of mounds, earthworks, stone masonry, &c. He exhibited a rough map of the state showing where all the more interesting of these works are situated. On the Ohio river they cover several thousand acres. At Portsmouth, these works are yet visible for a distance over five miles, with ditches from five to ten feet deep. Inside were mounds which seemed to be constructed without any object, but appeared more like the work of children at play. At Newark, they embrace a district of over two thousand acres. Some of the these works were undoubtedly constructed for military purposes, while others have been used in the observance of religious ceremonies.

Those on the shore of lake Erie are different from those on the Ohio river, and would seem to be constructed for defence alone. At that day he supposed the Ohio river and the lakes were connected by the light craft then used, and the works built at the mouths of the rivers would indicate that the country was inhabited by different tribes of warlike people. Those on the Lakes were constructed by a different people from those on the Ohio river, and would seem to date back more than two thousand years. Indian tradition could give no account of them. The mounds on the Ohio river are from sixty to seventy feet high, and generally contain skeletons. In one a coffin was yet perceptible which contains a skeleton, and under it several specimens of copper tools, spoons, &c. The tools found were copper axes and chisels, and were swedged out of cold copper by beating with rocks. In the axes were found small nuggets of silver, proving the copper to have been brought from Lake Superior. These mounds extended from Lake Superior country to the Gulf of Mexico, and in most of them copper tools or trinkets have been found, which proves conclusively that a trade was carried on between those distant districts.

Notes on Books.

The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart. By William L. Stone. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1865. 2 vols. 8°, pp. 555, 531.

The life of Sir William Johnson was begun many years since, as most students are aware, by the late Colonel Stone, whose lives of Brant

and Red Jacket give so much of the history of the Six Nations during the last century. Death prevented the completion of his work. His son and namesake now presents to the public the seven chapters written by his father, with a suitable continuation. Filial respect doubtless induced him to adopt this course, yet we think that he should have begun the work anew. With the material now accessible by the republication of the Jesuit Relations, the volumes of the Quebec and Montreal Historical Society, the labors of Messrs. Garneau, Viger, Ferland, Martin, Faillon and other scholars in Canada, and the papers collected in Europe by Mr. Brodhead and edited by Dr. O'Callaghan, Col. Stone would not have presented the early portion now as he wrote it. It is behind the time: and the son would have done more wisely to rewrite it up to the present standard. Our grandfathers saw Jesuits sailing through the air over New England and New York, threatening alike the morals of the people and the milk in their churns: but with documents before us the terrible Jesuit often turns out to be like the clever Joncaire, (misprinted frequently in this work Jean Coeur) a French officer, adopted by some Indian tribe, and pushing the interests of his own country actively, with no more especial love for England and her colonists than a blockade-running or privateer-building English member of parliament had for Americans, last year, whatever recent events may induce him to profess now. A sketch of the French connection with the Iroquois, without a reference to a French document or work, and dealing in the loose, old, uninformed statements, is surely not what students now expect.

The scope of the work was very large. It was to be, not a mere biography of Sir William Johnson, but to be also a summary review of the history of the Iroquois confederacy as connected with the English and French colonies, from the time of the Dutch (English) conquest down to Johnson's advent on the scene of Indian affairs, and during his career a history of the affairs of the Colony of New York, with special reference to Indian interests.

We must confess that this strikes us as an injudicious plan. To preserve any unity of theme is almost impossible, and we should have preferred either a good comprehensive history of the Iroquois, embodying their archæology and traditions, and then carefully moulding into a continuous narative the various facts contained in the French and English authorities, a good biography of Sir William Johnson, or a good history of the colony of New York.

But while we thus frankly express our view of the general plan of the work, we cannot withhold our acknowledgment of its value as a contribution to New York history, rectifying in many important points common errors and misapprehensions. Sir William Johnson is a character so important, and exercised so wide an influence, that a study of his career is necessary to a full understanding of American history at that period. In the great final struggle between England and France he secured the coöperation of the Six Nations against Canada, in spite of the efforts of the French, then as on previous occasions, to induce the league to observe a neutrality and thus divest the war of that terrible and unchristian element of Indian barbarity: but Johnson triumphed, and to his triumph is due in no small degree the fall of Canada.

Impressed with the idea of this importance of the man, Mr. Stone has carefully and laboriously sought to present—not Johnson alone, but the period in which he moved, and the great events which he influenced. His style is unaffected, free from obscurity or inflation, suited indeed to the task. The general views of the work are sound, the arrangement clear and satisfactory, giving the various topics clearly, without confusion or repetition.

In noticing another work, we allude to one point of history which he has rectified, and while our Canadian friends have recently been defending Montcalm against the accusation of Gen. McClellan, Mr. Stone here vindicates Montcalm at Oswego.

An Authentic and Comprehensive History of Buffalo, with some account of its early Inhabitants, both savage and civilized, comprising Historic notices of the Six Nations or Iroquois Indians, including a sketch of the Life of Sir William Johnson, and of other prominent white men long resident among the Senecas; arranged in chronological order. In two volumes; by William Ketchum, Buffalo, 1854: vol, I, 8°, 432 pp.

This very handsomely printed volume, though not as free from typographical errors as we should wish, is one of the first proofs of the interest in local history created by the Buffalo Historical Society. The title does not give a full idea of the work. The first volume is really a history of the Five Nations, and especially of the Senecas, from the earliest known period to the close of the Revolution; what was at first expected to form only an introduction to the History of Buffalo, growing, by the author's researches, to a volume in itself. The author proposed to give readers in Western New York in a popular form this most interesting chapter in American History, which, with all its romantic incidents, preludes the annals of the settlements by the whites. He has consulted many of the accessible works in England and those French works of which a translation has appeared. He does not cite authorities closely, his aim being a popular work. It will doubtless be an acceptable work in Western New York, and its success will lead to the correction of errors which are now to be found in it. Thus we do not find

authority for the statement on page x that Jogues was taken with arms in his hands fighting by the side of the Hurons. It is directly against his own narrative. The speech of the chief nicknamed Grand Gueule by the French, but whom La Hontan, ignorant of his real name, transformed into Grangula, and thence into Garangula, is in all probability fictitious. The statement, p. 135, that on the capture of Oswego the French did not restrain their savage allies from many cruel acts of barbarity, is, we think, open to question. Indeed, Stone's recent Life of the Baronet establishes the contrary, and will enable him to correct some statements as to Johnson. We shall look for the concluding volume with interest.

The Register of New Netherland 1626–1674. By E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D. Albany: Munsell, 1865: 8°, pp. 198.

"Tempus edax rerum." We are almost disposed to doubt the phrase. The gnawing tooth of time, conflagrations, war, and worse than time and fire and war, the shameful, shameless way in which our state, city, county and town archives are suffered to lie uncared for, pillaged by the unscrupulous, destroyed for fuel, or sold as waste paper, all seem to be powerless to cover up the past. While they all conspire, like the famous Chinese emperor, to bury the past in oblivion, our historic scholars by patient and intelligent industry contrive to bring together, often from most remote sources, facts and matter to complete a projected series. Who would suppose it possible for any one in this century to bring together all the acts of the colony of New York from the issuing of the Duke's laws to the first printed laws under William III, when, a hundred years ago, these laws were declared to be lost and defaced? Yet this has really been accomplished by one whose labors we hope soon to see printed. Who again would deem it possible to draw up at this date a full list of all the officials of New Netherland, yet here we have it from Munsell's press, as clear and as well ordered as the official manual of any city or state.

The Historian of New Netherland, gives first the annals of the colony, a chronological table of extreme value, coming from one so competent. Then follow the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber of the W. I. Company, who superintended the affairs of New Netherland, Commissioners of New Amstel, the Patrons, the Directors General, the Council, Provincial Secretaries, and minor officers. The first legislative bodies, "The Twelve Men," "The Eight Men," The Nine Men;" of whom lists are given, and on p. 140 a list of conventions, beginning with the meeting of the Director, Council and Delegates from the respective colonies and courts of New Netherland," on Sept., 1653, which Dr. O'Callaghan regards as the first legislative assembly within the confines of the present state of New York.

The lists embrace clergymen, schoolmasters, great and small, burghers, city officials, &c., making it a complete index of the colony. Its full index adds to the usefulness of this invaluable book of reference.

Pioneer History of the Champlain Valley; being an account of the settlement of the town of Willsborough, by William Gilliland; together with his Journal and other papers, and a Memoir, and Historical and Illustrative Notes. By Winslow C. Watson. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1865, 8°, pp. 231.

Mr. Watson whose former contribution to the local history of New York State—a history of Essex county, is familiar to many, was led to the preparation of this interesting volume. He expresses his indebtedness to the antiquarian zeal and historical labors of Oscar F. Sheldon of Willsboro. From him he obtained the papers of the pioneer, William Gilliland, a remarkable man, whose career in Northern New York, beginning prior to the Revolution and continued through that struggle, amid all the difficulties of war, as the rival armies swept by his frontier settlement, closed at last in financial ruin, in the wreck of an enterprising mind and in a tragic death. The volume thus interesting in itself, is printed by Munsell with great care and beauty, and with its index will ever be one of our most creditable local histories.

Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett. By the New England Historic-Genealogical Society at Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, and Feb. 1, 1865. Boston: Published by the Society, royal 8vo., pp. 97.

The papers which compose this richly printed volume are of unusual interest. They include, beside the record of proceedings at a regular meeting, three elaborate discourses delivered at a special meeting held for the occasion. The address by the President, Dr. Winslow Lewis, was, as a philosophical plea for the higher elements of education, eminently illustrative of the character of the late Mr. Everett. The Rev. Elias Nason of Exeter, N. H., followed in a discourse of surpassing eloquence. We have rarely met with a more spirited narrative than his account of Mr. Everett's education and early progress in literature. The eulogy which followed was composed with fervor and discrimination. Mr. Nason has often spoken before the Society on literary and other topics, and always to the great pleasure of his audience. One of his papers on Sir Henry Frankland he has extended to a volume, which is now in the press of Mr. Munsell. The Everett Tribute of the Society closes with an able address by the Rev. F. W. Holland of Cambridge. D.

Memoires et Lettres sur la Fievre Jaune et la Fievre Paludéenne, Par le Docteur J. C. Faget, Médecin des Asiles des Orphalins et des Orphelines, &c. Nouvelle Orleans, 1864, 8°.

This is a series of very valuable papers on the Yellow Fever in New Orleans, the result of a close study of its worst visitations, in several of which Dr. Faget was an accurate personal observer. He distinguishes broadly and clearly the Fievre Paludéene, or local malarious fever of New Orleans, from the yellow fever, showing the latter to be in all cases imported; and that by strict and judicious quarantine New Orleans can be preserved from it as well as New York has been for the last forty years. Dr. Faget distinguishes the yellow fever proper from some others having similar symptoms, and shows that the black vomit is not peculiar to it. Some of the results of his observation are curious. He establishes as well ascertained facts, that it spares, 1st, children under five years of age; 2nd, Negroes; 3d, Chinese; 4th, that persons born or brought up from under the age of five in New Orleans, who do not leave it in summer, are exempt. We commend the treatise to the medical profession, better able than ourselves to judge the work.

The War with the South, A History of the Great American Rebellion. By Robert Tomes, M. D., author of "Battles of America," &c. Virtue, Yorston & Co. Parts 35 to 50.

This work is now approaching its close, like the war which it so well depicts. Apalachicola, Vicksburg, the Seven days battles, Pope's Campaign, Morgan's Raid, Antietam, Buell's Campaign, Rosecrans at Iuka and Corinth, the Emancipation Proclamation, Burnside's Campaign, Cane Hill, Stone River, French offers of intervention, Grant at Vicksburg, are among the deeply interesting themes here treated with the author's usual ability, official documents being fully used.

The illustrations, of a very high character, comprise portraits of Gen. Beauregard, Edward Everett, Gens. Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Kearney, and Pope, and President Buchanan; the Battle of Chancellorville by Chapen, with maps and topographical plans of the Gulf of Mexico, the south western states, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Richmond, Antietam.

Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society for the year 1864. St. Paul: David Ramaley, 8°, 84 pp.

We are glad to see reproduced by the Society Rev. E. D. Neill's interesting paper, "Early French Forts and Footprints in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi," originally published in the U. S. Service Magazine. An original paper from the same pen, "Occurrences in and about Fort Snelling from 1819 to 1840," shows how zealously, amid engrossing occupations at a distance from his own state, he still pursues his studies on his history.

A mournful interest attaches to the chapter of the unpublished work of the late James W. Lynd, slain by the tribe whose history had been the object of his study.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania on behalf of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1865.

This appeal will, we trust, not be made in vain. There is no one of our large cities, where an Historical Society exists, that should not give the means to preserve amid conflagrations those records which, to a right thinking people, are their most precious heirloom. New York has done so, and Philadelphia should certainly not hesitate. Her old families, her men of wealth, must have a city pride far above that of our floating cosmopolitan New York, and are more interested in handing down the memories of their fathers.

A Sketch of the Life of James William Wallack, senior, Late Actor and Manager. New York: T. H. Morrell, royal 8vo, pp. 63.

One of the elegantly printed books of the day, in the manufacture of which a limited edition at a remunerating price enables the publisher to indulge in unusual typographical luxury. Mr. Morrell has done his work well in the present instance both as publisher and editor. He has brought together the prominent incidents of of Mr. Wallack's career from various sources in a connected narrative, which forms no inappropriate memorial of the late eminent actor, one of the last links connecting New York with the old London stage.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication by the State Historical Society at Iowa City, April 1865. Edited by T. J. Parvin, Cor. Sec'y, Iowa City.

Our contemporary from the West comes regularly, and a volume will soon close we judge, as it has reached nearly 500 pages.

The number contains the history of Davis County; gives a sketch of Iowa Territory 1838–40; a history of the State Orphan Asylum; unpublished history of Iowa City, a sketch of Adam Ogilvie; proceedings of the Muscatine Old Settlers Association and the Scott Co. Pioneer Association, and valuable notes.

Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., late President of the New Jersey Historical Society, by the Hon. Richard S. Field, read before the Society, Jan. 16, 1865. Newark, 1865. 8°, 23 pp.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., for a copy of this interesting and valuable tribute to the late President of the New Jersey Historical Society, who filled that

position from the organization of the Society, and who as a judge and a citizen was deserving of a memorial such as was read by Mr. Field.

Annual Report of Samuel Leiper Taylor, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for the year 1864. Philadelphia: 1865, 8°, 15 pp.

This report contains a new plan for the arrangement of a library by subjects which will be worth examination by those whose duty requires them to adopt a system.

Miscellany.

M. J. Widdleton, 17 Mercer st., has in press a large paper edition, limited to one hundred copies, of Dr. Francis's "Old New York." A very small edition of this peculiar and interesting historical work was originally published, and it has been for some time quite out of print. The new edition will be presented in the best style of Alvord's press. The work will have for the first time a full and elaborate index, and will be accompanied by an extended original memoir of the author, by Henry Theodore Tuckerman; a new portrait of Dr. Francis, engraved by Burk from an original sketch, will be given with the work. Mr. Widdleton also announces a new edition of "Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," with a memoir by Evert A. Duyckinck, with a few copies on large paper; also a limited large paper edition of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and life of Prof. Wilson, with Dr. Shelton Mackenzie's notes.

Mr. J. W. Bouton has in press a new edition of the late Dr. Spooner's Dictionary of Painters, &c., with a supplement by Mr. Charles Welford, covering the period since the original work appeared. In its revised and improved condition, the work will bear the title, "A Biographical History of the Fine Arts, or Memoirs of the Lives and Works of eminent painters, engravers, sculptors and architects, &c." A specialty of this edition will be the introduction of one hundred highly finished photographic portraits by Willingale of eminent artists, selected with great care and taken from rare and choice engravings. This edition is on large paper full quarto, and is limited to one hundred copies. The publisher has bestowed great pains upon this production, and from the specimens we have seen, a highly satisfactory result to the lovers of art in America, who have long felt the need of such a work, may be expected.

Mr. Edward Edward's important bibliographical work, *Libraries and Founders of Libraries, a continuation of the author's well known Memoirs of Libraries*, in two volumes, is announced as in a forward state for publication. It is understood that it will constitute an independent work, occupying ground not previously touched upon. It will give us some entirely new information respecting the ancient libraries of Egypt, of Judea, of Greece, and of the Roman Empire, with many particulars of the medieval libraries, and those preserved in old monasteries. The collections of books formed by the kings of England, our government officers, and those made with such ardor by Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, Lord Spencer, and other famous collectors, will be fully described. But the most inter esting chapter will probably be that concerning the libraries of some famous authors of various periods and countries, from Petrarch to Thomas de Quincey, including Boccaccio, Montaigne, De Thou, Grotius, Swift, Goethe, Scott and Southey.

We are indebted to Col. J. Grant Wilson, so well known to our historic readers, as one of the active members of the Chicago Historical Society, but who has since the beginning of the war made himself fame in another field, for a couple of pamphlets. One is a relic of a past institution; "An ordinance organizing and establishing patrols for the police of slaves in the parish of St Landry, Opelousas. Printed at the Office of the Opelousas *Patriot*, 1863," 29 pp. 18mo., a tract which Lousianians in future days will read with the same wonder that we now do the New York laws that punished with death any slave found north of Saratoga. The other is the Letter of Gen. Banks on the Reconstruction of States, a letter necessary to a fair view of the course pursued in Louisiana.

The seal of the late Confederate States of America is thus described. It was designed by Foley, the celebrated Irish sculptor, and contains in the centre a representation of Crawford's statue of Washington. This is surrounded by a wreath, composed of the most valuable vegetable products of the Southern soil—tobacco, rice Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and sugar-cane. The rim bears the legend, "The Confederate States of America. 22d of February 1862, Deo vindice." The seal is of silver and its diameter is four inches.

Colonel D. H. Strother, "Porte Crayon," having resigned his commission in the army, is preparing his recollections of the campaigns in which he has taken part in the present war, which will be accompanied by illustrations from the artist's own pencil. Colonel Strother's experience includes the first seizure of Harper's Ferry, Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run campaign, South Mountain, Antietam, the Port Hudson and Red River campaigns of General Banks in Louisiana, General Sigel's march up the Shenandoah Valley to Newmarket, and General Hunter's foray to Lynchburg.

RECENT HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Ten years ago the number of historical students and collectors was comparatively few. The author of a work on local history, the publisher of a new edition of a rare tract, the writer of a monograph on any subject in our annals, looked in doubt as to the result. A sale slow and unremunerative seemed the only prospect.

A change great beyond all precedent, and too rapid perhaps to be enduring, has come; Mr. Munsell whose Annals of Albany were carried on at constant loss, has seen what seemed a trifle open a new career in his historical printing. Mr. Drake whose early labors were attended with trials and disheartening results best known to himself, now sees one volume remunerate him more than a dozen did.

The class of buyers has extended in numbers, and risen in point of taste. No form can now be too costly. In this there is doubtless exaggeration. The reprinting of rare, early tracts is an advantage to scholars, but when a small quarto tract is printed in the unwieldy form of Dr. Barney's Raphe Hamor or even of Sabin's large paper Byfield, a gentleman or public library possessing similar tracts as originally printed knows not how or where to place the unwieldy new comers, and where these works are printed for private distribution, some recipients who cannot but return their thanks, must say inwardly: "Oh had he but thought less of me and given me small paper!" Presuming of course that the recipient is not of that commercially minded class who speculate in large paper.

Recent announcements embrace the following:

Henry R. Stiles, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

The Wallabout Prison Ship Series. No. 1. "Letters from the Prison Ships." 35 large paper $10; 45 small $5. No. 2, "Account of the Interment of the Remains of the Martyrs at the Wallabout." 35 large paper $10; 80 small $5. No. 3, "Revolutionary Adventures of Ebenezer Fox;" No. 4, Sherburne's Narrative; also, Furman's Notes on Brooklyn 20 large $10; 100 small $5. and a reprint of Garden's Anecdotes, 3 vols. Small paper, $5 per vol.; large paper $10.

Abraham E. Cutter, Charlestown, Mass.

"The Poems and Writings of Anne Bradstreet," in 2 vols. This is a work long needed, and as the second volume will be printed from an unpublished volume of original manuscript, it will be one of the greatest literary antiquarian treats offered for a long time.

W. Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass., announces Hubbard's Indian Wars, edited by Mr. Drake and forming vol. III, and IV of Mr. W's. Series.

The Bradford Club announced some time since a volume, to show the claims of New York, as an early votary of the muses:

"The Poetry of New Netherland," embracing the Poems of Steendam, Selyns and de Sillè, edited and translated by Hon. H. C. Murphy, All subscribed for.

J. Sabin, New York, has issued:

Fanning's Narrative, reprinted from Mr. T. H. Wynne's privately printed edition (Richmond 1861). Byfield's Narrative. "A Relation of Maryland," from the London edition of 1635. 50 large paper, 200 small.

W. Gowans, New York, announces a new edition of Mather's "Magnalia Christi Americana," 250 copies royal 8vo, $12; 62 4to, $50; 31 folio $100. Budd's Pennsylvania, 57 large paper. Daniel Webster's first speech. Washington's first Journal, 60 large paper. John Allan's Catalogue (Introduction to).

Besides those issued for sale, Mr. F. S. Hoffman of New York, has private reprinted.: "A Poetical Epistle to George Washington," ascribed to the Rev. C H. Wharton; A supplement to Burgoyne's State of the Expedition; "A Defence of the Captors of Major Andrè."

Among recent publications in France, are: "Voyages de Jacques Cartier," edited by D'Avezac, already noticed in the Magazine.

"Histoire du Canada" by the Recollect Brother Sagard.

Perrot's Mœurs et Coutumes des Sauvages, with notes by the Jesuit Father Tailhan.

H. B. Dawson, Morrisania, has issued:

"Jay, Dawson, Hamilton," large and small paper. A reprint of the rare defence of Admiral Graves, by W. Graves, Esq., an interesting document especially to all who have seen the Bradford Club De Grasse volume.

E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., Albany:

"Register of New Netherland." 208 pp.; 200 in large paper $10. The fruit of long and careful research.

W. J. Widdleton, New York, announces a large paper edition of Dr. Francis's "Old New York," with a biography by Tuckerman, 100 copies at $12. Most of the copies, even at this price, were taken up for speculation.

W. Brotherhead, Philadelphia, announces an edition in 4to of Sanderson's Lives of the Signers, with engravings of the residences, &c. Edition 160 copies at $15.

J. Munsell, Albany, announces a large paper edition of 50 of Hall's History of Eastern Vermont at $20 a copy.

T. H. Morrell, New York has issued a sketch of the Life of James W. Wallack, 200 small at $3; 50 large at $6.

Among other works announced are a new edition of Dawson's "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land," with the Florida and Mexican battles at length, and the great battles of the present war. It will be illustrated with military maps, facsimiles and portraits of distinguished commanders. The edition will be

limited to 100 copies, 8°, and 25 quarto. It will appear in parts of 96 pages at $5 each for the small paper and $10 for the large.

Dr. Dawson also announces "The Diary of David Howe, a soldier in the Massachusetts line, from Dec. 27, 1775, until Jan. 15, 1777, and from Sept. 29 to Nov. 7, 1777," and also his "Anti-Fœderalist," in two volumes, at $10 per volume.

The Faust Club announces a reprint of Furman's Notes on Brooklyn, in the prevailing taste and style, at $5.

The Rivington Club are about to issue an edition of the "Cow Chase," reprinted exactly from the original published by Rivington. There will be 25 copies, 10 quarto, 10 folio, 3 quarto tinted and 2 quarto drawing paper. The notes will make this an exhaustive edition, the editor being enabled by the possession of the papers of Gen. Wayne and others to throw light on this well-known poem.

The Club will follow up this volume by Washingtoniana from Rivington.

The Knickerbocker Club is to issue the early Dutch tracts limiting the edition to fifty copies.

Mr. Charles I. Bushnell has been issuing at a more reasonable price than most of those in this line a series of Revolutionary Diaries: "Memoirs of Samuel Smith" $2; "Journal of Nash," $3; Memoirs of Tarleton Brown, $3; "Life and Adventures of Levi Hanford," $3; "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775 by Maj. Meigs," $2, and quite recently the valuable curious memoirs of Moody, the celebrated Jersey Tory.

Garden's Anecdotes is appearing in the prevailing style; the small paper of the third volume already issued, being as fine a large paper book as any man need wish.

Mr. John Campbell of Philadelphia, has issued "Minutes of a Conspiracy against the Liberties of America" being a reprint of a tract on the Hickey Plot. We have not seen it, but have heard it condemned severely.

Literature of the Rebellion.—Mr. John R. Bartlett of Providence, has prepared a Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets appertaining to the Rebellion, which is shortly to be published by Messrs. Bartlett and Halliday, Boston. The work we learn, is very full and will embrace the titles of publications of various parts of Europe as well as those of this country. It will form a volume of from 250 to 300 pages, and will be beautifully printed in the style of Mr. Munsell's attractive publications.

Ticknor & Fields will soon publish in one volume, "Historic View of the American Revolution," by Prof. George W. Greene. The substance of the work is the course of lectures on the American Revolution, delivered a few years ago before the Lowell Institute, and then universally esteemed. The volume will be a valuable contribution to American history.

The sale of the autographs belonging to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair was far more successful than the condition of affairs in the State seemed to promise. The mutiny letter of Gen. Jackson brought $15.50; Gen. Anderson's For Sumter letter, $12; some of Irving's manuscript, $13; Longfellows,' $11; a letter of E. A. Poe, $7.50; a sketch of Sully's, $67; Tennyson's Charge of the Light Brigade, $52.50; a Washington Signature, $11. Of revolutionary celebrities, Burgoyne brought $3.40; Greene, $2.10; Huntington, $2.25; Knox, $3; Lafayette, $6.50; Laurens, $4; Schuyler, $5.50; Jefferson, $4; Monroe, $2,50. Among foreign notables, Napoleon, $12.50; his brother Joseph, $2.50; Talleyrand, $3.50; Garibaldi, $5.20.

It is almost needless to say that the collection and its successful sale were due in no small degree to the exertions of Lewis J. Cist, Esq.

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not a chronicler of current events, except in so far as they relate to the past, the Historical Magazine cannot however appear without its tribute of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the country, so suddenly removed from his lofty position.

The death of a President of the United States by assassination, opens a new chapter in American History, which we hoped was never to be demanded. Our Republic was a test. That elections frequently recurring are a sufficiently prompt cure for all mismanagement was almost an axiom. Assassination with us has an additional enormity; it is a crime in itself, a crime against the State, a crime against every citizen.

That men have been found to use the hireling assassin to accomplish political ends, or stimulate bad passions to such results is deplorable.

Mr. Lincoln was of the people, a man whose elevation caused distrust, but a man of rare qualities; sad, yet humorous; like the wise men of old, fond of the apologue; homely in mien and dress, but concealing under this exterior not only a kindly heart and perfect honesty, but great good sense, a clear head, deep caution, perfect self-command. In the most difficult cases of American History, he so conducted affairs as to win the respect of foreign nations, the overwhelming approval of his own. When he had successfully conducted to its close the greatest war of modern times, he fell by the hand of a base-born assassin, without a private foe, and deplored by those who had been arrayed in arms against him.

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General Department.

VERRAZZANO AS A DISCOVERER.

Relatione di Giovanni da Verrazzano Fiorentino, della terra per lui scoperta in nome di suaMaestá, scritta in Dieppa, a di 8. Luglio. M D XXIV. (Navigazioni et Viaggi da Giovanni-Battista Ramusio. III vol. fol. Venetia. Tomo III., M D LVI.)

The Voyage of John de Verrazzano along the Coast of North America, from Carolina to Newfoundland, A.D. 1524. Translated from the original Italian, by Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq., Member of the N. Y. Historial Society, &c. (Collections of the New York Historical Society. Second Series, Vol. I., New York, 1841.)

Verrazzano. (Historical Studies, by George Washington Greene, late United States Consul at Rome. New York and London, 1850, 8vo.)

Lettera di Fernando Carli a suo padre (Archivo Storico Italiano ossia raccolta di opere e documenti finora inediti ó divenuti rarissimi risguardanti la storia d'Italia. Appendice. Tomo IX. Firenze: Gio. Pietro Vieusseux, direttore-editori al suo Gabinetto Scientifico-Litterario, 1853.)

An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery in North America, claimed to have been made by Verrazzano. Read before the New York Historical Society, Tuesday, October 4th, 1864. By Buckingham Smith. New York: printed by John F. Trow. M DCCC-LXIV. 8vo., pp. 31, map.

HISTORY is not the same at all times. It often improves by age. The advancement of positive knowledge continually tests the state of truth, as broader observation proclaims facts in natural history, and further discoveries try theories in science. Every generation, too, takes from, tempers, or adds to the aggregate of the already written, by incidents of history newly thrown into light, existing in the many forms of instruction, to be read perhaps in a parchment, a column, or a fossil. They often correct and sometimes confirm the written record of the past. The accumulated matter discarded as unauthentic or false in the history of America alone, within the last quarter of a century, and that which has been admitted into it as genuine or true, would alone fill some volumes of no inconsiderable dimensions. Let the fact be observed by the curious.

In the year 1556, Ramusio published at Venice, in the third volume of his Historical Collection, what purports to be a letter of Giovanni da Varrazzano, giving an account of a voyage made by him in 1524, along the eastern coast of North America —a land "never before seen of any man, either ancient or modern"—from the 31st°, or thereabouts, to the 50th° of northern latitude. The statement, however slowly received upon the page of history, nevertheless has been received even upon that of the Spanish chronologist Herrera; and, until the appearance of the "Inquiry," whose title is placed at the head of the present article, its truth nowhere in print appears ever to have been questioned. Yet no writer, contemporaneous with the discoverer, has been found to speak of the event; and the only and earliest record previous to the publication of the letter that seems to attest it, is a copper globe, made at Venice, in 1542, for the Cardinal Marcello Cervino, then Archbishop of Florence and afterwards Pope, whereon is en-

graved, back from the eastern coast line of the northern shore, in letters similar in character to the rest: Verrazana, or Nova Gallia, discovered by Verrazano the Florentine in the year of salvation M.D.*

The absence of all support, save that imperfect and solitary one, the unprofessional character of the incidents contained in the narrative claiming to be written by a navigator acting under the royal order of the king of France, in quest of riches and in search of a western way to India, with the strange omission of the writer to remark certain physical conditions of the coast, and the positive error in stating others having no existence, suggest doubts, not alone as to the truth of the document, but they deny to it any evidence of probable authenticity. The fact is remarkable, and may be deemed a thing impossible to the minds of many, that a discovery, assuming the importance of the one under discussion, made by a man of celebrity, could fall into the events of the age without causing a ripple on the extended surface of public interests, or influencing somewhere the order of affairs in the rising enterprise of men; much less that it could sink away soundless and unobserved in the private writings, as well as records of the emulous and striving nations of Italy and western Europe. Although Verrazzano was a Florentine, and during this very epocha lived the learned Guicchiardini, who wrote the history of Italy in his own times, a work deemed as faithful as it is faultless, yet its pages intimate nothing of the discovery by his fellow-townsman; neither does it appear that the subject employed for a moment the pen of Segni, who composed the annals of Florence for the second quarter of that century.

The letter of Verrazzano is addressed to Francis I., under whose protection, at least, the voyage was made, and is in the nature of a report, which gives likewise an account of the dispersion by storm of his fleet that had originally set forth for the purpose of discovery along the northern shores of Europe. But further than this, nor elsewhere than here, history does not give any account. As late as the year 1557, nine years after the death of the king, in *Les singvlaritez de la France antarctique, avtrement nommée Amerique, & de plusieurs Terres et Isles decouvertes de nostre temps*, F. André Theuet does not mention the voyage, the country of this discovery, the island named for the Queen Mother, nor yet the name of Verrazzano. An absence of all knowledge on the subject in that writer is clearly indicated by the scope and character of the work, written by one deemed the best informed on colonial history of his time, and dedicated to a person of no less esteem than the keeper of the seals of France, the Cardinal de Sens. According to the author's statement, he knew *Jaques Quartier*, had conversed with him respecting his voyages of the years 1534, 1535, and had himself accompanied Villegagnon to establish the Calvinistic colony of Rio Geneiro, of which he is the historian. Still we are left with the difficult task upon us of believing that a newly-found country, directly to the west, under the genial parallels of France, Portugal, and Spain, was considered so unimportant as to be disregarded and at once forgotten, while we are at the same time to observe that the memory of the discovery of Cape Breton, to the north, made nearly a quarter of a century earlier,* has been preserved unbroken alike by maps, history, and tradition.

Not until the year 1575, the simple-minded and ever credulous Thevet, now far advanced in life, takes up, in *La Cosmographie Universelle*, the story of *Iean Verazze*. He gives it briefly from the one account, with the additional circumstance (not to be found in the prefatory remarks made by Ramusio, which are the sum of all he could learn), of an attempt by the navigator to colonize the country, which subsequent writers, judging from their silence, do not appear to credit: "& y meit quelque nombre de peuple pour la cultiuer, lesquels á

* VERRAZANA SIVE NOVA GALLIA A VERRAZANO FLORENTINO COMPERTA ANNO SAL. M.D.—See H. M. vi. p. 203.

* Thevet gives the year of the discovery to be 1504.—*La Cosmographie Universelle*, 1575.

la fin furent occis & massacrez par ce peuple barbare."

From this time the discovery, before unheard of even in French tradition, seems to be admitted as authentic, and to pass into the history of that people unchallenged to the present day. The force of these authorities may, perhaps, be profitably superadded to strengthen that greater array adduced in the pages of "An Inquiry."

It is now time to turn to the physical condition of things that are misstated, or have not been mentioned at all in the letter, as existing from about the latitude of the Altamaha river along the coast to the harbor of New York. The caravel made the land-fall coming from the Canary Islands, in 34°, whence it ran fifty leagues south, instead of southwest, and returned; thence west, from Cape Fear, and north fifty leagues, instead of northeast; and finally, northeast one hundred leagues, instead of north-northeast. What adds still further to the singularity of this statement is, that though the shore was run leisurely, and in the daytime only, the navigator enjoying very fair weather, with abundance of supplies, no port could be found where the little ship might lie in safety, nor was any entrance or river noticed; while the character of the country and its vegetation are admitted to be well described; a circumstance which is supposed to indicate that the letter has been reared upon the account given by a landsman.

"What would have come within his vision is well portrayed: the sand-hills, the absence of stone, so far as he could discover, the grand forests with the laurel and palm, the wild roses and heart's-ease, the aroma of vegetation, the cane arrows, the beasts, the birds and the means for taking them, the noble grape-vines ascending, and the long moss hanging from the oaks, of which the women made their partial garments, using thread of the wild aloe—these are naturally told without exaggeration or error, as they would address themselves to the senses. But once he saw some creeks, where the boat upon a time went to land."—P. 12.

The author of "An Inquiry" comments also on the date mentioned, as not being consistent with the time of year that nature portrays:

"So of the grapes that were often eaten and found to be sweet; as the voyagers discovered the country in March, and were back again to France early in July, before the fruit could have been more than half grown, they are spoken of as dried. In the early part of March, the season is also spoken of as summer. Had the Dalfina taken her departure from Europe at the time that voyages to the northern parts of America were commenced in those days, whether for fishing, traffic, or on discovery, about the end of March or beginning of April, instead of mid-winter, the 'summer' would have fallen in one of its proper months, the flowers might be seen to bloom in their usual season, the fruit be eaten ripe, and the trees of colored foliage witnessed in autumn. Thus the dates generally given in the letter appear to be, in relation to the matters that are named, three months in advance of their natural season."—P. 12.

Upon a single fact the truth or falsity of the account may turn satisfactorily to the mind; and whether the letter in print or the one found of late in manuscript, be the original, is unimportant, since what they severally assert is equally impossible; for no grape of the country can any more come to maturity before the month of October, than it can at any time make a raisin.

The description of the coast, in all that would impress the mind of a mariner, appears to be nothing better than fiction. "Although the whole coast is low," says the letter, "and without harbors, it is not dangerous for navigation, being free from rocks and bold, so that within four or five fathoms from the shore there is twenty-four feet of water at all times of tide, and this depth constantly increases in a uniform proportion. The holding-ground is so good that no ship can part her cable, however violent the wind, as we proved by experience."

Not such were the observations of those who first navigated these waters. Approaching farther southward, in latitude

30° 8′, Alaminos, conducting the flota of Ponçe de Leon, found a depth of eight fathoms water at a league from the shore.* Eight years later, in 1520, two boats running from Haiti—the one on discovery, the other for slaves—found the bottom of the sea at sixty-five fathoms, one hundred and ten or one hundred and fifteen Spanish leagues northward from the Island of Lucayoneque; and seeing no land, turning thence towards "Florida," at the end of four or five leagues found thirty fathoms, from which soundings the navigators judged themselves to be drawing nigh to the coast. On the morning of the next day there were eighteen or nineteen fathoms depth; and, catching a breeze three hours after meridian, at sunset they found eight or nine fathoms. Thus sounding side by side, the caravels go on crying to each other the depths they strike, until a little before sunrise of the next day, in latitude 33° 30′, the land is seen distant four or five leagues.† Pedro de Quexo for Ayllon, and Fernandez Sotil for Matienzo, heave the lead. These are the accounts of water that have come to us from those early pilots, taken on their drawing nigh to this line of coast going on private enterprises, fully verified by the depths that are now observed to exist.‡

Later, in the year 1549, while the priests under father Luis Cançer sought for a landing-place on the western side of the peninsula in the territory of the fierce Calosas, they anchored their little vessel, on coming in sight of Florida, in about 28° of latitude, finding themselves in less than ten fathoms of water, and they afterwards ran to 28° 30′; thence they went in a boat three leagues towards the coast, and espied the land, distant three leagues farther, over which they passed with four, three, and two fathoms of soundings, until entering a small bay, where they sprang on shore, and slept that night on an islet at some distance from the main. These men were ministers of the Order of Preachers, on a simple mission, the master, Juan de Rana, being also the pilot. The latitudes conform to the condition of the depths of sea and to the shore. The small bay is that of the Wekiwa-hache. There is a little island at hand, and the shoals that were found are evidently those of the reef of San Martin. The details embrace no circumstance of fiction. They are verified, as in the other instances, by the enduring proofs before our eyes. They form the clear recital due to a pilot.*

The Gulf Stream—that "river in the sea"—running along a part of the eastern portion of the continent, must necessarily have been crossed by Verrazzano in this time; and on drawing nigh the coast, for a distance of some sixty miles, the vessel should have been carried northward from a force of current equal to two or two and a half miles an hour, which, with the rise of temperature on entering the stream and the fall as sudden on leaving it, present phenomena which, if new to the sailor, he cannot fail to remark nor do less than remember. Both were alike passed without observation.

The account of the harbor of New York, as well as that of Narragansett Bay, are believed to be sufficiently accurate to describe them. An island named Louise cannot be so well identified. Block, which answers the description better than any other, is not above five leagues from the mainland, instead of ten; nor in size is it like Rhodes, to which it is compared, that being nearly one-third the size of Long Island in area; and although it has hills two hundred feet in height perhaps, they are certainly not the elevated ridges that would recall to a Levantine the memory of

* Herrera: Dec. I. Lib. IX. Cap. X.

† M.S. in the Lonja at Sevilla.

‡ The accounts appear to be fully borne out by the information contained on sheet No. III. of the U. S. Coast Survey, Cape Hatteras to Mosquito Inlet. In latitude 30° 08′ and thereabouts, eight fathoms are to be found pretty close to the mainland; while in latitude 33° 30′, more or less, say directly east of Winyah Bay, sixty-five fathoms might be found ninety nautical miles distant within the given number of leagues from Lucayoneque; and sailing in on that line the water would be shoaled very gradually in the manner as that described.

* *Relacion que trajo Fr. Beleta*, in "*Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de la Florida.*"

that classic isle. It is, however, acknowledged to be, according to the description, of somewhat triangular form, and was formerly well wooded. The distance from New York, instead of being eighty leagues as stated, is remarked to be about forty—an important discrepancy.

The writer of the "Inquiry" proceeds:

"After leaving Narragansett Bay, Verrazzano sailed one hundred and fifty leagues, keeping so close to the shore as never to lose sight of it, and the nature of the country appeared much the same as before. Consequently, it would seem that he went outside of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket not to have discovered their insular character; but he could not have failed to see the shoals and rips, presenting another question difficult to answer: How could a nautical man pass those islands and Cape Cod, and not observe the difference of that low, sandy coast? How any one following the shore to Nova Scotia—in this instance a mariner on the look out for a strait opening the way to Cathay, and discovering the series of islands extending along Massachusetts Bay eastward to Cape Sable—should fail to get into the Bay of Fundy, is certainly beyond explanation; more difficult, indeed, to account for than running along the southern shores by daylight without finding Cape Hatteras, or a harbor in which a vessel could lie with safety, or not making the discovery of the entrances to Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

"Of all that extent of coast, declared to be seven hundred leagues of unknown lands, but a single locality receives a name, but a single latitude is stated—that of a region 'situated under the parallel of Rome, in 41° 40'' (true position of the city 41° 53′ 54″), if we except that of the point of return in 50° and of arrival on the coast in 34°, which may be supposed guessed at rather than ascertained, brought sailing westward with easterly winds from the Desertas. After these omissions, and rising to so high a latitude as the northeasternmost extremity of Newfoundland, there can be no surprise at a failure to observe the great southern entrance of the *Golfo Quadrado* (Bay of St. Lawrence), or, for the discomfort of history, to notice a single smack of Breton or Norman encountered in the five degrees run of northern fisheries."—P. 17.

There exists in the Magliabecchian Library in Italy a letter in ancient character signed JANUS VERRAZZANUS, similar to the one in Ramusio, including, what is not to be found in the other letter, some general remarks on cosmography, bearing in a good degree on that voyage. It is printed in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, and likewise in the Archivo Storico Italiano, with a letter of the time transmitting it from one Fernando Carli, a merchant at Lyons, it appears, to his father at Florence. The rare stupidity of this latter production, in the absence of any guarantee for authenticity, is its best recommendation. The volume in which it is printed, as will appear from a note by the editor at the foot of the first page of the letter, reveals that the manuscript is a copy, but, beyond that, it is without any certificate of being such, or indication that there ever was any other original. Thus, without any pretension, the papers are alike copies.

George Washington Greene, Esq., who examined these papers, and furnished copies of them to the New York Historical Society twenty-five years since, has published an article on Verrazzano in a volume of Historical Studies, containing an account of all that is known of that person or that can probably be said in support of the reality of his voyages. He thus speaks critically of his alleged letter:

"There is something so peculiar in the style of this letter, as it reads in the manuscript of the Magliabecchian, that it is impossible to account for its variations from Ramusio, except by supposing that this editor worked the whole piece over anew, correcting the errors of language upon his own authority. These errors, indeed, are numerous, and the whole exhibits a strange mixture of Latinisms and absolute barbarisms with pure Tuscan words and phrases."

From this cosmographical portion the "Inquiry" infers that the writer of the letter of Verrazzano, whoever he may be,

knew or pretended to know only of the southernmost discovery of Magallanes, in 54°, imparted to Europe by the arrival there of Estevan Gomez in the Trinidad on the 6th of May, 1521; and, as he is evidently ignorant of the Pacific with its vast extent of water, manifestly the return of Elcano in September, 1522, from that same expedition had not taken place, and the circumnavigation of the world was not yet experimentally proven—consequently, that the voyage of Verrazzano should have been made between the dates of these two events; for in the year 1524, when this cosmography assumes to be written, no intelligent person in Christendom, not to speak of a navigator, could be ignorant of the sublime accomplishment of that enterprise. How, then, was it said, in keeping with this stupendous career of events, that the newly-found region could not be devoid of medicinal and aromatic drugs, the various riches of gold and the like, because the East stretches about that country?

Having already started reasons for doubting the conformity of *the date* to the season in which it is stated that the coast was visited, *the year* is thus afterwards brought in question by the writer of the "Inquiry:"

Two respectable Spanish authors—Cárdenas (Barcia) in the *Ensayo Cronológico para la Historia de la Florida*, and Alcedo in a work unpublished (*Biblioteca Americana*),—staté Giovanni da Verrazzano to be the same person who, under the names of Juan Florin, or Florentin, and Juan de la Rochela, committed sundry acts of privateering under the French flag, for which he was hanged as a pirate by order of Charles V.; but these writers of the first quarter of the last century have neither of them given the source of their information. As the execution took place in 1524, it is intimated by Barcia that the date of the discovery alleged to be made in the same year must consequently be wrong. The succession of circumstances can be best understood, set in their order with the attendant facts, as read before the members of the Society, among which facts the three voyages of Ayllon are now placed, according to their times, for a brief exposé of this subject of historical investigation.

Magallanes, on the 20th August,	1519,	sails from Sanlúcar.southwestward.
Quexo, for Ayllon, on 24th June,	1520,	finds land in 33° 30′.
Gomez, on the 6th of May,	1521,	returns from the Straits of Magellan.
De Elcano, on the 6th September,	1522,	returns by the Cape of Good Hope.
Verrazzano chased in	1522,	from the Canaries towards Azores.
Verrazzano, in the early part of	1523,	takes the Mexican treasure at Azores.
Verrazzano, with four vessels, in	1523,	sails northward on discovery.
Verrazzano, on the 17th of January,	1524,	sails westward from Desertas.
Verrazzano, on the 8th July,	1524,	returns to Dieppe, in France.
Verrazzano, alleged to have been in	1524,	hanged at the Canaries.
Gomez sails from Coruña December,	1524,	for the eastern coast of N. America.
Two caravels for Ayllon, Spring of	1525,	ran 250 leagues of that coast.
Gomez arrives arrives in October,	1525,	at Toledo, in Spain.
Armament of Ayllon, in	1526,	went to the same coast.

Notwithstanding these data, and for all this argument by way of authority, we still look behind the Spanish writers for the earlier official archive to establish the identity of Verrazzano with Juan Florentin; and even then, to shut out the authenticity of the letter, that when the hand of the Emperor fell upon the Italian *empresario*, the time was not subsequent to the date of that report addressed to Francis I., the 8th day of July, 1524. Should these authorities be rejected, such facts remain to be received as the alternative: that there were two distinguished Florentines in the service of France, commanders of fleets, on the same sea, in the same years, and were also of the same given name, Giovanni; that the one with the family name, Ver-

razzano, is not mentioned in any contemporary writing outside of his own letter; that the family name of the other, who was called Florin, Florentin, or De la Rochela, is unknown; and, furthermore, that the two persons suddenly disappear in history from the field of action and public notice precisely at the same time.

From a deliberate consideration of the whole matter, the writer of the "Inquiry" inclines to the opinion that it will probably be difficult to find a reason for believing that the letter, the truth of which the lapse of three centuries seems almost to have sanctified, and which the authority of Ramusio at the time may be considered in some degree to accredit for authenticity, was written by Verrazzano, or to expect to find any contemporaneous authority to show that this voyage was ever made, or even attempted. "The narrative," he continues, "is wanting in that practical character that would be expected to mark the report of a pilot on discoveries, who, it appears, neither examined the country for the riches it might possess, nor the shore for the strait it might offer; and, in view of our later knowledge, it is in the main false" (p. 26); that, "whatever may have been his ability as a navigator, or his merit as a discoverer, that document furnishes no evidences of either."—P. 31. On another point: "The facts go far to show that the paper was written at a time so far back, that the entrances of the coast and 'lay of the land' were not at all or imperfectly known, and that it dated too far forward to be in proper relation with the progress of maritime discovery." And as to the *animus* or cause of such a possible forgery, he says in conclusion: "To the emulation among the cities of Italy may, perhaps, be ascribed the probably fictitious accounts of voyages attributed to Amerigo Vespucio; and to the same feeling we may be again indebted for this pretended letter of another Florentine." B. S.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GRANT, COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The Hon. Alexander Grant (H. M. vol. viii. p. 81), born in Glenmorriston, in Invernesshire, Scotland, on the 29th Feb., 1734, was the fifth son of the seventh Laird of Glenmorriston. After remaining three years in the Royal Navy, he was commissioned ensign of the Montgomerie Highlanders, 4th January, 1757. That regiment was originally numbered the 62d, and afterwards the 77th. That regiment sailed from Greenock and arrived at Halifax May 28, 1758. Ensign Grant served in 1758 in the expedition against Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pa.), and was wounded near Loyal Hannon. He wintered at Pittsburgh. In 1759 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and served under Amherst in the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, having command of a sloop-of-war of sixteen guns on Lake Champlain. In 1760 he was in command of the vessels on Lake Champlain, and received his instructions from Major Robert Rogers. In 1764, the Montgomerie Highlanders were disbanded, and Lieut. Grant went on half-pay in 1765, and so continued until 1787. August 10, 1764, Lieut. Grant, in company with Commodore Loring, arrived at Detroit on board of the sloop Royal Charlotte, and assisted in getting off shore the schooner Gladwin.* At this time there were upon Lake Erie the schooners Victory and Boston. The sloop Beaver was lost 28th August, 1763.†

September 7, 1764, Alexander Colden surveyed two thousand acres for Lieut. Alexander Grant, of His Majesty's 77th regiment of foot. This land now lies in Granville, Washington County, N. Y.

* The Gladwin was built at Navy Island, in the Niagara River, by John Dies, and was commanded by Capt. Robinson. Sir William Johnson found her in the river near Fort Erie, Sunday, Oct. 4th, 1761, and on the 9th of this month writes:—"This is a fair wind to carry the vessel into Lake Erie, if ever she can get in."

† Commodore Joshua Loring, on the 24th August, 1764, sailed on the schooner Boston from Detroit for Fort Erie, leaving Grant in command of the King's vessels on the lake.

In 1767, Grant commanded the Brunswick on Lake Erie, and was present at a treaty held at Niagara, Sept. 13th, with Wibacommegat, chief of the Messesagas. The subject of the treaty was the killing of a cow and mare belonging to Capt. Grant.

In 1769, the Enterprise was built at Detroit.

In May, 1771, Grant lost his new vessel, the Beaver, near Sandusky, with seventeen souls on board, and £3,000 of peltries.

In December, 1773, Grant bought the Angelica, a vessel of forty-five tons, upon Lake Erie.

September 30, 1774, Grant married Thereasa Barthe, at Detroit. By her he had one son and eleven daughters. Only one daughter now survives. February 7th, 1776, a patent was issued to Alexander Grant, a reduced officer, having served in North America during the late war as commander of H. M.'s ships, for five thousand acres of land in Charlotte County, west of Lake Champlain, between Crown Point and Ticonderoga. The constitution of 1777 declared void all patents granted after October, 1775. August 2, 1793, John Lindley, a Friend, who accompanied Messrs. Pickering, Randolph, and Lincoln to the Detroit River, dined with Grant at Grosse Point. During the year 1793, there were upon Lake Erie the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Dunmore, of about two hundred tons each, and the sloop Felicity, of about one hundred tons, all belonging to His Majesty George III., and commanded by Commodore Grant. October, 1796, Isaac Weld, jun., entered Buffalo Creek in a long-boat. "The commodore of the king's vessels on Lake Erie, who had been employed on that lake for upwards of thirty years, was at the helm."

February 20, 1805, Mr. Grant made application to the commissioners for a certificate of land lying on Lake St. Clair, being nine acres in front by seventy-one in depth, purchased of John Askin; and afterwards, July 14th, 1808, a certificate was issued for three hundred and sixty acres. June 17, 1812, a patent therefor from the President of the United States was issued to Alexander Grant.

During the year 1805, Com. Grant administered the government of Canada in the absence of the lieutenant-governor. May 18, 1813, Com. Grant died at his residence at Grosse Point, ten miles above Detroit, and was buried at Sandwich, in Canada.

L. K. Haddock.

SEALS OF NEW YORK COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

To gratify the increasing taste for the study of Heraldry in this country, we gave, in the December number, the hitherto unpublished seal of Jacob Leisler, used by him in his official acts as Governor of the Colony of New York. We continue the series by a few more:—

I.



Arms of Earl of Bellomont, Governor of New York 1698–1701, and Massachusetts.

The above arms are copied from three impressions of the Earl's seal on red wax, in New York Colonial MSS., Albany—all more or less imperfect; therefore the description of some of the minute parts may not be entirely accurate, though every pains have been taken to decipher them and reproduce them correctly. The colors or tinctures of the charges are designated on the seal only in the few instances mentioned.

Quarterly of eight—1. Ar. a chevron sa. between three coots ppr., two in chief and one in base; 2. a fesse, the shield also appearing to be divided fessewise, both in

chief and in base by lines dancettés; 3. a chief; 4. chequy, a fesse ermine; 5. erm. on a chief ar. three crosslets; 6. ar. three lions passant; 7. ar. a bend dancetté erm.; 8. same as the first.

On an escutcheon of pretence: Quarterly—1. coat arms; 2. a maunch; 3. quarterly. 1. and 4. Three crosslets, two and one; 2 and 3. three lions passant, the whole bearing in chief, a label of three; 4. ar. saltire ingrailled. Supporters: two wolves erm. Motto: *Vincit veritas.*

II.



Arms of Lord Viscount Cornbury, Governor of the Province of New York, 1702–1708.

Arms: Azure, a chevron between three lozenges, or.

Supporters: Two eagles, wings expanded, sable, charged on the breast with a cross argent, the whole surmounted by a Viscount's coronet.

Motto: *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*

The above constitutes the first quarter of the Clarendon arms, to which Lord Cornbury was entitled as the Earl's eldest son.

III.



Seal of Richard Nicolls, first Governor of the Province of New York, 1664–1668.

Arms: Azure, a fesse between three lions' heads erased, or.

Crest: A lion passant.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

STATEMENTS OF WILLIAMS AND VAN WART.

We copy from the *Yonkers Gazette*, now edited by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., the following statements, which few scholars could readily put their hands on, but which possess great interest as statements of the actors in the capture.

I.

"The following minute statement of the circumstances attending that remarkable event, from the lips of David Williams, one of the three captors of the spy, was taken in writing by Isaac H. Tiffany, Esq., of Fultonville, N. Y., while conversing with him at Broome, Schoharie county, N. Y., on the thirteenth of February, 1817. As it may be unknown to some of our readers, we have given it a place in our columns.—Ed. Gazette.

Williams, Van Wart, and Paulding (Williams aged between twenty-two and twenty-three, the other two being younger), were going to meet some relations twenty miles below. The three were seated beside the road, in the bushes, amusing themselves at cards, when their attention was arrested by the galloping of a horse. On approaching the road, they saw a gentleman riding towards them, seated on a large brown horse, which was afterwards observed to have marked on the near shoulder the initials "U. S. A." The rider was a light, trim-built man, about five feet seven inches in height, with a bold military countenance and dark eyes; and was dressed in a round hat, blue surtout, crimson coat, with pantaloons and vest of nankeen. As he neared them, the three cocked their muskets and aimed at the rider, who immediately checked his horse, and the following conversation ensued:

Andre—"Gentlemen, I hope you are of our party?"

Paulding—"What party?"

Andre—"The lower party."

Paulding—"We do."

ANDRE—"I am a British officer; I have been up in the country on particular business, and would not wish to be detained a single moment."

He thereupon pulled out a gold watch, and exhibited it as an evidence that he was a gentleman, and returned it again to his fob. Paulding thereupon remarked, "We are Americans."

ANDRE—"God bless my soul! a man must do anything to get along—I am a Continental officer, going down to Dobb's Ferry, to get information from below."

André then drew out and presented a pass from General Arnold, in which was the assumed name of "John Anderson." Seizing hold upon the reins of the horse, they ordered him to dismount. André exclaimed, "You will bring yourselves trouble!" "We care not for that," was the reply. They took him down, ten or fifteen rods, beside a run of water; and Williams proceeded to search the hat, coat, vest, shirt, and pantaloons, in which they found eight dollars in Continental money; and at last, ordered him to take off his boots. At this, he changed color. Williams drew off the left boot first, and Paulding seizing it, exclaimed, "My God! here it is!" In it three half-sheets of written paper were found enveloped by a half sheet, marked, "Contents, West Point." Paulding again exclaimed, "*My God! he's a spy!*" On pulling off the other boot, a similar package was found.

André was now allowed to dress, and they marched him across the road, into the field, about twenty rods. The young men winked to each other to make further discoveries, and inquired from whom he got the papers? "Off a man at Pine's Bridge, a stranger to me," replied André. He then offered them for his liberty, his horse and equipage, watch, and one hundred guineas. This they refused to take, unless he informed them where he obtained the manuscript. He refused to comply, but again offered his horse, equipage, and one thousand guineas. They were firm in their denial; and André increased his offer to ten thousand guineas and as many dry-goods as they wished, which should be deposited in any place they desired—that they might keep him and send some one to New York with his order, so that they could obtain them unmolested. To this they replied, "That it did not signify for him to make any offer, for he should not go." They then proceeded to the nearest military station, which was at North Castle, about twelve miles distant. On the way, André gave them his watch, telling them that "it was a prize." On delivering him to Colonel Jamieson, the commanding officer, that gentleman enjoined the strictest secresy, at the same time expressing an opinion that there were others doubtless concerned in the plot. Major Tallmadge, who had commanded a guard, received André at Col. Jamieson's quarters, and afterwards, with about twenty men, conducted him to Col. Sheldon, at Salem. The three accompanied André part of the way, and then left. During the night, Tallmadge caused André to be tied to a tree at Comyen hill. From Salem he was conveyed to West Point, and from thence to Tappan.

Williams, Paulding, and Van Wart stood within the ring when André was hung. When the officer informed him that his time had nearly expired, and inquired if he had anything to say, he answered, "Nothing, but for them to witness to the world that he died like a brave man."

The hangman, who was painted black, offered to put on the noose. "Take off your black hands!" said André; then putting on the noose himself, took out his handkerchief, tied it on, drew it up, bowed with a smile to his acquaintances, and died."

II.

"The following, communicated to Mr. Browere, the artist, in the summer of 1826, is the personal narrative of Isaac Van Wart, another of the party. It has not been referred to by any of those who have written on the subject, as far as our observation has extended, and we are inclined to think that it will be new to the

greater number of our readers.—Ed. Gazette.

I am the third son of Martinus Van Wart; he had nine children. I was born at Greenburg, Westchester county, but I don't know on what day, but was christened on the twenty-fifth of October, 1748.

When a division of the American army was at North Castle, commanded by Colonel Jamieson, I went on a scouting party, consisting of two besides myself, in order to way-lay the Cowboys or Refugees, who, we had noticed, passed the North River post daily with cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

While at the encampment at North Castle, John Paulding came, one afternoon, to me, saying, "Isaac, have you any objection to going with me on a scout below?" "No," says I. We then started between three and four in the afternoon, with our English rifles on our shoulders, and proceeded southward. After walking a mile or so, we fell in with David Williams, and persuaded him to accompany us on our expedition. At night, we came to neighbor John Andrews' barn at Mount Pleasant, and slept on the hay until daybreak. We next crossed the fields to the North River post-road; and about half-past seven o'clock, we came to the widow Read's house, got some milk and a pack of playing cards. At nine we reached the field beside the road, now the property of Mr. Wiley, three-quarters of a mile from Tarrytown. Getting over the fence, we found it filled with thick bushes, underwood, &c., &c. We cleared a spot; and Paulding, taking out the cards, said, "Boys, we will draw cuts—two can play, while the third stands sentry." The cuts were made, and I was to stand sentinel.

During fifteen or twenty minutes, several neighbors, whose political principles I well knew, passed the field where we were, without discovering us—Paulding and Williams keeping a perfect silence, and I laying down within the bushes, close to the fence. Shortly, (say twenty or thirty minutes from the time of our arrival) I saw a horseman ride slowly along on a black horse, on the rising ground, directly opposite to where the Tarrytown academy now stands. I said to Paulding and Williams, "Here's a horseman coming; we must stop him." We got up with our firelocks ready, and waited for him to advance.

As soon as he (it was Major André) saw us standing by the fence, he reined in his horse, and riding straight up to us, said, "God bless you, my dear friends, I hope you belong to our party!" We asked "What party?" Without hesitation, he smilingly replied, "Why, the lower party. I am a British officer; and to convince you that I am a gentleman, and aver the truth, see, here is my gold watch." We told him he was wrong; for we neither belonged to his nor to the lower party, but were Americans, and that he was our prisoner.

He started, changed color, and fetching a deep sigh, said, "God bless my soul! a body must do any thing to get along now-a-days." Thereupon he showed us General Arnold's passport, and said: "I have been in the country on particular business, and hope you won't detain me a minute." After we had read the passport, we ordered him to dismount and follow us. We then took down the fence and led him and his horse through into the thicket. Williams put up the fence as at first, that no suspicion or inquiry should arise from seeing it down. When Williams came up, Major André requested us again to release him, and said he would give us any sum of money we might ask, or any quantity of dry goods. You know our answer. After searching his clothes, we ordered him to sit down, and pulling off his boot, we perceived that his silk stocking sagged a little. We took that off, and found in it three letters that were not sealed. On taking off his other boot and stocking, we found three more unsealed letters, which contained correct descriptions of the posts, redoubts, cannon, &c., of West Point and other places. After we had taken possession of these documents, he said, "Now you have gotten all, lead on." He put his stockings and boots on, and followed us to the road. Replacing the fence, we allow-

ed him to remount his horse and go in advance.

You never saw such an alteration in any man's face. Only a few minutes before, he was uncommonly gay in his looks; but after we had made him prisoner, you could read in his face that he thought it was all over with him. We felt for him; but that was all we could do, so long as we meant to be honest to our country.

We made our way as quickly and silently as we could to the encampment at North Castle. We never went into the main road, but kept in the by-ways, and never stopped except to give the prisoner a little milk or so, which we got from the country people. When we arrived at Sands' Mills, which was ten miles from where we captured him, we surrendered the Major to the commanding officer, who was Colonel Jamieson.

I wish you to know, that after travelling one or two miles, Major André said, "I would to God you had blown my brains out when you stopped me." During this speech, and the whole of the journey, big drops of sweat kept continually falling from his face. He suffered much in mind, as was apparent from his great dejection; but he acted like a gentleman, candidly and politely. He never once attempted to escape."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Celebration of American Independence at Lancaster, Pa., in 1779.—The following is an extract from the unpublished diary of Christopher Marshall. In 1779, the fourth of July fell on Sunday, and the celebration was on the following day:

"July 5th.—After breakfast went into town, where preparations were making for Col. Jacob Glotz's regiment to march about a mile out of town this afternoon, to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence. Notice of this was sent me by billet this morning, and afterwards waited on by the aforesaid colonel and George Hoffs, with a polite invitation to accompany them. * * Near two o'clock went down to the Court House, where, after some little time, having joined Col. Jacob Glotz's battalion of militia, placing me at the head of the committee who walked two by two, then the corporation, the colonels, one and two with their battalion, colours flying, drums, fifes, and band of music, went in procession down Queen street to a spacious piece of woodland, adjoining Conestoga Creek, with fine spring, where, after some time spent in social cheerfulness, the men having grounded their arms, they then formed in order, whereupon the following healths were drunk, I being toast-master, viz.:

"1st. The true Independent and Sovereign States of America.

"2d. The Great Council of America.

"3d. His most Christian Majesty, Louis the 16th.

"4th. His Excellency, General Washington.

"5th. The American Army and Navy, may they be victorious and invincible.

"6th. The nations in friendship and alliance with America.

"7th. The American ambassadors at foreign courts.

"8th. The memory of the officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of America.

"9th. Pennsylvania.

"10th. May only those Americans enjoy freedom who are ready to die for its defence.

"11th. Liberty triumphant.

"12th. Confusion, shame, and disgrace to our enemies: may the foes of America, slaves to tyranny, humble and fall down before her.

"13th. May the rising States of America reach the summit of human power and grandeur by enjoying every blessing.

"Each of these healths was attended by a discharge of the musketry that would have done honor to old veterans. After which they all returned, under the same regularity, walked through some of the principal streets, and drew up in front of

the Court House, where they discharged three regular volleys of musketry, received every man some cold drink. I then went into the front, thanked the officers and privates, in the name of the committee, for their great zeal shown in support of the freedom of independency in general, and for their manly prudence, good conduct and sobriety on this memorable occasion, for which they returned me their hearty thanks. The colonel then dismissed them, and they departed in great good humor, peace, and harmony. The committee broke up, and I returned home completely tired, yet pleased with our conduct."

Lutheran Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y.—In 1718 there were thirty-five Palatine families of one hundred and forty persons at Rhinebeck. A Lutheran church has stood since 1727 on the site where the present edifice stands. The church records go back to 1733. The present church dates back prior to 1742. It was occasionally visited by Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Mr. Hartwig, of New York city. After 1746, the church enjoyed the services of one or two settled pastors, who were succeeded by Rev. Mr. Pfeifer, from Germany, who labored among them many years, till a state of perfect but harmless insanity separated him from the congregation. He lived many years thereafter, and died, says the Rev. Augustus Wackerhagen, who gives me these details, "at an advanced age, within my recollection, in the first fifteen years of the present century." His successor for thirty years, from about 1802 to 1832, was the Rev. Dr. Quitman, the father of the late Gen. John A. Quitman. S.

The Capuchins in Maine (H. M., Vol. VIII. p. , ix. p.).—Mr. Ferdinand Deniz obligingly sends a few notes. He thinks the words Hurons and Iroquois used loosely for any Indians. According to his authority, "Father Leonard of Chartres, custos of Canada, was put to death by the English, in 1655."

Father Leonard may have been killed in Acadia, but Charlevoix, in his account of affairs there, makes no allusion to the killing of a Capuchin; New England authorities do not mention it, and it has escaped the careful research of the late Jacques Viger, who does not include him in his "Martyrs of Canada."

"Father Paschal, of Troyes, and Father Archange de Luynes were lost in 1649, on their return from Canada, the vessel being wrecked in the Loire." S.

Spanish Governors of Louisiana.—In the February number of this Magazine, a list of the governors of Louisiana under the French dominion has been published; now the names of those under the dominion of Spain will be given.

1766.—Though Aubry discharged the functions of governor until 1769, Don Antonio de Ulloa was sent, in 1766, to take possession of the colony. He landed at New Orleans on the 5th of March, 1766, but was expulsed from the country on the 1st of November, 1768. Antonio de Ulloa was born in Seville, on the 12th of January, 1716.

1769.—Don Alexander O'Reilly was put in possession of Louisiana on the 17th of August, 1769, and ruled it until the 29th of October, 1770. He was a native of Ireland, where he was born about the year 1735. He died suddenly, at an advanced age, in 1794.

1770.—Don Luis de Ungaza succeeded O'Reilly, and retained the office of governor until the 1st of February, 1777. He was colonel of the regiment of Havana. His administration was very popular.

Don Bernardo de Galvez was Ungaza's successor, and exercised the duties of his position until 1785. He married a native of Louisiana. He closed his life in August, 1794, being then Viceroy of Mexico.

1785.—Don Estevan Miro remained at the head of the government until the 30th of November, 1791. He carried with him the good wishes and the regrets of the colonists, says Martin.

1791.—Francois Louis Hector, Baron de Carondelet, acted as governor until the 1st of August, 1797. He was a native of Flanders, and, says Gayarré, had, by his acknow-

ledged ability and unremitting exertions and zeal, risen to rank and importance in the service of Spain.

1797.—Brigadier-General Gayoso de Lemos, who succeeded Carondelet, died on the 18th of July, 1799. "He had been educated in England, and had adopted some of the habits peculiar to that country, particularly that of indulging too much in the pleasures of the table. He died extremely poor."

1799.—The Marquis of Casa Calvo became governor, and was superseded by Salcedo in 1801.

1801.—Don Juan Manuel De Salcedo, a brigadier-general in the armies of Spain, arrived in Louisiana about the 15th of June, 1801, to exercise the supreme authority in the province. He ceased to discharge the duties of governor on the 30th of November, 1803, when Louisiana was delivered to Laussat, the French commissioner sent to take possession of it.

H. Titus.

Letters of Jasper Yates* to Col. Burd, at Tinian:—

"Lancaster, December 19, 1777.

"Honored Sir: Capt. Crouse delivered your letter within this hour, so that my answer to your questions cannot be as full as I could wish. It is generally believed that the *chevaux de frise* have been raised; I do not know, however, that any certain views had been received on the subject that could impede them from accomplishing it for so many weeks, when every succor of provisions depended on their exertions in this particular. There was no battle fought near Whitemarsh—the two armies were drawn up within view of each other, but our situation being exceedingly advantageous on the summit of a hill, Gen. Howe did not think proper to risk an attack. On Thursday, Lord Cornwallis came up to Philadelphia with 4,000 men, attacked the militia under Gen. Potts, and drove them off, and also the main body, for about eight miles, killing and taking many prisoners. The militia, it is said, behaved in their usual way—very ill. The enemy are now all gone into Philadelphia, and our headquarters are at the light-house, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the late excursion of the enemy from Philadelphia, they committed great devastation, and was guilty of great cruelties. They stripped families of all denominations of clothes, bedding, and every thing they could lay their hands upon, making fire of the furniture. It is told us, that the Assembly are busied in making a law to repeal the militia act, and proposing a commutation of money for actual service. This is done under the recommendation of Congress, who had required of each State a new quota of men for the Continental army: a law of this kind would be of infinite service to the community. A letter has, this morning, been received, giving an account that Lord Cornwallis, Parson Duché, and several Quakers had lately embarked for England. Duché lately wrote a very foolish letter to Gen. Washington, which, I suppose, somewhat affrights him, when he finds that America is not so easy a conquest as he once believed. If I can procure a copy of the letter, I will send it to you."

"Lancaster, December 26, 1777.

"Honored Sir: I have received your favor by I. Evans, and now send you a copy of Duché's letter to Gen. Washington. I have just finished transcribing it. The Congress and gentlemen of the army would, I fancy, show but little mercy to the Parson, if he was in their power. They are particularly reflected upon with much severity, in the letter; indeed, I think, with circumstances of high aggravation. There are, however, some melancholy truths contained in it, which I ardently wish could not be told. The most exceptionable part of it, to me seems, that passage wherein he exhorts the General to negociate for America at the head of his army, if Congress should not assent to his proposals. This is plainly advising him to commit a flagrant breach of trust. It is true, Gen. Monk, before the Revolution, played the

* The writer of these letters, Jasper Yates, was for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, within the remembrance of many citizens of that Commonwealth still living.

same game with success and advantage himself. I can only reply, in the words of Shakspeare, 'Though I love the treason, yet my soul abhors the traitor.' You will be able to form your own judgment of the letter. Your strictures, however, on it should not be trusted to every conveyance. When you have perused and done with the letter, be pleased to forward it to me by some safe hand, as I propose sending it to Fort Pitt, and copies are to be got with great difficulty. I also inclose a copy of verses on the celebrated wire of Dr. Franklin. They are, in my opinion, exceedingly well wrote, and contain the true Attic salt. The authoress (Miss Norris) acquired much political reputation by them, in Philadelphia. There is but little news stirring. We hear that a party of the enemy are gone towards Chester, to forage. Ten or twelve detachments are sent in quest of them, who are determined to give no quarters. Morgan's riflemen are determined to scalp, and the light-horse to dispatch the prisoners. It seems this resolution was taken on being informed that a party of the British light-horse, having taken two of our soldiers, inquired of their officer what they should do with the prisoners; he answered, 'Give no quarters—murder them;' they, accordingly, dispatched one, and gave the other many wounds, but he survived to tell the horrid tale to our army, who were greatly inflamed by his account. Mr. Sam. Meredith brought up this account yesterday, from head-quarters, and, I believe, it may be depended upon as truth. Such brutalities and retaliations must aggravate in a ten-fold degree the horrors of war; we sink from men into savages by such inhuman conduct. I hear our Assembly have agreed upon suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, for three months. If any thing further occurs before Hans sets off, I will communicate it to you."

An Influx of Boys.—In the year 1793, in the town of Stow, Massachusetts (which, according to the census three years previous to that date, contained 801 inhabitants) there were *forty-two births*, of which *forty* were males.

The Olden Times.—Letter from Edward Shippen to his son, Edward, the latter afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania:—*

"Lancaster, March 20th, 1754.

"My Dear Son: My son, Joe, and myself get up every morning at about sunrise, having prepared over night some dry hickory for a good fire. We then sit close to our business till 9 o'clock, and find we can do more in that time than all the rest of the day, as we are afterwards often interrupted. Neither do we receive visits, nor return any until it is near sunset; and we eat so moderately, without tasting a drop of strong liquor, that the whole day seems a long morning to us; and, if a best friend should happen to come to saunter away an hour or two with us, we make it a fixed rule plainly to tell him that we are so engaged—that we cannot possibly wait upon him. And then, that we may be sufficiently refreshed with sleep, we have agreed upon ten o'clock at night for going to bed; and so, after eating a light supper, and drinking a little wine, we lay ourselves down with light stomachs, cool heads, and quiet consciences. Now, this practice I, almost affectionately, recommend to you. Your promotion and happiness in this vexatious world will depend principally upon your own conduct; and, the more the world sees you are able to do for yourself, the more ready it will be to offer you its best services. It is too common a thing for young men, when they first appear upon the stage of action, to aim at grandeur and politeness. They delight to see their friends (often, falsely, so called) frequently at their houses, and to entertain them in a genteel manner. The friends are pleased with this, and bring other acquaintances with them to dine, etc. Then, afterwards, they sit at table two or three hours, tippling of wine or punch; which, rendering the company unfit for any business, a walk to the bowling-green or to the billiard table is proposed and consented to;

* Edward Shippen, Sen., died on the 25th of September, 1781, aged 78 years—letter written at age of 51 years.

and, on their return from thence in the evening, instead of being calm and cool, and having the pleasure of reflecting upon a well-spent day, either for the advantage of their family or the public, or both—they are become so stupid that they don't know what to do with themselves, but either go to tavern or to one or other of their houses, and drink away care till the clock strikes twelve; and then, being quite devils and quite beasts, they stagger away home, to snore and groan by the sides of their poor innocent, young wives, who deserve ten thousand better things at their hands—and all this after the poor things have been moping at home and bemoaning themselves of their hard fate, and crying out, a hundred times in an evening, 'Well, if these be the pleasures of matrimony, would to Heaven we had remained under our parents' roofs.' But, to return: when they have wallowed in their beds till about eleven o'clock next morning, then they raise their unclean bodies in order to act the same part over again. Can any rational creature excuse such a behavior to God, his wife, and family, or even to himself? Will not the practice of these things bring a man into contempt, and soon reduce him to penury and want, by destroying the constitution and, of course, his capacity for his employment? A young, married man should be very diligent, frugal and careful, that he may not only be able always to support himself, his wife, and house full of children, but also lay up a hundred or two pounds for every one of them, when they go out into the wide, wide world. Young folks ought never to begin where their industrious, saving parents left off. I have almost gone through the world, and have gained a little experience by my own mistakes and blunders, having had no friend to advise me, as you and your brother, and sister have; and, therefore, I hope you will, all three of you, be always ready and willing to obey my instructions. You are not able to conceive, without great consideration, the unspeakable advantage of having a bosom friend, who always has and always will make your happiness his study; and, whilst others will behave and speak to you as suits their interests, *he* will never tell you anything but the truth. But, of counsel as valuable as this is, you are soon to be deprived; for, according to the course of nature, I cannot stay long here, even if I lived beyond the usual age of man. However, we must all wait till the change comes; and, were I sure it was near at hand, I hope it would not be grievous, but joyous; and, as I know that I must then hold up my hand at the bar of God, I am resolved, by divine assistance, to work out my salvation with fear and trembling. But, I have made a digression. I am not able to express the great anxiety with which I have supported and educated my children—so I say no more on that head. Avoid, what the world calls, pleasure. Pleasure is only for crowned heads and the great, who have their incomes sleeping and waking; but young men, who are just beginning the world, ought to shudder at the thought of spending their youthful days in idleness. Not that I would refuse young persons innocent diversions, provided they are well timed and not too frequent. If you serve pleasure, you will find it in temperance and sobriety, charity and virtue, and in the diligent and honest pursuits of your concerns. Will it not yield a man the greatest satisfaction, in the evening, to think he has been closely employed all day for the support of the friend of his bosom and his little babes, all hovering about him? How sweet and refreshing is it for a man and wife often to spend their evenings at home, without any other company! For my own part, rather than be deprived by my very best friends of such a pleasure sometimes, I should choose to retire into our chambers so that even our own servants should not know where to find us out. But, I have not done with our own method of husbanding our precious time. Go to your cousin Allen, opulent as he is, you will find him up early, and busily employed until coffee-house hours; and, when he invites any number of gentlemen to dinner (which he can so well afford), he soon desires the favor of being excused from drinking, and this without blushing. Visit

Mr. Francis, Mr. Twiner, Mr. Willing, and other temperate, industrious gentlemen—I mean, in the daytime—and you will presently see, by their countenances, that they would rather have your room than your company. I desire you will never go a-fishing to the Cape, or any other dangerous place, nor keep company with any vicious set of companions.

"Remember, if a man should spend 3s. in liquor, necessarily or otherwise, in his own house, every day; and 3s. 6d. at club, every night; and £3 at the Assembly; and £4 per annum at the concert—it will require £125 12s. 6d. to support such proceedings. And remember, if a man rises from the breakfast table at eleven, dines alone and sits still till three, goes to the coffee-house at the end of the day—I say, if a man is guilty of such practices, then he will only have three hours a day for his business, and no time at all for his studies.

"This letter I write, God knows, with my heart full of love and affection, for your instruction, as far as you may stand in need of it; and I desire you will lock it up in your drawer, for my sake. I have a copy in my own hand-writing, which I shall keep. Consider! consider it! and may God bless and preserve you, for Jesus Christ's sake."

Col. Ely S. Parker, Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary to General Grant, is an Indian of the purest blood of the Iroquois, and is at present Head Chief of the Six Nations. He is a finely educated man, an able civil engineer, and, before the war, made the acquaintance of Gen. Grant in Galena, Ill., where he was superintending the erection of Government buildings. The famous Red Jacket was his grand uncle, and Col. P. now carries with him the great silver medal presented to that chieftain by Washington, in 1792. During the war he has been constantly attached to the personal staff of Gen. Grant.

Hospitals in Philadelphia.—On the occasion of the dedication of the new Municipal Hospital, Dr. Wilson Jewell made the following interesting remarks:—

"Up to the year 1743 there had not been a hospital in our city. In 1726, the small-pox broke out in the city, and a house located near where Ninth and South streets intersect was used as a pest-house. The victims of the epidemic in those days were taken to farm-houses. In the year 1743, the merchants, as a safeguard, took the subject into consideration, because the epidemic was increasing as immigrants came upon our shores. The Colonial Assembly became alarmed, and they built a pest-house on State Island, at a later period called Fisher's Island, near the mouth of the Schuylkill. This remained in use until the Lazaretto was built. The calamitous necessity, in 1793, so alarmed the inhabitants that it was then considered absolutely necessary to establish some measures to insure the public safety of this city. The Guardians of the Poor had already refused to receive small-pox or fever patients. The Pennsylvania Hospital was closed at that time. The Guardians of the Poor took the old Circus, but the residents of the vicinity threatened to burn the place down unless the object was removed. Application was then made to the magistracy of the city, and finally a place was selected on Bush Hill. The Board of Health organized in 1794, and purchased the Fish Tavern, on the west side of the bridge, now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was used for a time for hospital purposes. The first hospital established by the city was in 1796 or '97. This was the Wigwam Hotel, at the foot of Race street, on the Schuylkill. It was then a somewhat celebrated tavern, to which gentlemen resorted to eat perch, the same as they now do at the Falls, where catfish and coffee are popular. This hospital retained the name of the Wigwam House for several years; the sign that used to swing there is in Germantown, but, being defaced by the ravages of time, has been painted over. In 1805, the citizens in the vicinity of the Wigwam Hospital entered complaints against the institution. It was finally removed to other ground, on the Wissahickon road, near where Broad and Wallace streets now intersect each

other. This place was occupied for two seasons only, when the citizens rebelled and demanded its removal. Then, for a time, the city was again without a hospital. The people settled down in the opinion that, if the epidemic should again visit the city, buildings should be put up at respectful distances to meet the emergency. In the year 1810, a hospital was, after much trouble, erected on Bush Hill, where it remained until 1855, when it was removed. Since that time Philadelphia has been without a city hospital."

QUERIES.

DOCTOR GIAN BAPTISTA SCANDELLA.—In the *Belles Lettres Repository* for 1806 I find the following:

The following elegant Italian verses were written at Niagara in October, 1796, by Dr. Gian Baptista Scandella, who died at New York in September, 1798, of the yellow-fever.

LA CASCATA DI NIAGARA.

Giunta al confin dove il petroso letto
In voragin si cangia ampia e profonda,
Curva a un salto precipita giu bonda
Da non salsi oceano spinta alio stretto.

Rotto con fragor cupo, in suso e astretto
Il flutto rimbalzar, che l'aere innonda
Disciolto in fumo e al ciel par si confonda:
Sotto i pie trema il suol, balma nel petto.

Con passo incerto quell' abisso imenso
Da una rupe mirar fami; e a quel'imi
Orror rimani istupidito il senso
Sul nebbioso volume indi a sublimi
Voli in'ergo; a calcar natura io penso;
Tal che in me di mortal piu nulla estimi.

TRANSLATION—THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Borne to the rocky bed's extremest brow,
The flood leaps headlong, not a moment waits;
To join the whirlpool, deep and vast below,
The saltless ocean* hurries through the straits.

Hoarse roars the broken wave; and upward driven
Dashes in air—dissolving vapors prest,
Confound the troubled elements with heaven—
Earth quakes beneath; heart trembles in the breast.

With steps uncertain to a jutting rock,
To gaze upon the immense abyss I hie,
And all my senses feel a horrid shock,
As down the steep I turn my dizzy eye.

On cloudy steams I take a flight sublime,
Leaving the world and nature's works behind;
And as the pure empyreal height I climb,
Reflect with rapture on the *immortal mind.*

HON. S. L. MITCHILL.

* Lake Erie.

Where can any account of Dr. Scandella be found?

REPLIES.

PORTRAITS BY COPLEY.—(H. M. VIII. p. 345; IX. p. 128.)—I send you a list of portraits in the possession of Harvard College, which were painted by John Singleton Copley, father of the late Lord Lyndhurst:

1. John Adams, President of the United States. Born 1735; died 1826. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

2. Samuel Adams, Governor of Massachusetts. Born 1722; died 1803. Painted for Thomas Melville, Esq., and bequeathed by his daughter, Priscilla Melville.

3. Nathaniel Appleton, D.D., Fellow of Harvard College. Born 1693; died 1784. Painted in 1764.

4. Margaret Gibbs Appleton, wife of Nathaniel Appleton, D.D. Born 1701; died 1771. Painted in 1763.

5. Nicholas Boylston. Born 1716; died 1771. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

6. Thomas Boylston. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

7. Madam Boylston. Bequest of Nicholas Ward Boylston.

8. Nicholas Boylston (No. 2). Presented by Thomas Boylston.

9. Thomas Hancock. Born 1703; died 1764. Presented by his nephew, Governor John Hancock.

10. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College. Born 1689; died 1769. Presented by his grandchildren, Judith and Susan Ward Turner.

11. Thomas Hubbard, Treasurer of Harvard College. Born 1702; died 1773. Pre

sented by his grandchild, Mrs. Sarah Appleton.

12. Thomas Hollis. Born 1659; died 1731. [Attributed to Copley, but must have been *copied* by him, since he was born after Mr. Hollis's death.] L.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 9, 1865.

ACCOUNTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—(H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 75; IX. p. 130.)—Hardie published an account of the yellow fever in 1798, entitled, "An Account of the Malignant Fever lately prevalent in the City of New York, containing, 1. A Narrative, &c. 2. The Manner in which the Poor were Relieved, &c. 3. A List of Donations, &c. 4. A List of the Names of the Dead, &c. 5. A comparative view of the Fever of the Year 1798 with that of the Year 1795. By James Hardie, A.M. New York: Hurtin & McFarlane, 1799. 8vo. 148 pp. The preface bears date January 15, 1799; too early, of course, to notice the fever of that year.

GOV. WM. BURNET.—(H. M. Vol. IX. p. 129.)—Abraham Vanhorn and his (Vanhorn's) wife Mary are the executors named in Gov. Burnet's will. BOSTON.

THE PRINCE SOCIETY.—(H. M. Vol. IX. p. 136.)—Your correspondent (R. T.) is mistaken in the date of the celebration of the centenary of Rev. Thomas Prince's death by the society which bears his name. It was held October 22, 1858, not 1860, in the rooms of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. By the way, a brief account of the origin of the Prince Society is given in the last number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIX. p. 188.

ONE WHO ATTENDED THE CENTENNIAL.

REFORMED AND SECONDED OFFICERS.—(H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 391.)—Some time since the query was propounded as to the signification of a reformed and a seconded officer, and the difference between them. The following are the definitions given by Stocqueler's *Military Encyclopædia*, London, W. H. Allen & Co., 1853: "Reformed Officer—one whose troop or company being broken up, is continued on full or half-pay. He preserves the right of seniority, and continues in the way of preferment by brevet. Seconded—a term applied to those officers whose companies or regiments have been reduced, but who continue to do duties in others, and are destined to fill up the first vacancies. We have borrowed the expression, and say 'to be seconded.' When an officer is seconded, he remains upon full pay, his rank goes on, and he may purchase the next vacant step without being obliged to memorialize in the manner that a half-pay officer must." Consequently a reformed officer is a retired one, so to speak, in a measure—*i. e.*, placed "in retreat"—while a seconded officer continues in active service with or without, as it may be, actual command. The writer has seen seconded officers of disbanded regiments in the uniform of those corps, doing duty as supernumeraries in regiments with an entirely different dress, in the Austrian service in Italy, in 1852. The seconded officers had belonged to the Croats, and wore chocolate or brown frock-coats, while the regiment they were attached to were some Austrian infantry clad in white. This distinction of colors led to inquiry, and impressed the circumstance upon the memory of ANCHOR.

Societies and their Proceedings.

DELAWARE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.—*Wilmington, April*, 1865. The Historical Society met in their room in the Institute. Several interesting pamphlets and other things were presented to the Society; amongst them was a cannon ball from the Brandywine battle-field, by Merrit Canby. A piece of the planking of the schooner Althea of this city, eaten through by the worms in Port Royal harbor, was presented by the same gentleman. He also exhibited to the Society a piece of window-frame, with a large gash in it

from the cut of a sword. The circumstances connected with it were as follows: When the British army entered Wilmington in 1777, Mrs. Canby, the mother of Mr. Merrit Canby, was sitting at her window, with a child in her arms, when a Hessian slashed at her with his sword. Mrs. Canby avoided the blow, but a large piece was cut out of the window frame. The portion of the frame from which the piece was slashed was afterwards cut out, and has since been preserved in the family of Mr. Canby. The British afterwards, in spite of the entreaties of Mrs. Canby, nearly whipped the soldier to death.—The Rev. Mr. Wiswell will read a paper at some future meeting of the society, which will contain a history of the Second Presbyterian Church.

May.—The Society's stated meeting. In the absence of the President, Merrit Canby, Esq., was on motion called to the chair. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with after the transaction of usual routine of business.

The discourse of Rev. Mr. Aikman on the Second Presbyterian Church was postponed till the next regular meeting in June.

Rev. Mr. Aikman presented the following preamble and resolutions on the death of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, which on motion were adopted.

Whereas, This Society holds its regular meeting at the close of a month (Richmond was taken April 3, Lee surrendered April 9, Johnson surrendered April 26) made for ever memorable in the annals of this country and the history of the world, by the sudden and entire overthrow of the great rebellion which for four years has been striking at the nation's existence, and by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln (April 14), the President of the United States, a month in which the people have been lifted to loftiest heights of joy and plunged in the deepest abysses of sorrow; and

Whereas, It is fitting that, as a Society, we should place on record our opinions and feelings on an occasion so august and historic; therefore

Resolved, That the great fact announced yesterday (May 10) by the President of the United States, in a public proclamation that "armed resistance to the authority of the Government may be regarded as at an end," thus making certain the reëstablishment of the Government as one undisputed power over the whole land, the maintenance of the Union and the triumph of Republican institutions, call for the grateful homage of every loyal heart to the Triune God, by whose infinite and forbearing kindness and almighty power alone this victory has been achieved.

Resolved, That we recognise the goodness and favor of Almighty God in the inspiration of faith and courage and constancy which has enabled this people to endure the sacrifices, bear the bereavements, perform the labors, and wait amid disasters for success; which has made property, love, life, of no value as compared with the well-being of the country; which has borne the nation through the storm of sorrow and blood and death to this day of triumph and hope.

Resolved, That we record our gratitude, too feeble for words, to our soldiers on land and sea, as to those who have been a living wall of stony arms and brave hearts between us and what was worse than death, our country's ruin; living, we regard them as claiming our affection and our care; dead, we mourn them as our loved and gone; their memories we cherish as a sacred legacy to be handed down to all the coming time.

Resolved, That we revere the memory of Abraham Lincoln as a man raised especially by God, and endowed to lead this people through this conflict; his great abilities, his far-seeing wisdom, his unimpeached rectitude, his calm equipoise and buoyant hope in disaster, his moderation and kindness in success, his patient and unselfish devotion to the country's good, and finally his martyr death, have fixed him for ever in our affections, our reverence, and call forth our gratitude to God who gave him to the nation.

Resolved, That we think of his assassination with only the deepest shame and horror, seeing in it the exhibition of the last and cunning iniquity of secession and rebellion, which, beginning with falsehood and treachery, carried forward with deception, oppression, and cruelty to its own people, and the deliberate robbery and premeditated and calculating starvation of helpless prisoners of war, could only add to the long catalogue the nameless crime of the murder of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the destruction of human slavery, the removal for all time of an element at once our shame and dishonor, and the danger of our liberties; the annihilation of the doctrine of State Sovereignty and Secession; the establishment of the authority of our Government—are worth all the blood and treasure spent in these four years of war.

Resolved, That to the mighty host of the bereaved who mourn for those who have fallen on the battle-field, in hospital, and prison. we bring our sympathy; their grief is ours; we honor them in their sorrow with a reverence inferior only to that which hallows the memory of their dead.

Resolved, finally, That here, in our hour of triumph and sorrow, we pledge ourselves anew to our country, her cause, and to universal liberty.

Rev. Mr. Coleman, the corresponding secretary of the Society, read a communication from Gen. John Meredith Read, informing the Society of the favorable disposition of the Swedish Government towards the Society, and its willingness to afford every facility to those making efforts to secure definite information concerning the early history and origin of the Swedish colony on the Delaware river.

Communications from His Excellency Count Manderstrom, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, and Consul-General Habicht, from the same Government, through the kindness of Gen. Read, were read to the Society.

Gen. Read also presented the Society, on behalf of His Excellency Count Manderstrom, a work published in the Swedish language at Stockholm in the year 1702, by Thomas Campanius of Stockholm, a translation of which by Du Ponceau was published some years since.

Other interesting donations were made.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Historical Society.—*April* 18, 1865. The regular monthly meeting was held, Hon. Mark Skinner, President *pro tempore.*

The Librarian reported the aggregate collections for the month to be 488, from fifty-seven different sources. Among those of chief interest were a bound folio volume of the Laws of New Hampshire, 1761; a file of *Morgenbladt,* the oldest newspaper now printed in Norway, being the entire daily file for 1819, published at Christiania; an old land patent of New York, with the massive State seal, 1791; also, a volume, bound, of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," one of the earliest anti-slavery publications of America, printed at Baltimore by Benjamin Lundy, in 1827.

A singular old pamphlet was received and exhibited at the meeting, entitled "*Memoir of the Northern Kingdom,*" written, A. D. 1872, &c., &c., "now first published; Quebeck, A. D. 1901," a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, apparently printed near fifty years since. It describes the supposed condition of our country in 1872, which the writer divides into a "Northern" and a "Southern" kingdom, and the "Illinois Republic," the latter "for many years the receptacle of intriguing, discontented, and abandoned men from both of the American Kingdoms." The writer makes severe reflections on the former loyalty of Virginia and of the South in general.

The correspondence for the month was exhibited, embracing twenty-eight letters received and 125 written.

Mr. Rufus Blanchard presented a very extensive account, in manuscript, of Kansas in 1856, written by a former citizen of Chicago.

From a colored soldier of the 54th Mass. Vols., at Charleston, was received an extended and well-written paper (also in manuscript, and apparently original) on the "Dissolution of the Union," composed probably within the past ten years, and found in the mansion of R. B. Rhett, at Charleston.

George P. Hanson, Esq., U. S. Consul at Elsinore, gave an historical sketch of "Saxo Grammaticus," whose work, written in the twelfth century, Mr. Hanson has procured for presentation to the society.

An interesting communication was read from Hon. George Churchill, Troy, Illinois, relative to publications now issued on the "Early Days in Madison County;" also correcting some errors in Governor Ford's History of Illinois.

From Mrs. Mary A. Burns, daughter of the late William Lewis, of Magnolia, Illinois, a member of the Society of Friends and a correspondent of this society, was received a very appropriate notice of the recent decease of her father, who had prepared by request before his death, some written recollections of his friend, the late Benjamin Lundy, besides arranging to present several valuable publications for the uses of this society.

From Mr. H. R. Boss and others, a committee of the Chicago Typographical Union, was received a contribution of money, with the pledge of a much larger sum, in aid of the society's fund for the so-called "Printers' Library."

The society's thanks were voted to be returned to the various contributors to its library, correspondence or funds, announced at this meeting.

Leave was granted for the use of the society's "war trophies," for the benefit of the approaching Sanitary Fair.

Colonel S. Stone was appointed Assistant Librarian during the proposed absence from town of the Librarian, and resolutions were adopted, expressing the society's profound grief at the tragical death of President Lincoln.

MASSACHUSETTS.

American Antiquarian Society.—*Boston, April* 26. Semi-annnal meeting held in the hall of the American Academy in Boston, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President, in the chair. The report of the council, prepared by Dr. Joseph Sargent, after a fit tribute to the character of the late President, gave memorial notices of the following deceased members of the society: Hon. Edward Everett, for many years President of the society; Prof. Carl Christian Rafn of Copenhagen, Prof. Benj. Silliman of New Haven, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq

of Washington, Wm. B. Fowle, Esq., of Medfield, and Isaiah Thomas, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the third of that name, and grandson of the founder of this society. Dr. Sargent directed the attention of the society to the preservation of the history of the present war in regard to the health of the army, which is facilitated by the ability and the admirable system of the medical bureau. He spoke of the imperfection and neglect of sanitary arrangements in armies in all previous history down to the Crimean war, in which the faults were most conspicuous and deplorable. He alluded briefly to the effect of ventilation and other topics of high interest with learning and professional discrimination.

The report of the Treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed a slight increase of the funds of the society, and that they were well invested.

The report of the Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., was a very important paper. The accessions to the library in the last six months consisted of several original manuscripts, 398 bound volumes, and 1,780 pamphlets, and they are as remarkable for their value as for their number. Mr. Haven gave an interesting account of several which were most noticeable. In his mention of the Popham volume, he examined the extraordinary claim in that book to set up the brief sojourn of George Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec as the first and permanent settlement in New England, and to deny the importance and traduce the character of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts. Mr. Haven vindicated the character of those colonies with learning and good judgment, and refuted the reproach of Blue Laws by showing their origin in the local laws of the mother country. The discussion of this report by Hon. Emory Washburn, Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, Wingate Thornton, Esq., and Hon. I. M. Barton, was animated and highly commendatory.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, with a few heartfelt and impressive words, offered the following resolutions for record, as the sentiments of the society in regard to the death of the President of the United States:

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln, the honored and beloved chief magistrate of this nation, by the hand of a miscreant assassin, a deplorable calamity has been brought upon the government and people of the United States, and personal grief to the heart of every loyal citizen in the land.

Resolved, That in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, and in his administration of the government during a most threatening and perilous crisis of affairs, the country has found protection and safe guidance, the people have been saved from anarchy, and the nation from disunion. Through his wisdom, and patriotism, and constancy, and moral heroism, *traitors* have been awed and rebellion repressed; our armies have triumphed, and peace, as we trust, is about to be restored to a bleeding and suffering land.

Resolved, That the character of our late Chief Magistrate was distinguished by all the attributes of a great and good man. As a statesman he comprehended the vast interests and discerned the threatening dangers of the nation, while his policy and his measures gave efficiency to the mandates of authority, and inspired patriotism, courage, and confidence in the people. His love of liberty was as intense as his devotion of services to country, and he labored to secure to the humblest citizen the rights enjoyed by the most favored. His life was made illustrious by exemplary purity and the manly virtues, and furnishes an instructive example to all future time of the inappreciable glory of private worth crowned with public honors.

Resolved, That in the terrible strife of civil warfare through which the nation is now passing, the wisdom of his counsels, the firmness of his resolves, the calm consistency and unfaltering energy of his action, all conspiring to the maintenance of constitutional government and the preservation of the integrity of the nation, and blessed of the good providence of God to that end, will inscribe in letters of light on the record of history the name of Abraham Lincoln as the Conservator of the Republic.

These resolutions were seconded by members, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury then addressed the society as follows:

Gentlemen: The incumbent duty of this society, as patriots and devoted servants in one of the temples of history, to hold up to admiration and imitation the wisdom and virtues of a Chief Magistrate whose beneficent life has been terminated by assassination, will be well performed. Your memorial of honor will be erected by your associate, who is no stranger to the high qualities of statesmanship and official fidelity, which he has so worthily praised. I will not attempt to add to the effect of this participation in the emotions which occupy the mind of every American patriot. But I invite you to turn your thoughts for the briefest moment to the great lesson of the day, the demonstration of the vitality and strength of democratic institutions. Foreign nations and men of future ages will contemplate with approbation and sympathy the expression of affectionate grief which rose through the length and breadth of the continent for the loss of the personal character and administrative ability of Abraham Lincoln. But, in the distant view of space and time, the political condition of our country

under this fatal attack on the representative of its sovereignty, will be the conspicuous object of the greatest interest and admiration and profound astonishment. With subtle cunning it was contrived to remove at once the two lives which seemed most necessary to the existence of the government. For a moment the twofold crime seemed to be successful, but the expected effect utterly failed. There was no opportunity for a *coup d'état*, nor for the slightest disturbance of the operations of the government. The mighty framework of popular sovereignty was not broken, was not shaken, by an incident which would probably have scattered into fragments a monarchy of Europe. In the first years of our struggle for national life fearful predictions were fulminated against our country by the possessors and supporters of arbitrary power, until the gathering forces of democratic progress in Europe, which were so numerous in the view of De Tocqueville, seemed to have dwindled down to a few sturdy individuals. We were told that our desired enlargement of the area of freedom would result in the abrogation of all natural human rights, which government would be bound to respect. We were admonished that the farce of self-government had been played out, and our national defence was impossible, because loyalty so necessarily depended on the personal permanence of political power, that it could not exist in the mutations of an elective government; and many of our own citizens sorrowfully assented to this opinion until it was gloriously refuted by the generous self-devotion and the unexampled fraternal feeling of the whole people. We were also reminded, in most degrading terms, of our characteristic desire for pecuniary independence, and the means of happy and improving life, as a proof of the basest selfishness, and we were taunted with the dependence of our national wealth on the great staple, which we must seek from the rebels. All these discouragements, and the labor and cost of the contest, never for a moment disposed the people to quail or falter, or shrink from any call of their chosen leaders for service or sacrifice. In all this night of suffering and trial, this nation has been led by the hand that guides the stars, in a way it knew not, to objects which it would not have attempted to reach. And when the harbor of enduring peace and prosperity seemed to be in near prospect, the beloved pilot, who only was deemed to be competent to his Herculean task, was slain at the helm. While we weep, we will thank God that not a spar nor a plank has been displaced, and our course is steady and unchanged. Our own poet must have seen in vision

> Sail on, sail on, O ship of state!
> Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
> Humanity with all its fears,
> With all the hopes of future years,
> Is hanging breathless on thy fate;
> In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
> In spite of false lights on the shore,
> Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
> Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Samuel F. Haven, Esq., in behalf of the committee of publication, verbally reported that that committee had not been inattentive to their duties, but the limited amount of the publishing fund, and the high cost of printing, obliged them to publish less frequently than the abundance of interesting subjects possessed by the society rendered desirable. It is intended that the next volume of transactions shall be a reprint of Thomas's History of Printing, with extensive and valuable additions committed to the society by Dr. Thomas, and with other important additions. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff expressed a high opinion of the value, and the public demand for such a publication. This report was adopted.

Hon. I. M. Baron, for the committee on a publication of the catalogue of members of the society, reported progress, and on his suggestion it was voted that the same committee be requested to continue their work, and to report to the society on the expediency of a change of the by-laws to enlarge the number of American members.

Rev. Jonas King, D.D., of Athens, Greece, and Rev. Calvin E. Stone, of Hartford, Conn., were elected members of the society.

Massachusetts Historical Society.—*Boston, April.* At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, after the reading of the records of the previous meeting, the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, spoke as follows:—

The annual meeting of our society, as some of you doubtless may have remembered, should have taken place in regular course on Thursday last,—that having been the second Thursday in the month. But as that day had been designated by His Excellency the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer, the Standing Committee, under the authority conferred upon them in our by-laws, postponed our meeting until to-day. Had we met a week ago, gentlemen, we should have come here with feelings of unmingled joy and exultation at the recent and glorious successes of the Union armies, and should have exchanged heartfelt congratulations on the cheering prospect of an early restoration of Union and Peace to our beloved country. Nor can we fail to remember most gratefully to-day, even amid all the clouds and darkness which surround us, that such successes have been achieved, and that such pros-

pects have indeed opened upon us. But an event has since occurred which has turned all our joy into mourning, and we meet under circumstances which almost unfit us for the ordinary routine of business. The awful crime which was perpetrated at Washington on Friday last, would have filled all hearts with horror, even had it only involved the life of any of the humblest of our fellow-citizens. But it has taken from us the chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation—the man who of all other men could least be spared to the administration of our government—the man who was most trusted, most relied on, most beloved by the loyal people of the Union. Beyond all doubt, the life of President Lincoln was a thousandfold the most precious life in our whole land, and there are few of us, I think, who would not willingly have rescued it at the risk, or even at the sacrifice, of our own. The cheerful courage, the shrewd sagacity, the earnest zeal, the imperturbable good nature, the untiring fidelity to duty, the ardent devotion to the Union, the firm reliance upon God, which he has displayed during his whole administration, and the eminent moderation and magnanimity both towards political opponents and public enemies, which he has manifested since his recent and triumphant re-election, have won for him a measure of regard, of respect, and of affection, such as no other man of our age has ever enjoyed. The appalling and atrocious crime of which he has been the victim will only deepen the impression of his virtues and his excellences, and he will go down to history with the double crown of the foremost Patriot and the foremost Martyr of this great struggle against treason and rebellion.

With the concurrence of the Standing Committee, I submit for your adoption the following resolutions:—

Resolved, By the Massachusetts Historical Society, that we are unwilling to enter upon the business of our annual meeting this day without having placed upon record some formal expression of the profound emotions which have been excited in all our minds and in all our hearts, by the tidings which have reached us during the last few weeks, and more particularly during the last few days;—tidings which at one moment have thrilled us with delight by the glorious assurance that an unnatural and abhorrent rebellion was on the point of being triumphantly suppressed, and which at the next moment have overwhelmed us with grief for the loss of the most valued and most important life in our whole land by a foul and wicked assassination.

Resolved, That the fall of the rebel capital, which had so long defied the strenuous assaults of the Union army, followed as it has been by successive surrenders of the rebel forces, calls for the most grateful acknowledgments of every American patriot, first, to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, who in his own good time has vouchsafed us these decisive successes; and, next, to Lieutenant-General Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command for their persevering and heroic conduct and courage;—but that we cannot forget how much we are indebted, also, for these glorious results to President Lincoln and his Cabinet, who have superintended the military as well as the civil policy of the government during our great struggle for maintaining the American Union.

Resolved, That in the assassination of President Lincoln we recognise as atrocious and dreadful a crime as ever stained the annals of any age or any land; that his loss to our country is the heaviest which could have befallen it; that his integrity, fidelity, and patriotism, his moderation and magnanimity, and his untiring and successful devotion to the cause of Union and Liberty, followed as they have been by a murder so cruel and so wicked, have secured for him a place in American History, and a place in every loyal heart throughout the land, such as has hitherto been held only by the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That our cordial sympathies are hereby tendered to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward in his sufferings from the inhuman and fiendish assault which has been made upon him and his family; that we pray God that he may live to witness the final reëstablishment of the Union for which he has labored so ably and so devotedly, and that as a humble tribute of our regard and respect we unanimously enroll him among the honorary members of our society.

Resolved, That we recognise the duty and the privilege of all good citizens to uphold the constituted authorities of the land in an hour like this, and that we hereby offer to President Andrew Johnson, who has succeeded to the Chief Magistracy under circumstances so impressive and so trying, the most respectful assurance of our sympathy and confidence, with our best wishes for his personal welfare and the success of his administration.

On the seconding of these resolutions, remarks were made by George Livermore, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hedge, the Hon. James Savage, the Rev. Dr. Ellis, Thomas C. Amory, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hoppin, the Rev. A. H. Quint, Leverett Saltonstall, Esq., and the Hon. Richard Frothingham.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The society then proceeded to the business of the annual meeting, and the following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D; *Vice-Presidents*—Jared Sparks, LL.D., Col. Thos. Aspinwall, A.M.; *Recording Secretary*—Charles

Dean, A. M.; *Corresponding Secretary* — Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.; *Treasurer*—Hon. Richard Frothingham, A.M.; *Librarian*—Thomas C. Amory, jr., A.M.; *Cabinet Keeper*—Samuel A. Green, M. D.; *Standing Committee*—Hon. Horace Gray, jr., A.M., Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., Leverett Saltonstall, A.M., Charles Folsom, A.M., Amos A. Lawrence, A.M.

COMMEMORATION OF DANTE.—*May* 11. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held on Thursday, the President, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, offered the following resolution, under the authority of the Standing Committee:

Resolved, by the Massachusetts Historical Society, that we cannot fail to bear in mind with deep interest that a great historical and literary festival is this day in progress in the beautiful city of Florence, commemorative of the 600th anniversary of the birthday of Dante; that we heartily sympathize with all who are uniting to pay homage to the memory and the genius of that illustrious Christian poet; and that we rejoice that the occurrence of so memorable a jubilee finds Italy in the enjoyment of a national union, for which so many of her noblest sons have so long and ardently labored, and from which she confidently anticipates a revival of her literary and historic renown.

Dr. O. W. Holmes supported the resolution in a felicitous speech, in the course of which he said:

Mr. Longfellow, as is well known to most or all of us, has published two cantos of a translation from the Divina Commedia, a precious instalment of a complete translation which he is understood to have made. Mr. Lowell has given proof of his long and profound study of the great poet in his admirable article, Dante, in the New American Cyclopædia. Mr. Norton, to whose elegant scholarship we have often been indebted, has helped to naturalize Dante among us by introducing a select circle of readers to the *Vita Nuova*. If we might look beyond our own inclosure we should see our townsman, Dr. Parsons, had anticipated all these accomplished scholars by his faithful and poetical rendering of the few first cantos of the Inferno, recently followed by thirteen additional cantos not unworthy of their predecessors.

Some of these gentlemen we might reasonably have hoped to hear from to-day. But Mr. Longfellow, like many of our sweetest forest birds, is not often to be seen when he is singing, and we must let nature's songsters have their own way. Mr. Lowell is for the moment suffering from indisposition, and Mr. Norton, who is so competent to say all that we have said, is, to our regret, not with us.

Who is there, then, to speak of Dante? I fear none at least of those whom we see here to-day. Certainly I shall not be the one to attempt to do justice to such a task. For, to speak rightly, one must have given years of his life to the study of that vast genius, of that eventful life. We talk of Shakspearean critics, men who have studied Shakespeare as astronomers study the stars, as natural philosophers study the tides. To speak adequately even of a dried fossil, demands the knowledge of a professed paleontologist. If we must have specialists for the class of grasping things, if we must have ticketed experts for the study of mummy-cases,—if none but herpetologists must talk to us of reptiles, and none but Egyptologists of sacred tables, how shall any but a trained *Dantologist*, one who has not only read and entranced himself in those wondrous visions, but read them with the aid of all that erudition can bring to illuminate their obscurity, and pondered their meaning until he has transported himself utterly into the land and the century of their birth, attempt to add to their glory by his tribute?

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, May* 3.—Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Librarian reported as donations during the past month, four volumes, sixty-seven pamphlets, and a file of the *N. Y. Evening Post* for 1864–5.

Mr. Trask, the historiographer, read a biographical sketch of Rev. Levi Washburn Leonard, D.D., of Exeter, N. H., who died December 12, 1864, aged 74.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, offered by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, were adopted.

Rev. Elias Nason then delivered a eulogy on the late President.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, read a few lines on the death of President Lincoln.

Hon. Henry Wilson followed in a brief eulogy. He corroborated, from personal observation and intercourse with the late President, many of the traits of character that Rev. Mr. Nason had dwelt upon. The nation, he thought, had failed to comprehend fully the character of Abraham Lincoln in all its proportions; but now that he had suddenly fallen in the moment of crowning victory, the people were beginning to do justice to their lost leader. He would pass into history as the foremost man of the age. Mr. Lincoln was a genuine product of our Democratic institutions, and had a living faith in their permanency. His sympathy for the poor and oppressed was hearty and genuine. Of his mind, one characteristic was the power of stating an argument clearly,

and of quickly detecting a fallacy. He had also a felicity of expression. There were many phrases of power and beauty in his letters and speeches. The speech at Gettysburg was instanced as containing some of the noblest utterances of any age.

Brief remarks were also made by Rev. Henry M. Dexter and Rev. Dorus Clarke, after which the meeting was dissolved.

American Statistical Association.—*Boston, April* 21. A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Edward Jarvis, M. D., in the chair.

Hon. Amasa Walker of North Brookfield read a carefully prepared paper on "The Effect of a Mixed Currency in Time of War;" after which a discussion of the views advanced in this paper followed, which was participated in by Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Walker, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., and David Pulsifer, Esq. The substance of Mr. Walker's paper will be published in a book which he is now preparing for the press.

The President then read a valuable paper on "The Means of Determining the Value of Life in a Community where there are not Complete Records."

Mr. Thornton followed with commendatory remarks upon the services of Mr. Elliott, Actuary of the Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., as delegate of the Association to the Berlin Statistical Congress; and on motion of Hon. Amasa Walker it was

Voted, That thanks be presented to our learned and accomplished associate, E. B. Elliott, Esq., for the able manner in which he represented this association as its delegate to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, of which we have abundant evidence in the valuable paper laid before that body by him on the "Military Statistics of the United States of America;" a printed copy of which has been presented to the association.

On motion of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., it was

Voted, That Mr. Elliott be requested to prepare a report of his observations in matters pertaining to the progress of Statistical Science in Europe, to be read before the association at such time as he may choose.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Historical Society.—*Newark, May* 18. The First Vice-President, Hon. Richard S. Field, of Princeton, presided, John Rutherford, another of the Vice-Presidents, being also present. Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, laid before the society a large number of letters and communications from other kindred associations and individuals, referring to the operations of the society, some of which were read, among them being one from Mr. George H. McWhorter, transmitting a genealogical account of the ancestry and descendants of the Rev. Alexander McWhorter, D.D., formerly of Newark, several mementoes of whom are in the possession of the society. From Mr. John Pennington, of Philadelphia, were received the original articles of agreement between the Commissioners appointed by the Council of Proprietors of East Jersey and John Lawrence, for running the Division Line between East and West Jersey in 1743.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, made a report of the additions to the library since the last meeting; the various sources whence the donations were received, showing the wide interest felt in its extension. Among other donations were a large number of rare and valuable pamphlets, left to the society by its late President, the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, together with a portrait of himself and a bust of the late David B. Ogden, of New York, his legal preceptor, who was a Jerseyman by birth.

Mr. Alofsen, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the Treasury of $188.70, and that the invested funds amounted to $1,000.

The Committee on Publications reported the issue of another number of the society's proceedings, which had been distributed gratuitously to old members not in arrears.

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on the Library, reported some progress made in arranging the manuscripts of the society; the papers of Robert Hunter Morris having been fully bound, rendering the information which that valuable collection contains readily accessible. One hundred and twenty feet of additional shelving recently put up, were already nearly filled with the historical treasures that had been waiting for accommodation. The Committee called for additional subscriptions to the library fund, as other more constant and systematic attention was required than could be given by the members of the Committee personally, and such assistance must be paid for.

Several gentlemen nominated at the last meeting were elected members, and new nominations received.

Mr. Whitehead drew attention to the fact that the next meeting of the society in Newark would be held at the time when, two hundred years ago, the first settlers of Newark arrived in the Passaic, an event which for every Jerseyman, particularly those residing in the northern and eastern portions of the State, would always possess great interest. It was eminently proper that the two-hundredth anniversary should be

commemorated by suitable ceremonies and exercises, and equally so that the Historical Society should take the initiative steps in the movement. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the officers of the society, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to celebrate in a proper manner in May, 1866, under the auspices of the society, the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark; that they be authorized to appoint all necessary sub-committees, to solicit the coöperation of the Common Council of the city, and of the citizens generally, in furtherance of their plans, to issue such invitations as they may deem advisable, and that they report at the next meeting of the society the progress made in carrying out the wishes and intentions of the society as herein expressed.

After some remarks by Messrs. Hayes, Duryee, and Haven, the resolutions were adopted.

The society took a recess for dinner, and on convening again in the afternoon, some interesting extracts from a forthcoming volume by the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, upon the history of Cumberland county, were read by the Corresponding Secretary, the portions selected referring to the peculiarities of Provincial finance and currency.

Mr. Joseph P. Bradley then commenced the reading of his promised memoir of the late Hon. William L. Dayton, but after making considerable progress was obliged, by indisposition, to postpone it until the next meeting of the society.

Mr. David A. Hayes presented a narrative of the circumstances connected with the discovery and preservation of the portrait of Aaron Burr, in the possession of the society, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Publications.

The society then adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee, should they resolve to hold a meeting in September.

NEW YORK.

Long Island Historical Society.—*Brooklyn, May 4th*, 1865. At 8 o'clock, J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., the President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and announced that the first proceeding would be the reading of the Librarian's report.

Dr. Stiles, the Librarian, then read a most interesting report.

At the commencement of the second current year (May 1st, 1864), the Library numbered 4,979 bound volumes, and 5,379 unbound volumes and pamphlets; or a total (exclusive of duplicates) of 10,358 titles.

Since that time, there have been added 2,633 bound volumes, and 2,586 unbound volumes and pamphlets; being a total increase (exclusive of duplicates) of 5,219 distinct titles during the past year. Of these 5,219 titles they obtained—

By donation,	3,997
By exchange,	151
By purchase (almost wholly from the special funds),	1,071
Total,	5,219

The Library, therefore, at this time numbers:

Acquisitions of the first year, 1863–64,	10,358
Increase of the second year, 1864–65,	5,219
Total,	15,577

The library includes—

A department of English County Histories and Topography, founded by Mr. Charles Storrs; a Dramatic Department, founded by Mr. Gabriel Harrison; a department of French History, supported by the Battell fund; of Works of Art, by the Low fund. Mr. F. P. Buck founds a department for Maine books, and an effort is making to endow a department of Ecclesiastical History. The collection of Long Island Newspapers is already quite large.

Rev. Dr. Storrs then submitted the Report of the Directory.

From this, it appears that the society has 620 active members.

During the year past, thirteen meetings of the society have been held in the rooms, at which the following papers have been presented: From Mr. J. S. Loring, on "The First Signer of the Declaration of Independence;" from A. C. Bradley, Esq., on "The War and the Constitution;" from Mr. J. W. Carrington—a paper which he afterwards kindly repeated at meetings on the Island—on "Hints on Working the Side-Mines of History;" from A. J. Spooner, Esq., on "Montauk Point, its Indian History and Traditions;" from the Rev. A. P. Putnam, on "The History of the Art of Printing;" from J. M. Stearns, Esq., on "The Political and Civil Constitution of the Dutch Government in the New Netherlands;" from Prof. J. A. Draper, on "What we may Learn from Ancient Egypt;" from Col. W. W. H. Davis, on "The Siege of Morris Island, S. C.;" from the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., on 'The Shifting Lights of History;" from Wm. C. Prime, Esq., on "Egypt;" from the Hon. Charles P. Daly, on "The Early Life of Chancellor Kent;" from Professor Erastus Everett, on "Names, Considered as Aids to Historical Research;" from

John F. Aiken, Esq., on "The Life, Times, and Writings of Tasso."

In addition to these meetings of the society, others have been held, under the direction of the Board, at Flushing, Southold, Sag Harbor, Patchogue, and Jamaica, at which also papers have been presented, and questions of local antiquities and history have been mooted and discussed. At the meeting at Southold an interesting paper, prepared for the occasion, was read by J. Wickham Case, Esq., on the Early Settlers and Home-lots of the village.

During the year, the Department of the Natural History of Long Island, which had been in contemplation from the beginning, but the organization of which had been temporarily delayed, has been fully established, and its operations have been in the highest degree successful and gratifying. A committee of five members of the society—three of whom must be members of the Board—has been constituted, to which committee the conduct of this department is specially intrusted, and whose reports, made monthly to the Executive Committee, are through that agency made quarterly to the Board. Monthly meetings of this Committee on Natural History —which are open to all members of the society —are held in their rooms, at which papers are read and themes in this department discussed.

Among the funds established during the year, was a binding fund contributed by Mr. Storrs; and the Hurston Fund, to be devoted to the history of the Holy Land, Egypt, and Greece.

The report of the Treasurer, showing the condition of the funds of the society, given above, was then read. Mr. Congdon said, at the end of his report, that the expenses of the society had been larger during the past two years than they would be in future, from the fact that it was necessary to incur expenses for furniture, alterations, etc. They would therefore be able hereafter to devote some of their funds to the enriching of the collections of the library.

Dr. Storrs moved that the report be accepted, and printed with the other reports. The motion was carried. The same gentleman moved that the next annual meeting be held at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., on the first Thursday in May, 1866, which was agreed to.

The President then announced that since the society's last meeting, the death of the President had occurred, and it had been deemed advisable not to call any meeting on the subject, but to wait till the present meeting for a fitting expression of the sentiment of the society. A minute had been prepared which would be read.

Mr. J. R. Van Cott then read the following

MINUTE:

Abraham Lincoln, inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861, elected for a second term and reinaugurated on the 4th of March, 1865, died at the seat of Government on the 15th of April by the hand of an assassin. On the 4th of May, 1865, his mortal part was laid in the earth. A great nation, inured to suffering, has poured out its tears like rain upon his sudden grave. The ships, the forts, the public buildings, the private dwellings of the people flying the flag at half-mast and draped in mourning, attest the universal respect, the universal sorrow, for the great patriot and statesman who died a blessed martyr at his weary and dangerous post.

The assassin and the foul conspirators who instigated his crime will go to their place, denounced by the judgment of the whole civilized world as the most atrocious of criminals. The brand of the first Cain is ineffaceably stamped upon the criminals and the crime. They characterize and represent, as they are, the natural sequence of the Rebellion, and make one of the bloody chapters of its infamous history.

Men are great as they represent great ideas. Mr. Lincoln represented the loyal nation, in its devotion to the Union, to its constitutional form of popular government, to the progress of the human race, and to the stability and universality of liberty secured by order and equal laws. These grand ideas were struck at through him. The Divine Providence did not suffer them to fall with him, but rather to gain augmented force, prevalence, and dignity by the death of their illustrious martyr. History, eloquence, the painter's and the sculptor's art, inspired by the love and gratitude of the nation, will eternize his fame.

The brief administration of Mr. Lincoln, crowded with remarkable events, is crowned with trophies of the greatest civic and military achievements. When it began, the flames of rebellion were kindled over half the continent; when it closed, the nation stood upon the threshold of peace. It began with a people divided, not only by sectional lines, but by heterogeneous races and social institutions; before its close it had made sections, races, and social institutions homogeneous, by bringing them under the equal and universal law of liberty. When it began, a widely prevalent political heresy practically subordinated the will of the whole nation to the will of its fractional parts; when it closed, the Constitution and laws of the Union were everywhere recognised as the supreme law of the land. When it began, foreign nations who envied our prosperity and feared our strength, prophesied our disintegration and disastrous failure; when it

closed, all nations acknowledged and all oppressed peoples throughout the earth rejoiced in the assured triumph and perpetuity of the great republic.

These results, so grand, so glorious, so enduring, were achieved in the brief period of his administration under difficulties of appalling magnitude. To suppress the greatest civil war in history, the Chief Magistrate began with an empty treasury, with a handful of troops scattered in garrisons remote from the chief scenes of the struggle, and a few wooden ships at distant stations, or burnt and sunk at the naval depôts. With the credit inspired by his integrity, and the financial faith which the nation had possessed instead, he borrowed sums fabulous in amount; he raised, equipped, disciplined, and fought armies, such as no modern nation had in an equal time ever put into the field; he erected a navy such as in numbers, in novelty and strength of structure, and power of armament, have never been launched upon the seas; he blended and compacted a politically divided people by the fire of patriotism; he gathered up the hoarded strength of the nation and hurled it with destroying energy upon the Titanic revolt, and crushed it, never to rise again. Throughout this exhausting domestic conflict, he exercised a calm wisdom in composing the most perplexed and dangerous complications in the foreign relations of the country, without compromising the national honor or surrendering its rights. Never have portentous national exigencies called out for the exertion of higher powers of statesmanship, and never were the menacing perils of such a crisis more triumphantly overcome. America, saved and united, is Mr. Lincoln's monument; universal freedom its imperishable inscription. Mr. Lincoln was a facile and swift learner in the great school of experience. He soon acquired a knowledge of men, and with great sagacity surrounded himself with statesmen and soldiers whose skill and courage matched the tremendous perils of the crisis, and bore the nation triumphantly to its close. His State papers, the records of our diplomacy, the naval and military exploits of the four years of struggle, have aggrandized the glory of the nation, and will be cherished through all the coming years of the republic.

This great and revered citizen had come to be greatly loved by the people. In his high office, he lost none of the simplicity and native sweetness of his character. His seamed face and gaunt form expressed his homely honesty. His deep clear eyes were ever open to see and reveal the truth. His racy humor and a vein of pensive and pathetic sentiment, were the combined product of tender sensibilities. He was truthful in private and public speech; he never deceived the people; he cherished no private resentments; he freely forgave his enemies; and dearly loving his country, it was hardly in his nature to hate even his country's bitterest foes. Such a man was made to be loved, and only one hated institution upon the earth could have engendered the forked tongue to slander him and the poisoned fang to kill him.

Such as he was, he has passed from our sight till the heavens are no more.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done its worst; nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further."

The grief of nations has followed no greater ruler to his grave. His character, his services, his fame, embalmed by our love, and gratitude, and tears, we deliver to the faithful keeping of history and to the tender memories of all countries and ages in which the names of great public benefactors shall be revered.

Resolved, That this brief and inadequate estimate of our late beloved President be recorded in the permanent records of this society.

Resolved, That as a permanent memorial of this great American citizen, we will, to-night, found a Lincoln Department of Constitutional History, Law, and Diplomacy, as a help to the education of American statesmen, and as a light to guide the generations which are to follow us in the only safe pathway to national greatness and perpetuity.

In seconding the minute and resolution, the Rev. Dr. Storrs said that they had made no arrangements for speakers on the occasion, and some of those who were invited were unable to come. He called the attention of those present to a portrait of the martyr President, which, being tastefully draped, hung over the President's chair. It was by Carpenter, and was a study from his larger picture. It was pronounced to be a most faithful likeness of Mr. Lincoln, by Mrs. Lincoln, and the President's Private Secretary.

The Hon. Moses F. Odell, who had been invited, took the stand and gave a number of reminiscences of the late President, showing his kindness of heart, his frankness, and his love of truth and justice. He gave many instances illustrating the kindly and genial nature of the man. If, said Mr. Odell, I were asked what were Mr. Lincoln's traits, I should say they were kindness and affection, and if I were asked what was the fault of his character, I should make the same reply. If I were asked how it was that many mistakes happened in the early days of his administration, I should say it must be from the kindness of heart of Mr. Lincoln. I never knew a man, whether he was with him for five minutes or an

hour, that came away without being convinced of his kindness of heart. Another idea which Mr. Odell wished to impress, was the watchfulness which Mr. Lincoln had always exercised over the affairs of the nation. The speaker had often found him in the telegraph-room of the War Department, listening to the news from the seat of war. Mr. Odell related many incidents which had occurred during his intimacy with Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Winslow then addressed the meeting. He was glad that the minute was to be put on the archives of the society. They all knew that they had lost a friend as well as a President and wise counsellor. The world was fast learning that in everything pertaining to statesmanship, Lincoln was the peer of Washington. He thanked the previous speaker for his reminiscences, and for the manner in which he had stood by our departed President. The speaker related an instance where, on a very warm summer afternoon, some one undertook to raise an umbrella over Mr. Lincoln's head, when the latter said, "Well, this enterprise of yours is very commendable, but it is the first time I ever had an umbrella over my head on account of the sun." The party were on a boat to witness some artillery practice with Raphael's repeaters and Dahlgren guns, on the Potomac. On the way to the place of trial Mr. Lincoln gave an account of McClellan's campaign. On the boat were some axes in their places, and the President, going to the stand, took up one of them, and said: "Well, you may talk of your Raphael rifle repeaters and 11-inch Dahlgren guns, but I think I know more about these things. There was a time when I could hold out one of these at arm's length, but I don't think I can do so now; my habits are not so good now." But he did do it, and no one else on the boat was able to do so. The speaker then gravely proceeded to refute the idea advanced by some flippant reporter, that Mr. Lincoln did not read the papers. He also gave several instances showing the humor of the late President, and the tenderness of his heart. He has gone; but the country remained, and justice must be done. He sympathized with the words of the proclamation of the President published that morning, offering a reward for the traitors. The people must be taught that treason is a crime.

At the suggestion of Postmaster Lincoln, Mr. R. C. McCormick, Secretary of State of the Territory of Arizona, was introduced, and proceeded to give some idea of how Abraham Lincoln stood in the opinion of the people on the Pacific coast. He referred to the celebration of the last inauguration in San Francisco as one of the most magnificent displays of loyalty and patriotism that he had ever seen, and here the feeling of love for him was displayed in an eminent degree. The crowning triumph of Mr. Lincoln's administration was the victory of peace. Mr. Lincoln was buried to-day, but the Rebellion was buried first. It was also a consolation to know that the assassin was buried before. Mr. Lincoln was a preeminently kind man, and a preëminently just man. All through the West his memory was respected, and the most tender expressions of satisfaction at his acts were uttered, for there was an impression that he was the best man to deal with the erring South. The remarks of the speaker were interspersed with interesting reminiscences.

The Rev. Dr. Farley was the next speaker. He referred to the great grief which had overtaken the nation, and the traits which had made the dead President so much beloved in the West.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden then addressed the meeting. He had never seen Mr. Lincoln, did not know him personally, and never received a favor from him or his Government. He thanked God that he had never doubted him. From the time when he read Mr. Lincoln's speech delivered at the Cooper Institute, the speaker felt confident that he was chosen to carry out the greatest work ever committed to man. There was much talk about the goodness and kind-heartedness of Mr. Lincoln, but nothing about his greatness. But the greatest work in history that had been given to mortal man had been given to him, and he had grappled with it manfully and accomplished it. Four millions of a dusky race raised up to freedom looked upon him—he spoke with reverence—as their saviour. Abraham Lincoln came the nearest to the standard of a true Christian man. Was that not greatness?—was there nothing great in that? He was glad to thus bear his testimony to the greatness of Abraham Lincoln.

The minute and resolution were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, April* 27. At a special meeting, called to take action on our national bereavement, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and read by Charles Dexter Cleveland, LL.D. They were adopted unanimously—

Whereas, We recognise in the recent calamity that has fallen upon our republic, in the violent death of our President, an event that not only calls forth a personal grief from every loyal heart, but rises above individual sorrow and forms a crisis in our national life—an epoch in our national history; therefore,

Resolved, That it is peculiarly the duty of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to inquire into the historic meaning of the sad occurrence that has suddenly overwhelmed us; to read in it, as well as may be through tears, the lessons of the past, of which it is the culmination, and the monitions for the future to which it sternly and undoubtedly points.

Resolved, That in the assassination of our beloved Chief Magistrate, our sorrow for the bereavement is as intense as our horror at the crime. A life has been lost which, by a blending of mental and moral qualities in a union of rare completeness, had a hold upon the heart of every loyal citizen, and made the tie that bound him to his Government no less a personal than a civic attachment; and gratefully, therefore, do we bear our earnest testimony to the consummate ability, the enduring faithfulness, the political sagacity, the far-seeing wisdom, the lofty patriotism, the enlarged humanity, the proverbial honesty, and the ever-flowing goodness which marked the character, through his whole term of office, of our late honored and loved President.

Resolved, That while with deep grief we mourn the loss of him who, on the 22d of February, 1861, when he raised the national flag over the State House in which our Constitution was framed, declared, with what now seems prophetic significance, that he would rather be assassinated upon the spot than fail to maintain the great principles of constitutional liberty; and who, in the four years of his able and momentous administration, so nobly and firmly acted up to that declaration, showing at all times a heart beating in full sympathy with the objects of our Constitution, as declared in its preamble, "to form a more perfect union and to secure the blessings of liberty," and crowding into that brief period events and principles of deeper historic interest, and of wider and farther reaching influence than were ever before in so short a time recorded in history—it is peculiarly fitting in the Pennsylvania Historical Society to declare it to be their deepest conviction that, under God, it was the wonderfully attempered energy and prudence, justice and mercy, caution and decision, breadth of view and strength of purpose of Abraham Lincoln that led us triumphantly through the perils of this atrocious rebellion.

Resolved, That by his wise, persistent, and finally successful efforts in crushing the rebellion, and thus breaking down for ever the vilest and most tyrannical oligarchy the sun ever shone upon, by proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, giving immediate liberty to millions long held in bondage, and by his large-hearted humanity everywhere conspicuous, Abraham Lincoln has earned for himself the richest of all blessings, "the blessings of those who were ready to perish," and has thus engraved his name upon the page of history, for all time to come, as the friend of man.

Resolved, That when we view the parricide's crime, which has thus whelmed our nation in mourning, as the result of a cause—the natural outgrowth of some principle of action—history and its philosophy utter no doubtful teachings; they say, as distinctly as voices from the past can say, that the murderous hand which took the life of the head of our republic is but the symbol of that stealthy, deadly blow which must always, sooner or later, be dealt to any republic when it either cares not or dares not to cast out from its midst the elements that give the lie to the simplest and most fundamental conditions of political liberty; and that our land, as a whole, must either be a unity of homogeneous principles in its parts, or else be dashed into a shapeless wreck by the clashing currents within it.

Resolved, That, in the long catalogue of crimes committed by the slave power against liberty and humanity for the last fifty years—crimes too numerous to recount, and many of them too foul to particularize—consummated in the rebellion, and all the atrocious deeds committed in it, and culminating in the murderous assault upon our Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary, and in that crowning crime of horror, stealthily taking the life of our Chief Magistrate, this same slave power has shown itself to the world in its true character, in acts of malignity and wickedness unparalleled on the page of history, and has shown to us the utter incompatibility of its existence with our own national life.

Resolved, That, as by the avowed declarations of the slaveholders themselves, who quoted the words of the Saviour, "the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner;" and with bold, but characteristic, blasphemy applied these sacred, heaven-descended words to the foulest of crimes, intending to make it "the corner-stone" of a new government—slavery was the cause and origin of the rebellion—and to extend it indefinitely the purpose, by their own avowal, of those who aimed to destroy our national life; so now it conclusively follows, and should everywhere be held, that there can be no true patriotism without hostility to that "sum of all villanies," and a fixed determination that it shall never be the cause of another rebellion, and no longer, in any way or shape, curse our land.

Resolved, That, while we tender to the wife and children of the illustrious deceased our sincerest sympathies in this their irreparable loss, and fervently pray that they may be sustained under it by Him who alike "gives and takes

away," we, at the same time, rejoice that he has bequeathed to them so rich and precious a legacy of public and private virtues, which they will ever fondly cherish, and which will grow brighter and brighter as time rolls on.

Resolved, That, to our honored Secretary of State, the Hon. William H. Seward, who has conducted our foreign relations with such signal ability and wisdom in a period of unprecedented difficulty; and to his able and courteous Assistant Secretary, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, both prostrated by the dagger and bludgeon of the assassin, we extend our deepest sympathies, fervently praying that a kind Providence may so restore them to health and strength that they may be able again to labor for their country, in years to come, with the same ability as they have in years past.

Resolved, That, to our new President, Andrew Johnson, thus suddenly called to his high station, we pledge our earnest support, with fervent prayers that he may be guided in all his varied and responsible duties by Infinite Wisdom; rejoicing that, in the patriotism and firmness of his past life, as well as in his recent public declarations that "treason is the highest of all crimes," we have the fullest assurance that, while he will show mercy to their misguided and deluded followers, he will visit the guilty authors and leaders of the rebellion, however numerous they may be, with the punishment they so richly deserve; so that peace, tranquillity, and unity may be restored to every part of our land, and that thus a warning be left to traitors for all coming time.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, held April 24, 1865, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Librarian respectfully request of the clergy of this city copies of their sermons or addresses, printed or in manuscript, given in their churches on the 19th of April, and also of such special allusions to the national bereavement as were made by them on the Sundays preceding and following. And that a request be made to all associations and other public bodies for copies of their addresses and resolutions on this sad event.

NEW YORK.

New York Historical Society.—*New York, January* 26. Special Meeting.—The President, Frederic de Peyster, in the chair. This meeting was called to honor the memory of Hon. Edward Everett. After a brief address by the President, Chancellor Ferris of the New York University submitted an appropriate Preamble and Resolution. The President read a letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

The society was addressed by Charles P. Kirkland, Professor H. B. Smith, Samuel Osgood, William C. Bryant, George Bancroft, and Hiram Ketchum. The Preamble and Resolutions were then adopted.

Feb. 7.—The President in the chair. Several valuable donations to the library were reported, and after the election of new members the privilege of the society during their lives was granted to Mrs. Mary E. Bradish, and Miss Bradish, daughter of the late lamented President.

Mr. Henry C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., read the paper of the evening, entitled "A Nonagenarian and his Associates of the Old School."

The Recording Secretary announced a series of lectures before the society by Dr. Draper.

Resolutions were then adopted expressing the sense of the society on the death of Hon. William C. Noyes and Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D.

Note on Books.

Eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, delivered before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, May 3d, 1865, by Rev. Elias Nason, Member of the Society. Boston, William V. Spencer, 1865. 8vo., 28 pp.

The Genealogical Society, like other associations, met to deplore the loss which the whole country had sustained. Mr. Nason, whose eloquence is well known, pronounced a eulogy which will endure and be admired. The simple life of a man with no apparent powers or gifts to elevate him above his fellows, becomes, from the events in which he took a part, great, heroic, sublime. A man of the people, and remaining as he was—of no soaring genius, of no surpassing talent—plain, homely, without experience in diplomacy, government, or war—with nothing but intrinsic honesty, a shrewd appreciation of men, a sincere trust in God's overruling Providence—he ruled, and with success, a nation of thirty millions in its darkest trial, and carried it through the most terrible civil war in the war-stained page of human history. He is not great, he is not a hero,—but what hero, what great man of earth accomplished as much?

Miscellany.

Mr. S. G. Drake is preparing a fine edition of "The Old Indian Chronicle."

An edition of Madame Knight's Journal, with rich new matter, is to appear, edited by William Reade Deane, Esq., (Box 1470) Boston, a labor of love and of years.

The familiarity he displayed with the sources of Canadian history, his pleasing style, his masterly grasp of the whole subject, drew on him felicitations from all sides, and a general wish was expressed for a history of Canada from his pen.

He followed this by his "Notes sur les Registres de Notre Dame de Quebec," opening the neglected field of family history in Canada, and giving a most interesting little sketch even to the general reader. His "Journal d'un Voyage sur les Côtes de la Gaspésie," appeared in 1861, and an article on "Labrador," published in the Annals of the Association for the Propagation, of Quebec, which he edited for some years, was reprinted in a volume styled "La Littérature Canadienne." These placed him among the first Canadian writers, and are remarkable for their charming style and irresistible interest.

His "Cours d'Histoire du Canada," of which the first volume appeared in 1861, resulted from his series of lectures at the University Laval. Appointed Professor in the Faculty of Arts, June 10, 1855, and elected Dean of the Faculty, March 18, 1864, he had the honor of inaugurating the public courses of the University. From 1858 to 1862 he drew an attentive audience to the lectures, in which he unrolled the dramatic history of his native province. The interval between his appointment and the opening of the course was spent in part in a visit to Europe, devoted to exact, minute, and scrupulous examination of the public archives and private collections.

His work was hailed by all Canadians as a most noble contribution to their literature; "the noblest monument yet erected to their national glories;" and he displayed in it all the qualities of a great historian. Exact and persistent in research, every accessible source had been explored; his judgment, matured by study and discipline, enabled him to grasp the subject and treat it in a masterly manner; while his natural gaiety of disposition gave his writings a charm that render his work not only the most thorough history of Canada that has yet appeared, but also the most attractive in style.

Mr. Garneau's work, so creditable to that author, had initiated the new era of history in Canada: Mr. Ferland brought to the field of historic literature, patience, research, skill, and narrative power; and no one showed greater respect to Mr. Ferland than his brother historian.

Unfortunately Mr. Ferland was not spared to complete his work. During its progress he published the life of Monseigneur Plessis in 1863,* since translated into English;† and just after its appearance, in July, 1863, he was struck with paralysis. His naturally strong constitution enabled him to recover from this first attack, and his friends hoped for his ultimate recovery; but his sedentary life and close application had determined the character of the malady, which had but given a manifestation of its power. On Sunday, the 8th of January, 1864, after saying mass and preaching at St. Patrick's Church, he suddenly sank down. He was at once taken to his room, and in spite of all medical aid, expired between ten and eleven o'clock at night.

His funeral was a striking expression of the general grief at his loss; for, speaking both French and English, he was equally known and appreciated by all classes.

Of the writer he was an early friend, and was ever ready to aid his researches. His goodness had no limit. He was always ready to examine, compare, extract, to aid those like him engaged in the study of American history; and other American writers have no less profited by the labors of the modest, accurate Abbé Ferland, whose friendship was an honor in itself.

His second volume was going through the press at the moment of his death, and will, it is hoped, be completed by a competent hand, to give us all the labors of one whose lectures threw so much light on Canadian history, rectified so many errors, dissipated so many obscurities.

He was a man of very retiring disposition, and his portrait has been preserved we may say by accident, some friends hav-

* In the Foyer Canadien, Quebec, 1863.

† Biographical Notice of Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec. Translated by T. B. French. Quebec, 1864. 8vo. 177 pp.

ing drawn him almost perforce into the gallery of Mr. Livernois, who, himself a zealous reproducer of all Canadian portraits ancient and modern, gladly availed himself of the opportunity to take a striking photograph likeness of Mr. Ferland, which the engraver has well reproduced.

CURIOUS PAMPHLET ON THE MASSACRE OF THE CONESTOGOE INDIANS BY THE PAXTON BOYS.

THE following pamphlet is one of those printed soon after the terrible affair at Lancaster, in which the remnant of the once powerful Susquehannas, Andastogues, or Conestogoes, the tribe of Logan, was swept away by a band of lawless men.

The pamphlet has a value as a monument of language in America, being written in a Scotch or North of Ireland dialect, which will explain the origin of some Americanisms. It contains 7 pp.:

A
Dialogue,
Between
Andrew Trueman
And
Thomas Zealot;
About the killing the Indians
At
Cannestogoe
And
Lancaster
Printed at *Ephesus*

Andrew and Thomas.

And. Whar ha' you been aw this Time, *Tom?*

T. Whar I have been! Whar you should ha' been too, Andrew, fechting the Lord's Battles, and killing the Indians at *Lancaster* and *Cannestogoe.*

A. How mony did you kill at Cannestogoe?

T. Ane and Twenty.

A. Hoot Man, there were but twenty awthegether, and fourteen of them were in the Gaol.

T. I tell you we shot six and a wee ane, that was in the Squaw's Belly; we sculped three; we tomhawked three; we roasted three and a wee ane; and three and a wee ane we gave to the Hogs; and is not that ane and twenty, you Fool.

A. How many did you kill in the Gaol?

T. We kilt them aw, men women and eans.

A. Did you count them?

T. No faith! I staid in the Street, for Fear of them De'ils, the Highlandmen.

A. Were you not frechtened to fecht so many Indians?

T. Indeed were we: But we did no' let them fecht Us. We Kilt them at the Manor just as they getting out of their Beds in the Morning: And the Gued Folks of *Lancaster* had taken away aw the Guns, Tomhawks, and long knives, from them, that were in the Gaol.

A. How many were you?

T. Not quiet fifteen hundred: But if any Body had mislested us, we would ha' been joined by five Thousand, that would ha' foucht the *Quackers*, as well as the Heathens.

A. But did you think it recht, *Tom*, to kill the Women and the Weans?

T. Some of us did not, as soon as auld Saunders kent that (you know he has been an Elder this thirty Year) when he gaid about Duty, the Night before, he sung the 137 *Psalm*, where it says, "happy surely shall he be, they tender little ones, who shall lay hold upon, and them shall dash against the Stones," And he read the 15 *Chapter* of 1 *Samuel.*

A. So you did all this in the Name of the Lord.

T. Aye, to be sure. We were aw *Presbyterians.* But that wild chiel, *Charly Breullluchan* shot an Indian's Doug, while auld *Saunder's* was saying Grace till half a Pint of Whisky. I doubt he has the Pope, or the Heegh-Kirk in his Guts.

A. I am afraid all this is wrong. I am a *Presbyterian*, you know, as well as yourself. But I would fain hope that I am a Christian also. Jesus Christ is the Prince of *Peace*, and ha taught us the Doctrine of forgiving even our Enemies, as we expect that our heavenly Father will forgive us. I am afraid that you have done amiss.

Many Things were permitted to the Jews because of the hardness of their Hearts, which the Light of the Gospel has discovered to be wrong. But even the Jews paid the greatest Regard to their Treaties, And these Indians by Treaty have been acknowledged to be our Friends.

The *Gibeonites* were spared on Account of the publick Faith plighted to them, tho' obtained by Fraud and Falsehood. And the *Schechem* had committed a Crime, for which he ought to have suffered Death: Yet after Peace was made, we find the good old Patriarch *Jacob*, on his Death-Bed, bitterly cursing his Sons, for breaking the Peace. Instruments of Cruelty are in your Habitations. O my soul come not thou into your Secrets, unto your Assembly, mine Honour be not thou united: For in your Anger you have slain Man, and in yourself will you houghed Cattle. Cursed be your Anger for it was fierce; and your Wrath for it was cruel. I pray that you may not be dispersed or scattered in the true *Israel* of God.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND OF THE NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The taste for sumptuous printing has reached our historical societies, and some of the recent issues of the two societies we have named are exceedingly beautiful. The object of the associations being utilitarian, the various volumes of collections and proceedings were issued generally very creditably, but as generally in quite an ordinary shape. The Massachusetts Historical Society, as became its priority, opened a new era in its series of Proceedings, beginning with the year 1855, and forming now five volumes, which in point of taste, typography, paper, and illustration, leave nothing to desire.

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society has issued within a few months, in a form equal to any of the Munsell or Houghton books, "The Tercentenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare," 8vo. 71 pp., printed by Reed & Avery; and "Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett," 8vo. 97 pp.; both of which were, we believe, issued also on large paper. The "Eulogy on President Lincoln," elsewhere noticed, although handsomely printed, does not enter into this category.

From the press of the New York Historical Society we have had, handsomely printed by Trow, "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery in North America, claimed to have been made by Verrazano," a paper fully discussed in our last number.

But the "Commemoration of the Conquest of New Netherland, on its two Hundredth Anniversary, by the New York Historical Society," New York, 1864, 8vo.; and more especially the large paper edition, so lavishly illustrated, come into the circle of elegant books.

Of the eloquent and impressive address of Dr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the historian of New York, who, on the occasion of that commemoration, took such a masterly view of the effects of the event celebrated, an event on which turned, in a manner, the future destiny of America, we need not enter here. It was sketched at the time briefly in our columns. To some the conquest of New Netherland may seem a matter of little weight. A Dutch colony, weak and neglected, lying between rising English provinces, was apparently no great prize, but Mr. Brodhead well observes:

"If instead of becoming the connecting link between the British-American plantations, our State had been annexed to Canada by Louis the Fourteenth, the Iroquois would have been rapidly exterminated, the dominion of France on this continent would have grown impregnable, no Wolfe would have scaled the heights of Abraham, and no such Revolution could have happened as that which produced our nation. New France, including the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, might yet have possessed her 'broad armed ports' at Quebec, Manhattan, and New Orleans; and a Bourbon might still have dated the instructions of his viceroy at Versailles. Instead of Ca-

nada and Nova Scotia, New England and Virginia, deprived of the sympathy of New York, might have been receiving orders from Whitehall. But the confirmation of British supremacy in New Netherland was the augury of our national independence."

Such is his philosophic view of the operation of that English grant, which he justly stigmatized as "the most impudent, as it was the most despotic instrument ever recorded in the colonial archives of Great Britain."

With pardonable pride he traces the influence of the Dutch element thus violently embodied into the great colonial empire of England in the New World, and shows its importance in a general appreciation of our national progress.

In almost as sumptuous style, and certainly in one of great beauty, the Society gives "The Beginning of America: a Discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society on its Fifty-ninth Anniversary, Tuesday, November 17, 1863, by Erastus C. Benedict."

While Mr. Brodhead advocates the Dutch, Mr. Benedict has taken the still more popular cause of the Pilgrim Fathers. To him their colony is the beginning of America—meaning thereby the United States—totum pro parte. To use his own language, "In the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth were first laid the permanent foundations of the great American nation."

After a eulogy on their character, reverent, devout, consistent, generous, and tolerant, he discusses the newly formed claims in behalf of Popham and Gorges, recently set up by our Northern friends.

The latest of the issues of the Society, rivalling anything before us in its general appearance, with its antique type, clear paper, and attractive form, is "An Address delivered before the New York Historical Society on its Sixtieth Anniversary, Tuesday, November 22, 1864; by Frederic de Peyster, President of the Society," 8vo., 76 pp., 1865.

Mr. de Peyster, after paying a tribute to the memory of his predecessor, the Hon. Luther Bradish, enters into the early political history of New York; the struggles of the Dutch for the rights of English subjects; the subsequent important era of Jacob Leisler; the times which gave Zenger's trial its great political importance; the public services of New York's honored son, Rip Van Dam. The address is a contribution to New York history, which, ably continuing the picture drawn by Mr. Brodhead, gives in intense and eloquent periods the political history of the colony, from the conquest by Charles II. to the conquest by the people. This address, like that of the previous year, is issued on large paper for the votaries of that most enticing form of good books.

Still more recently comes to us, in a typographical form to keep pace with the other issues, "Proceedings of the New York Historical Society on the announcement of the Death of Luther Bradish, President of the Society, October, 1863. New York, 1865. 8vo. 26 pp."

A tribute to the late president, than whom none better deserved a worthy memorial. The remarks of Mr. King, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Benedict, and the letter of Mr. Lawrence, picture well the traits of that character which was so high a type of Christian, social, official, and literary excellence.

The memorial is accompanied by a portrait on steel by Burt, engraved at the expense of a few gentlemen of the society, who responded eagerly to the idea when suggested by Mr. John B. Moreau, for we think we do not err in ascribing to that public-spirited gentleman the merit of initiating the work. The engraver has been most successful in his portraiture of Mr. Bradish, and no less so in producing a most artistic work, if we may believe the spontaneous tribute of praise from other engravers.

NICHOLAS PERROT.

THERE has long existed in manuscript a work, embarrassed in style, confused in matter, but still authentic and valuable, entitled, "Memoire sur les Mœurs, Cous-

tumes, et Relligion de Sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale," written by Nicholas Perrot, towards the close of the seventeenth century.

De la Potherie used it, Charlevoix used it, Lafiteau used it, Ferland used it, Shea used it, and still it lay unpublished. It has at last appeared in a duodecimo of 341 pages, published at Leipzig and Paris by A. Franck, and edited by Rev. J. Tailhan, of the Society of Jesus, who has overwhelmed Perrot's 156 pages of text with nearly two hundred of notes, which do not seem to us of sufficient value to have so added to the size of the work. They are not exhaustive, as they embrace few references to American works, and the mere references to other works would have sufficed in most cases for the student.

From his note on Perrot, we draw the following sketch of a worthy whom the West should honor.

Nicholas Perrot was born in 1644, and came early in life to Canada. His studies at Quebec seem to have been broken off by necessity, and he entered the service of the missionaries, and reaching the west, soon became familiar with the life and languages of the western tribes. After a time he left them, to act as trader and push his own fortunes. According to de la Potherie he was the first to open trade with the Pottawatomies in their own villages (ii. 89). He acquired great influence with them and with their neighbors, the Menomonees and the Foxes, and received the name of Metamenens (Little Maize). The Foxes on one occasion, at least, showed the sincerity of their friendship, rescuing him from the Miamis, who were bent on taking his life. At this time, however, he was well received by the Miamis and Maskoutens, at their village at the head of Fox River, and honored with a guard. Having been invited to a banquet by the chief of the latter tribe, he profited by the occasion to address the warriors of the two tribes, and formed a kind of alliance with them, to the great displeasure of the Pottowatomies.

After pushing his way in all directions for some years, Perrot, in the spring of 1670, joined a flotilla of canoes starting from Green Bay for Montreal, and carrying no less than 900 men. They reached that city safely, but troubles occurred which enabled Perrot to show his ability and his knowledge of the Indian character. He went to Quebec with the Ottawa chief, and M. de Courcelle, the governor, struck with his merit, sent him west as guide and interpreter to M. de Lusson, named delegate to treat with the western tribes. To this officer Perrot rendered the most essential service. In person or by message, he convoked all the tribes to a grand council at Saut Ste. Marie. Nearly all responded, and on the 14th of June, 1671, de Saint Lusson, in their presence, took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV.

For some years after this we find no mention of his doings, and his own Memoir throws no light on the point. We know that he acquired one of the twenty-five congés for the Indian trade, through the aid of M. Bellinzani, one of the chief clerks in the Department of the Marine under Colbert. He married in this interval Madeleine Raclos, and established himself on Rivière Puante, in the seigneury of Becancourt.

In 1684, Mr. de la Durantaye, on receiving orders from Governor de la Barre to march against the Onondagas with all the Western Indians whom he could gather, at once called on Perrot to aid him in rousing the spirit of the canton. He readily gave his services, and accompanied the dusky warriors of the west on their eastward march to join the fruitless expedition of de la Barre. When that fell through, Perrot returned to the colony, but was, in the spring of 1685, sent back with extensive powers.

On his way he restored peace between the Foxes on the one side, and the Ottawas, Chippeways, and Sioux on the other, by restoring to a Chippeway chief his daughter, held captive by the Foxes. After taking command at the Bay, he went up the Fox River to the town of the Miamis and Maskoutens, descended the Wisconsin to its mouth, and mounted the Mississippi to the Sioux country. Here he built a fort, which is said to have been on the left

bank of the Mississippi, about 250 miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin (Charlevoix, iii. 398).

Denonville, the successor of de la Barre, did not, however, approve such distant expeditions, and sent orders to Perrot to return to Green Bay. This command placed Perrot in a position of great difficulty. "I could not," says he, "obey without abandoning the goods which I had induced merchants to advance to me for my voyage. I was then in the Sioux country, where the frost had broken all our canoes. I was compelled to spend the summer there, during which I endeavored to get canoes to return to Michillimackinac, but they did not arrive till the fall" (1686).

Soon after reaching Green Bay he received orders from the Marquis de Denonville to collect all the French and Indians in his department, and march eastward, so as to coöperate with him in a campaign against the Senecas. While visiting the various tribes to induce them once more to send out war parties, a thing requiring some address after the miserable collapse of de la Barre's campaign, a body of 1,500 Foxes, Maskoutench, and Kikapoos, going out against the Sioux, formed a plot to rob Perrot's post and massacre all the French. On his return he discovered the plot, and by ingeniously creating exaggerated ideas of his force, and securing the chiefs, delivered himself and his countrymen from danger.

In the spring of 1687 he reached Michillimackinac with the forces he had collected, and finding that de la Durantaye, the chief commander in the west, had marched for the east, he followed after, in vain endeavoring, as de la Durantaye had done, to persuade the Ottawas to join him. He overtook that commander at Detroit, and they together joined the forces of M. de Denonville.

Perrot had already been in financial difficulty, but hoped by the result of his recent trading to deliver himself from all his embarrassments. Unfortunately new trials awaited him. On setting out on Denonville's campaign, he had for safety deposited his furs at the Mission House of St. Francis Xavier, at Green Bay; during his absence the mission buildings took fire and were totally destroyed.

He had credit, however, to secure a new supply of goods, and set out again with new powers from the governor, after having used his influence to restore peace with the Five Nations. When he reached his fort on the Mississippi, the Sioux received him with honor, and on the 8th of May, 1689, at Post St. Antoine, Perrot took formal possession of the country in the name of the king; Father Joseph J. Marest, Messrs. Bois Giullot, commander at Wiskoucha, Caumont, and others, being present.

Returning to Montreal, he saved at Mackinac some Iroquois, whom the Ottawas had taken and were about to torture. But while Perrot was thus laboring to have the late treaty observed by the Western tribes, he found on reaching Montreal that the Five Nations had again renewed the war and destroyed Lachine.

Frontenac, who arrived opportunely in this moment of distress, dispatched Perrot to the west with Louvigny, in May, 1690; and in his reports to the home government bears testimony to his worth, styling him "an inhabitant of this country, who, the long practice and knowledge he possesses of the humor, manners, and language of all the upper nations, has acquired great credit among them."

His influence at Mackinac was indeed needed. The fickle Indians, struck with amazement with the affair at Lachine, believed the French cause lost, and the Ottawas again showed disaffection. Perrot succeeded in preventing any union with the Iroquois, and stimulated the sending of small parties which greatly harassed the western Iroquois cantons.

On reaching Wisconsin he proceeded to the Mississippi, establishing a new post near the mouth of the Wisconsin. His services as a pacificator were almost immediately required; the Miamis, Mascoutens, and Outagamis having taken up the hatchet against the Sioux and Chippeways.

After discovering a lead mine, twenty-one leagues above the Moingwena, which

long bore his name, he was ordered, in 1692, to take post among the Miamis on the Marameg. In this position he was constantly engaged in preventing wars between the tribes; and it was at this time that he was plundered of everything by the Ottawas, and condemned to be burnt; the timely arrival of his old friends, the Foxes, alone saving him.

Some of the tribes would have resented his wrongs by war, but this Perrot prevented. Had Frontenac lived, he would doubtless have been indemnified; but that governor dead, his successor recalled all the French beyond Mackinaw, and Perrot returned to the St. Lawrence, after all his toils, exposures, and dangers, a ruined man.

Conceiving himself wronged by parties at Montreal, he brought a lawsuit, which he lost. An application to the government for a pension failed.

He lived for some years, appearing occasionally as interpreter, as at Montreal in 1701, and holding the position of captain of the militia of his district. He died subsequent to 1718.

EARLY NOTICES OF BALLOONING AND ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

[The following paragraphs are translated from entries in the Diary of Benjamin Franklin Bache, grandson of Dr. Franklin, when a schoolboy at Passy, near Paris. At the date of the first entry, he was in his fifteenth year.]

1784. *Thursday, January 15th.*—An aerostatic globe one hundred feet in diameter has been constructed at Lyons. It is to start to-day. If the wind should be south-east it would come; but it blows very hard from the south-west.

Wednesday, January 28th.—At last the aerostatic balloon has started from Lyons with seven men, but it fell soon afterwards, and very near to the place of its departure.

Tuesday, March 2d.—I have been to the Champ de Mars, to an experiment in which a person named Blanchard was to direct the aerostic globes, and take a natural philosopher with him; but many accidents having happened upon the spot, he was compelled to ascend without the wings by means of which he was to guide himself, and without the natural philosopher who was to perform the experiments, so that this was nothing but a repetition of what Mr. Charles performed at the Tuileries on the first of December, 1783. He came down in an hour very near the starting place.

Saturday, May 22d.—Mr. Delon, who possesses the animal magnetism, has asked the French Academy to examine his secret. The Academy has named several persons for that purpose, among others my grandpapa, at whose house the commissioners are assembled to-day with Mr. Delon, who, after having magnetised many sick persons, they are gone into the garden to magnetise some trees. I have been present at it; it thus occurred: Mr. Delon has made many passes towards a tree with a cane, then they brought a young man with his eyes bandaged, whom Mr. Delon had brought with him (and whom he had cured of a paralysis, which extended over half of his body, by means of animal magnetism, in the space of three weeks). They made him embrace several trees for two minutes. At the first three trees which he held in this way, he said that he felt a numbness which redoubled at each tree; finally, at the fourth, he remained by the tree and no longer answered; then he fell, and they carried him upon the turf, where he made many singular contortions; then he suddenly arose.

Wednesday, June 23d.—To-day, at three-quarters after four, there started from Versailles an enormous balloon filled with air rarified by heat, and carrying Mr. Pilatre de Rozier and another person named Prouts. It came down at half after six between Champlatreux and Chantilly. Thus it travelled twelve leagues in three-quarters of an hour. I saw it pass over Passy at five o'clock, and disappear at ten minutes after five. It was hidden in a cloud, and they met with snow, which reached the earth in rain.

Sunday, July 11th.—The Abbé Miolan and Mr. Jarmuet have constructed an

aerostatic balloon more than one hundred feet high by eighty-four feet, or thereabouts, in horizontal diameter, and they have advertised it with much emphasis as certain of its success, and have made a subscription, according to which the subscribers are to be present at four trials of the means of guiding it, and then to make experiments upon the air at a very great height. The first trial was fixed for to-day at the garden of the Luxembourg, at twelve precisely. The balloon was to carry four men. As it was by means of air rarified by fire, the balloon took fire, and the trial did not succeed. The King of Sweden, and many other personages of consideration, waited until three o'clock, and the infuriated people rushed upon the balloon and tore it to pieces; every one carried off some samples of it, some of the pieces large enough to make quilts, and I believe that the authors would have experienced the same fate, if they had not been escorted by a detachment of the French Guards. They have not yet given any account to the public of the money which they received.

Tuesday, July 13th.—I rose very early, as likewise all the family, to go see a balloon which the Duke of Chartres has caused to be constructed; it is enormous, in the form of a cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres. It is to be filled with inflammable air. We have, therefore, been to Saint Cloud, where we believed that it was to start, but it has been postponed to another day.

In the evening I went to St. Cloud with Alexandre, to learn for certain when it would start. I inquired of a gentleman of my acquaintance who was at this time guarding the balloon. He told me that it would be Thursday.

Thursday, July 15th.—I went again to St. Cloud to see the balloon start; it was in the shape of a cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres thirty feet in diameter, 3,000 cubic feet in bulk. It had two wings in the gallery which was suspended underneath the balloon. It rose with four persons; among others the Duke of Chartres. They were soon lost to sight in the clouds, which were very thick, and wherein they met with a very violent storm; but they rose above it and met with the sun, which expanded the air of their balloon so much, as they were unable to open the valve of it, that they were obliged to tear it, and they landed about two miles from the starting point.

Sunday, September 19th.—I went with my grandpapa to the Abbé Armons' to see the balloon of the Messrs. Roberts Brothers which was about to start; I pointed the telescope; at eleven o'clock everything was ready, and the balloon should have started. My grandpapa was playing chess, and told me to inform him as soon as I saw it start. Three minutes before twelve I heard a cannon fired, and a minute afterwards I saw the balloon rise. Everybody was looking. The wind was south, a little to the west. I leave the Abbé's, and come with a telescope to take my place upon the roof of our house, where I found Mr. Williams. Every one looked through the telescope in turn. At last it disappeared from us behind a house, but having ascended the highest chimney, we again perceived it for a moment, but then it disappeared from our eyes at half-past twelve. It was seen by many persons on its way, and descended at six o'clock of the same day at the chateau of Beuvry, in Artois, fifty leagues from Paris.

It was in the shape of a cylinder, terminated by two hemispheres. I have not been able to learn its dimensions. The aeronauts tried to drive a little against the wind by means of little oars which they had, but this did not succeed.

1785. *Friday, January 14th.*—Dr. Jefferies is come to see my grandpapa; he and Mr. Blanchard crossed the sea on the 7th of January, from Dover to Calais, in an aerostat.

Saturday, January 15th.—Mr. Blanchard and his companion were to dine at our house to-day, but only Dr. Jefferies has come. They started from Dover with their balloon already full of holes. After having been over the sea for an hour, their balloon, still losing its gas, sank considerably. This accident compelled them to throw out all their ballast; this having again happened

several times, they were compelled to throw out, *First*, all the ornaments of their car, namely, the painted cloth and the garlands which adorned it; *Secondly*, all their clothes except their shirts, and Mr. Jefferies a cork vest, which he had provided for himself, to be able to exist for some time upon the sea, if he was obliged to come to that extremity (and, indeed, they had thought of it, but Mr. Blanchard opposed it), and in two hours and three-quarters they came down on the top of a tree, where they remained for twenty-eight minutes in their shirts, and from there they went to Calais, where they have been carried as if in triumph.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

LETTERS FROM THE LEE PAPERS.

CHARLES LEE TO JOHN HANCOCK.

Baltimore, *March ye 21st*, 1776.

SIR:

At the earnest desire of the gentlemen of this place, I have pass'd this day in examining the works thrown up for the defence of the Town against shipping. I find 'em, according to the best judgment I am able to form, in general well concerted, and believe when they are completed, that the Town will (in military phrase) be *hors d'insult*.—As I was assured at Philadelphia by the Delegates of Virginia and Carolina, that there was not a single field Engineer in their Provinces, I have ventured to engage a Mr. Mossenbach, a young German, who, from the conversation I have had with him, seems to be a sufficient master of the business. I hope the Congress will approve of the step.

I must now, Sir, beg leave to express my concern that my conduct in administering an oath to the disaffected in Long Island should have brought down such a thundering stigma on my head. I myself saw and confessed the irregularity of the proceeding. There is likewise no man more sensible than myself of the necessity of bridling in time the impetuosity and license of the military. But as I had receiv'd orders from the Congress to take every step for the security of N. York, as I had reason to expect the enemy every hour, as I thought the least delay might be of the most dangerous consequence, and, above all, as I was conscious of neither being actuated by spleen, passion, caprice, nor prejudice, but merely and purely by apprehensions for the public safety, I postponed all considerations, and hazarded so irregular a measure. I confess that I expected a reprimand, but flattered myself that it might have been conveyed to me in a less severe manner than by a public resolve.—As I consider the Congress as the most respectable sovereign in the world, (indeed in my opinion it is the only legitimate one,) their public censure sinks deep in my spirit, and I sincerely wish that a natural warmth of temper and (if I may so express it) an immoderate zeal for the rights and safety of this country may never hurry me a second time into any measure which may so justly merit reprehension.

I am, Sir, with the greatest respect,
Your most ob't and humble ser't,

CHARLES LEE.

From Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., to R. H. Lee.

Camp, White Plains, *Sept'r 12th*, 1778.

We have wrote several letters to you on Gen'l Lee's situation, informing you that there are many very good officers in Camp who approve of his conduct on the 28th, and are surprised at the sentence of the Court Martial, such as Gates, Knox, Lincoln, Parsons, McDougal, &c. You have all the Testimony, &c., before you, and I am sure will not do injustice to so able an officer. Gen'l L. says he blames himself only for not ordering a *Retreat*.

Yesterday Gen'l Gates' division marched towards Danbury. We expect all to move in two or three days. The intelligence from New York induces us to think that city will be evacuated, and we hear 5000 men have landed at Dartmouth. What

are our enemies going to do? Time will shew.

From General Lee to R. H. Lee.

Mr. Thornton's,
April ye 12th, [1789 *or* '80.]

My Dear Friend:

I have just received your letter by the boy, but must beg leave to differ from you in the main argument of it; for I confess that both as a Soldier and a Politician, I think the only time for a redress of grievances is the time of war; and I believe that no instance can be produced from history of a people who have waited for the time of Peace, ever obtaining any redress at all. *Rustici expectant dum defluat amnis.* Such, I am sure, was the persuasion of those glorious men who withstood the tyranny of Charles the 1st, and on this persuasion they regulated their conduct.

But I will venture to go farther, (you will perhaps think too far.) I think, then, that America had better be conquered,—at least in that degree she can now only be conquered; that is, that she had better be reduced to the necessity of accepting the terms which it is said G. Britain means to propose, than to endure any longer such an odious tyranny as the capricious arbitrary government as [qu. of.] an unlimited, uncontrollable Assembly. Besides, the War is now worn down to so diminished a size and quality, that no danger can possibly be incurred insisting immediately on the remedy. Your favourite Junius says, after Locke, that there cannot be a more fatal doctrine to Liberty established than the omnipotence of Parliament. And this doctrine is certainly still less dangerous in G. Britain where the Parliament consists of three distinct branches, than in America where it consists of only one, from the constitution of the Senate, (as it is ridiculously called,) they must be made up of the self-same clay. For God's sake, then, do not talk of Liberty until you have established the fundamental points, the limitation of the power of the Assembly and the full freedom of the Press. Unless these points are settled, every understanding man will think the word Liberty (so sounded in our ears) a mere mockery, and will be very indifferent to the issue of the War.

You say there must be some abuses in all human systems of free Government, and you allow that ours abounds with 'em. But are not ours something more than abuses, and incompatible not only with free government, but any human society at all? Are they not rather the most damned acts of atrocious tyranny, crying injustice and felonious violence? For instance, the tender, the confiscation law which strips of their property (for no crime even pretended), indiscriminately Tories and Whigs, Friends and Foes, men, women, and children; to this may be added the tearing from the clergy their freeholds, which was certainly as lawfully theirs as yours or mine. Such are the abuses with which America's free system has been ornamented within so short a period as four years [of] self-government; abuses transcending all the enormities of all the worst Governments of Europe in four times that length of period. And I repeat, therefore, that no consideration on earth ought to deter us from putting some immediate restraint on the Powers of men who have been guilty of such accumulated villainy.

I have spoken freely to you, and I think I have as good a right to speak freely to America in the common cause of mankind, as I had to the British Ministry and Generals in the particular case of America. I have called it the common cause of mankind, because if ever really a free government should be established here, it might be the general Asylum.

My paper is now out, and it is very late, so

Good night, and God bless you.

Yours, C. Lee.

From General Weedon to R. H. Lee.

Camp, near Schuylkill,
Dec'r 16th, 1777.

Dr. Sir:

We have three days ago moved on this side the Schuylkill, where we shall hut the army, for the purpose of affording more protection to the country during the winter. Destructive as the measure will, I

fear, prove to this army, we are obliged to adopt it in preference to Winter Quarters, or leave a country plentifully supplied with provisions and forage to the ravagements of the enemy. Our troops are exceedingly debilitated by the Campaign, and suffer much for shoes and other necessaries. I could wish we were so circumstanced as to afford them repose at a greater distance from the Enemy, in order to restore them to their former health and vigour; but so horrid is it to see the devastation which marks the route of the British Army, that to all hardships and sufferings we must submit in order to circumscribe them, and give as much cover to the country as is in our power.

P. S.—My command lays near Sweed's Ford, the Schuylkill on our left. Our Right extends towards Lancaster Road, a good open country in our rear, and by a bridge of communication thrown over the river, we shall be able to protect, in part, both sides.

Valley Forge, *Feb.* 1*st*, 1778.

Many of our old troops, whose time of enlisting is now expiring, are leaving the service and going home. The want of those men will be sensibly felt in this army. I know not what our Assembly has done towards filling their Battalions, but whatever system they have adopted for that desirable purpose, should be steadily pursued and vigorously executed. Your account of the 10 regiments of volunteers to serve six months, is, I doubt, premature, as Gen'l Nelson writes me on the 19th Dec., "I have not succeeded in my volunteer scheme, the bill that I brought into the House for raising 5000 to serve six months being thrown out, upon a supposition that it would interfere with completing the regular Battalions." I wish they may have reconsidered the matter and would speedily reinforce us, for we shall lay exceedingly exposed when our 9 old regiments leave us.

Warrusquah Bay, *Nov.* 18*th*, 1780.

I had the honour of addressing you the 16th inst. from Stoner's Mills, and then informed you of the Enemy's having finished their embarkation on the 14th at 2 o'clock in the morning. On the 15th and 16th they fell down Norfolk River, and stationed themselves under Sewell's Point, where they remained all of yesterday. Their movement occasioned us to take the present position as the most convenient to oppose them should they have come up James River, leaving a light corps below under the command of Col. Parker, with Pickets and Videts so disposed as to communicate the earliest intelligence of any movement they should make. We have a letter this moment from Colo. Parker, which is enclosed to his Excellency the Governor. To that I beg leave to refer you for particulars, and make no doubt you will with me be astonished at the Extraordinary conduct of the Foemen, having left behind them several captured vessels, as also most or all of the negroes they had taken, as well as those that went over to them. This might be turned to our future advantage if properly represented.

Fredericksburg, *Feb.* 21*st*, 1781.

I last night returned from Chesterfield just before your favour of 19th inst. came to hand. Our friend the Colo'l's expedition against Georgetown was successful. He carried the place by surprize, and I believe put the whole garrison to the sword, (officers excepted;)—this, by the bye, General Greene writes, "Few were taken and many killed." Two other posts have been carried since, in which were many stores; 30 prisoners were made at one of them,—the other was more complete. While Colo. Lee and Colo. Marion are breaking up the different Posts in Lord Cornwallis' rear, he immediately on Tarleton's Defeat, destroyed all his heavy baggage, double-mounted every horse he could collect, and like one seized with a phrenzy, pushed after Morgan to recover his prisoners. That old soldier, by a rapid march, gained the Yadkin, over which he threw his troops and trophies. His Lordship getting up in a few hours after, was stopped by a sudden rise of that River, as if Providence designed it. Before he could cross,

Gen. Morgan had taken measures for their security, which is now happily effected. He afterwards formed a junction with Gen. Greene at Guilford Ct. House, where they were the 10th inst. Cornwallis at that date had penetrated as far as the Moravian towns, which is not more than 50 miles from Chiswell Mines. Gen. Greene, not being able to fight him, has fallen back, saving all his stores. I hope by this his hands are strengthened, as positive orders were sent the 14th to the counties of Botetourt, Washington, Pittsylvania, Henry and Montgomery, to march with a reinforcement of 1022 of their best Riflemen; and I understood as I returned that all the counties were in motion, so that I have full expectations his Lordship will catch a tartar. Your friend in Congress is not out in his conjecture; a 64 and 2 Frigates have arrived from Rhode Island. If nothing superior is detached from New York, I hope we shall be able to co-operate to effect. But can you believe it? Arnold was no stranger to their coming before the Baron was informed of it. He has drawn all his piratical fleet together in Elizabeth River, and is himself shut up in his fastnings at Portsmouth. The Baron has sent me back to assemble and arrange 800 men from the neighbouring counties here, with whom I expect to march in a short time for service below. My letters from the Northward corroborate your foreign intelligence. Parsons has made a successful descent, but I fear not so important as you mention. However, it will count in the annals of 1781, which is certainly our year.

March 3d, 1781, Fredericksburg.

I have been kept here in a very disagreeable situation, waiting for the Loudon and Fauquier Militia. They have at last begun their march, and hope to be on my route towards the lower parts in two or three days more.

P. S. — Compliments to all friends. Act like a Warlike and Independent nation and all is our own. Think not of Money; let Liberty be the predominant idea.

To the County Lieutenant or Commanding Officer in Westmoreland.

Fredericksburg, 20*th Aug.*, 1781.

I have received information this morning that such of the Enemy as were at York have crossed over to Gloucester, where Ld. Cornwallis now is with his whole force. I do not wish to give your militia any unnecessary fatigue, and for this reason, in place of calling them into the field, only request that you will have them in a state of perfect readiness to act as service may require on the shortest notice. And this I hope, as the movements of the Enemy indicate mischief to this or some other quarter, where their service may be essentially wanting.

P. S.—Should you hear of the Enemy penetrating thro' Gloucester and Middlesex your troops must move upwards with all dispatch.

War Office, *August 31st*, 1781.

SIR:

From the very critical and important situation of affairs, government have directed me to signify to you, that you immediately send to the Camp at Gloucester one-fourth of your militia, as well as such other proportion as can be equipped either as foot or horsemen. Government are fully sensible of the exposed situation of your county, and nothing but the certainty of the security you may expect shortly to be in, and the great advantage your militia will afford by instantly joining the camp at Gloucester, would induce them to issue this order. The moment your men can be spared, you may be assured, they shall be dismissed to their county.

WILLIAM DAVIES.

Camp before Gloucester, *Oct. 12th*, 1781.

I should have done myself the pleasure of acknowledging your previous favour, but certain military movements put it out of my power, which I hope will sufficiently apologise. Our Batteries on the first parallel opened the 10th inst., and considerable advancement are made towards the second, under a most tremendous cannonade and bombardment, that has continued without

the smallest intermission ever since we first broke ground. His Lordship has brought himself into exceeding hot quarters which he must yield ere long. His only chance is a push at this pass, which I at first fully expected: he has delayed it so long that I now begin to think it will not be his policy. They keep a pretty strong garrison at Gloster Town. We have not the means in our hands to make regular approaches against them; we, however, answer every purpose by keeping them completely circumscribed, as they must share the fate of their master.

I rejoice exceedingly at having it in my power to hand to you officially the success of my friend Green in the South. His excellency's secretary tells me by the General's order, that after a very obstinate battle, fought on the 18th ult., and which was very bloody on both sides, he obtained a very complete victory. The loss of the Enemy in killed, wounded and Prisoners, he informs me, was 1000. An accident prevented the total destruction of their whole army, consisting of 2000. Our loss is but 500.

Oil in Pittsburgh in 1828—Proposal to the Corporation to Light the City with Coal Oil at that Time.—"I see that the corporation has at last determined to light the city. It is a very sensible determination; for indeed few places need it more. I fear that lighting with gas will be found troublesome and expensive in spite of the vast supply and cheapness of coal; but I will tell you what is the cheapest, best, and most economical light you can use; it is what is called in the West Seneca oil, which is petroleum, with some peculiar characteristics which distinguish it from that which is found in various other parts of the world—in the Cornish and Devonshire mines in England, for example.

"It would be superfluous in me to describe this oil to you; to tell you how it is found throughout all the coal formation, west of the mountains, in springs; in the rivulets which flow out of coal mines; in certain clays of earth from which it is separated, as it was formerly, to a considerable amount, on Oil Creek, by manipulating it in water, and also floating on all, or nearly all, the salt wells. This substance, were there a ready market for it, might be supplied at your very doors to an almost unlimited extent. At present it is almost useless, being used only as an ingredient in what is called 'British Oil,' and as a horse medicine (in which, by the by, it is very useful). The price of it is very low, because a few barrels glut the demand of the apothecaries; but if the city would take a large quantity, or if it were brought into use otherwise, I think it could be supplied at twenty-five cents per gallon. This may be said to be a very indifferent price for the article, unless it existed in great quantities in particular places—that it would not be worth the trouble of collecting; and, of course, being neglected, the price would rise for want of a supply, and then such quantities would be brought forward as to injure the dealers, a thing always to be deprecated in a well-regulated country. Few things, however, offer so direct a proof of the doctrine in political economy, that value is the effect of labor—a doctrine which I do not confess to be true in every instance, nevertheless. The substance in question is diffused through the country, and this will make it abundant in the market; but wherever it is found it rises and accumulates slowly, and what is accumulated can be collected in a few minutes, with scarcely any labor, except when it is procured from the peculiar clay banks in which it is found. The salt wells may be cleared of what floats by letting a blanket down every quarter of an hour, and this will also apply to the springs where it is discovered. It is like honey and beeswax, of which few families have large quantities, but so many persons produce them that there is always a good and cheap supply in the market. Such articles, when extensively used in a city, and obtained from the surrounding country, beget an intercourse which is mutually beneficial. It is manifestly desirable for a city to awaken to its interest by encouraging such an object of trade, which, while it increases the circulation of money, will enable the country people to purchase

more largely from the stores in town. In a word, it is the true policy of a city to enrich the surrounding country, and that city flourishes most whose vicinage is the most prosperous.

"I need not argue further to show the advantage of using Seneca oil to light Pittsburgh, if it is applicable to the purpose. The proof of its applicability is only to be procured in the old and sure way—try it. Let any one who doubts that it is a perfectly good oil for lamps, send to the apothecary's for half-a-pint, and burn it one night in a lamp of any kind, precisely as fish or spermaceti oils are burned, observing only that to avoid smoke, it is necessary the length of the wick should be diminished. I have tried it, and found it to succeed perfectly, and there is no reason why it should not be clarified as well as any other oil (and then it will burn as free from smoke), by filtering or precipitating the gross particles contained in what is now brought to market. I am not chemist enough to give a disquisition on its component parts, but combustion shows that it contains more inflammable matter than animal oils.

"Let me add another idea, which, I am conscious, will at first view be considered visionary; but I say, only try it; the experiment will cost nothing. Many of the salt wells are filled, from the surface of the water to the mouth of the well, with inflammable gas; let a tight barrel, with the head out, be let down perpendicularly into such a well, and after having remained some minutes, as the gas is heavier than the atmosphere, it will displace the latter, and fill the barrel; then let a wet blanket down to cover the head of the barrel, and after it is drawn up, uncover a small space and tilt the barrel; then let a lighted candle, at the end of a long pole, be placed at the aperture; if the barrel be full of gas it will take fire, and probably explode. If this experiment succeed, the indication is clear. Barrels of gas, for the use of the city, if you choose to light with gas, will become as constant an article of commerce from the salt wells as salt is now. These barrels may be emptied into a grand air-tight receptacle, easily contrived, and thence distributed exactly as gas made from coal. Here, then, is another source of income to the country. Indeed, Providence has been so bountiful to the whole West, that wealth seems to court you on every hand. Should the experiment of filling barrels with gas at the salt works not answer, it will be very desirable that the city should cause an essay to be made on the production of gas from the Seneca oil, which abounds with the materials for its production. It is well known that the use of animal oil to produce gas, has been extensive in England, after its superiority over gas from coal had been tested; but the price of those oils there will probably prevent the general adoption of them for this purpose. Some writers, however, contend that they will produce gas at a cheaper rate than coal, in spite of the cost of them. If Seneca oil will supply more gas than animal oils, which I do not doubt; and if it can be procured at twenty-five cents per gallon, a fair trial of it in this way would, assuredly, be demanded by common prudence."—*From a Letter to the Pittsburgh Gazette*, 1828.

The First Victim of the Late War.—It has already been stated in print that the first man who was killed in this war was Daniel Howe, an Irishman, who fell at Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and was buried there in the presence of Major Anderson and of Beauregard. Howe's brother has written to President Johnson, requesting that his remains should be removed to Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, and suggesting that the United States should erect a suitable monument over his grave there. It will not be forgotten that three other Union soldiers of the regular army were killed at the same instant with Daniel Howe, by the same means—the accidental explosion of one of the cannon with which, by the terms of his capitulation, Major Anderson saluted his flag. The first Union men who were killed in this war by rebel bullets were the young Massachusetts soldiers made a sacrifice in the riot at Baltimore, April 19th.

Works of Roger Williams.—An extended article has appeared in the *National Baptist*, giving an account of the published works, seven in number, of the famous Roger Williams. The titles of some of them are quaint and antique, like most of the religious treatises of that day: "George Fox digged out of his Burrowes"—"A New England Firebrand Quenched"—"The Bloody Tenant yet More Bloody by Mr. Cotton's endeavors to wash it white in the Blood of the Lamb," etc.

General Grant's Great-Grandfather in the old French War.—An interesting relic and memento of the old French and Indian wars in this country has been on exhibition in the department of arms and trophies of the Sanitary Fair at Chicago. It is the muster-roll of a militia company raised by Capt. Noah Grant, great-grandfather of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, and bears date of March 26, 1755. Capt. Grant and his brother, Lieut. Solomon Grant, were afterwards killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., in the Revolutionary war. Affixed to the names on the roll is the amount of wages received by each soldier—generally for the period of twenty-five weeks, which was probably the period they were required to serve. The money is reckoned in pounds, shillings, and pence. The pay of Capt. Grant for that period was $284, which would be at the rate of less than $350 a year, and not quite a dollar a day; and the pay of a private for the same term was $110, something less than two dollars a week. From these figures it will readily be seen that the difference between the pay of commissioned officers and privates was not so great in this country a hundred years ago as it is to-day, the pay of a private at that time being about one-third as large as that received by a captain.

The First Bank of America.—In looking over the old Annals, says the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, we find that the common idea that the first Bank was established in Philadelphia, is a total mistake. A bank was established seventy years before the period which is assigned as that of the first bank in Pennsylvania. In 1712, the Legislature of South Carolina established a Public Bank, and issued forty-eight thousand pounds in bills of trust. These bills were called Bond Bills, and the establishment was called a Public Bank. These were lent out at interest, or loaned on personal security.

The Newport Tower.—"*Anchor*" does not seem to be acquainted with a curious pamphlet, entitled, "The Controversy touching the Old Stone Mill in the Town of Newport, Rhode Island. Newport, 1851." On page 50 the following passage occurs: "In the Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for November, 1836, page 480, there is an engraving of a Wind-mill at Chesterton, Warwickshire, England, erected after a design of Inigo Jones, which, without the roof and vanes, would be a *fac simile* of the old mill at Newport." The frontispiece of the Newport pamphlet represents the wind-mill at Chesterton. R.

A Tale of a Tub.—Edward Winslow, in his *Hypocrasie Vnmasked*, replying to Samuel Gorton, says:

"Hee tels a tale of a tub of Myantonimo's being slain as hee marched, which is false, for he was put to death, and in a house, but not upon a march." p. 80.

Can any reader of the *Magazine* inform me what the origin of the phrase "tale of a tub" was? The book quoted from bears date 1646, more than twenty years before the birth of Dean Swift, who wrote the celebrated "Tale of a Tub."

Delta.

Schuyler.—The following is an inscription on a brown stone slab, resting on four stone posts, in the private burying-ground of the Schuyler family, in the town of Watervliet, a short distance from the Hudson river:

In Memory of
Colnl Philip Schuyler
A Gentleman who was Improved

In Several publick employments
In which he Acted with integrity. A
Sincere Friend, kind Master and
most tender Husband; he Liv'd
Respected and died greatly Lamented
Febry 16th 1758, Aged 62 Years.

THE LEVEES OF LOUISIANA.—In the absence of local subjects to write upon, allow me to devote this communication to a history of the progress of the levee system in the Mississippi Valley, as given in a work prepared by Capt. A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbot.

The first permanent settlements by Europeans in the valley of the Lower Mississippi were made at Natchez and at the present site of New Orleans. At Natchez the bluffs were occupied, but at New Orleans precautions had to be at once taken to protect the colony from inundation.

According to Dumont, De la Tour, the engineer who laid out the city of New Orleans, in 1717 (New Orleans was founded in 1718, so says Gayarré), directed "a dyke or levee to be raised in front, the more effectually to preserve the city from overflow." Although this work was so early contemplated, it was not completed until November, 1727, when Gov. Perrier announced that the New Orleans levee was finished, it being 5,400 feet in length, and 18 feet wide on the top. He added that within a year a levee would be constructed for 18 miles above and below the city, which, though not so strong as that at the city, "would answer the purpose of preventing overflows."

In the meantime, colonists continued to arrive slowly and occupy the land along the river banks, so that in 1723, according to François Xavier Martin, "the only settlements then begun below Natchez were those of St. Reine and M'me de Mezieres, a little below Pointe Coupée—that of Diron d'Artaguette, at Baton Rouge—that of Paris, near Bayou Manchac—that of the Marquis d'Anconio, below Lafourche—that of the Marquis d'Artagnac, at Cannes Brulées—that of Meuse, a little below, and a plantation of three brothers of the name of Chauvin, lately from Canada, at the Tchapitoulas."

In 1728 Dumont says there were five colonies, "extending for thirty miles above New Orleans, who were obliged to construct levees of earth for their protection." The expense of constructing these embankments was borne by the planters, each building a levee the length of his river front.

In 1731 the Mississippi Company gave up the Colony of the French crown.

In 1735 Du Pratz states that "the levees extended from the English Turn, twelve miles below, to thirty miles above, and on both sides of the river." The same year, the insufficiency of the works was demonstrated, as "the water was very high and the levee broke in many places." It is certain that this difficulty continued to be felt, for in 1743, according to Gayarré, "an ordinance was promulgated requiring the inhabitants to complete their levees by the 1st of January, 1744, under a penalty of forfeiture of their lands to the crown."

According to Monette, in 1752 the plantations extended "twenty miles below and thirty miles above New Orleans," and in that distance "nearly the whole coast was in a high state of cultivation and securely protected from floods."

Capt. Philip Pittman, who published a work in 1770, defines the settlements at that date as extending only "thirty miles above and twenty miles below New Orleans." In other words, the inhabitants for twenty years had been devoting themselves to the cultivation and improvement of those districts already partially reclaimed, instead of trying to extend the levees farther along the bank. The wars between England and France, the cession by the latter power of all her territory on the Mississippi to Spain in 1763, and the impolitic course pursued by the Spanish Governors, doubtless contributed to retard the growth of the colony at that epoch. It also appears to have been supposed that the settlement could not be extended farther down the river "on account of the immense expense attending the levees necessary to protect the fields from the inundations of sea and land floods," which would render it advisable to defer the settlement of that

section of the country "until the land shall be raised by the accession of soil."

In the year 1800 the territory was ceded back to France, Napoleon being then First Consul. In 1803 it was ceded to the United States. Its condition may be inferred from the following extracts from the abstract of documents of the State Department and the Treasury, 1802–5:

"The principal settlements in Louisiana are on the Mississippi River, which begins to be cultivated about twenty leagues from the sea. Ascending, you see them improve on each side till you reach the city (New Orleans). Except on the point just below Iberville, the country from New Orleans is settled the whole way.

"Above Baton Rouge, at the distance of fifty leagues from New Orleans, and on the west side of the Mississippi, is Pointe Coupée, a populous and rich settlement, extending eight leagues along the river. Behind it, on an old bed of the river, now a lake, whose outlets are closed up, is the settlement of Fausse Rivière.

"There is no other settlement on the Mississippi except the small one called Concord, opposite Natchez, till you come to the Arkansas River, over one hundred and fifty leagues above New Orleans. Here is a small settlement. There is no other settlement from this place to New Madrid.

"On both banks of this creek (Bayou Lafourche) there are settlements one plantation deep for near fifteen leagues.

"Bayou Plaquemine, thirty miles above New Orleans, is the principal and swiftest communication to the rich and populous settlement of Attakapas and Opelousas."

Louisiana was admitted to the Federal Union in 1812. Stoddard, in his History of Louisiana, published in that year, states: "These banks (levees) extend on both sides of the river, from the lowest settlements of Pointe Coupée on one side, and to the neighborhood of Baton Rouge on the other, except where the country remains unoccupied.

"Few settlements are formed on the west bank of the Mississippi, between Red and Arkansas Rivers. They are thinly scattered along from Red River to the mouth of the Yazoo."

Breckenridge states: From Pointe Coupée to Lafourche, two-thirds of the banks are perfectly cleared, and from thence to New Orleans the settlements continue without interruption on both sides, and present the appearance of a continued village.

In 1828 the levees were continuous from New Orleans nearly to Red River landing, excepting above Baton Rouge on the left bank, where the bluffs rendered them unnecessary. Above Red River they were in a very disconnected and unfinished state on the right bank as far as Napoleon. Elsewhere in the alluvial region their extent was so limited as to make it unnecessary to mention them.

In 1844 the levees had been made nearly continuous from New Orleans to Napoleon on the right bank, and many isolated levees existed along the lower part of the Yazoo front. Above Napoleon few or none had yet been attempted.

In September, 1850, a great impulse was given to the work of reclaiming the alluvial region below the mouth of the Ohio by the Federal Government, which, by an act approved Sept. 28, 1850, granted to the several States all swamp and overflowed lands within their limits remaining unsold, in order to provide a fund to reclaim the districts liable to inundation.

From Cairo to the Buras Settlement, below New Orleans, nearly the whole river-coast was leveed in 1857 and 1858.

EPITAPH ON GOVERNOR STUYVESANT.—The last volume of the Bradford Club has, among the poems of Domine Henricus Selyns, this epitaph on Stuyvesant:

Graafschrift Voor Petrus Stuyvesant, Gewesen Generael van Niew Nederlandt

Stuyft niet te seer en't sandt, want daer legt Stuyvesant
Die eerst was 't opperhooft van gantsch Niew Nederlandt
En gaf met wil of geen het landt den vyandt over
So naween en berouw treft iemans hert syn hert
Stierf duysentmaal, en droog onlydelycke smert,
In't eerste al te ryck, op 't laaste al te pover.

Thus translated by the accomplished Mr. Murphy, to whom the old poets of the colony are indebted for the laurels now so tardily placed on their brows:

Stir not the sand too much, for there lies Stuyvesant,
Who erst commander was of all New Netherland;
Freely or no, unto the foe, the land did he give over.
If grief and sorrow any hearts do smite, his heart
Did die a thousand deaths, and undergo a smart
Insufferable. At first too rich, at last too pauvre.

THE HERRING OR ALEWIFE FISHERY OF SANDWICH.—It may not be generally known how extensive some of the herring fisheries of Massachusetts are. That at North Sandwich is situated on "Herring River," which takes its rise in "Herring Pond," and empties into the head of Buzzard's Bay at Monument. As early or earlier than 1700, the colonial and provincial government controlled it, giving the inhabitants of the town of Sandwich the benefit of this fishery, as well as the present laws of the State for their protection. For the last forty years the amount of herrings taken from the river, at the town building erected for that purpose, has varied each year from 400 to 1,300 barrels. They are caught by scoop or dip nets, under the direction of the town, from the 15th of April to the 10th of June, while they are on their passage up to Herring Pond for the purpose of spawning. These fish are at the disposal of the town, each family being entitled to a barrel, distributing them in the order in which the families respectively apply. The present year there have been about 700 barrels, or about an average amount, taken.

QUERIES.

SOLDIERS' PRIZE MONEY.—In Russell's *Gazette*, published in Boston, Nov. 25th, 1799, the following item appears:

"The spoils of Seringapatam will well reward the *soldiers' toils*. It is said General Harris will share half a million sterling. An ensign's proportion will be about sixty thousand dollars, and a private soldier's near five thousand."

Can any of your readers inform us when the practice of dividing bounties or captured property with *soldiers* was discontinued, and why? F. M.

[The custom seems still to prevail in the "civilized world," *i. e.* those European countries which have been so bitterly hostile to our government during the last war. The plunder of Pekin is, we believe, the most recent instance.]

SELLER'S MAP OF NEW ENGLAND.—"There is now Extant, a Map of *New England*, as it is now divided into the three great Colonies of *Plymouth*, *Massachusetts*, and *Conecticot*, with a Printed description of the whole country; by *John Seller*, Hydrographer to the King, and are sold by him at the *Hermitage* in Wapping, and by *John Hills* in *Exchange Alley* in *Cornhill*."—*London Gazette*, April 10 to 13, 1676.

Who has a copy of the above?

E. Y. E.

EARL BELLOMONT.—The seal of Earl Bellomont is given in the *Magazine*. Can any of your readers tell where his remains lie? If I am not mistaken, he was interred in the fort at New York, and when that structure was demolished his grave was swept away, with no further entombment than a newspaper paragraph. Is this so, or were they subsequently re-interred?

NEO EBOR.

REPLIES.

THE CINCINNATI (H. M., Vol. VIII., p. 33; Vol. IX. p. 95).—The query in the *Magazine* is strange, as few, one would suppose, were acquainted with this American Institution. The reply no less so, in quoting for an American order a foreign and obscure writer. Yet there is no lack of material to give a full account of the Cincinnati. It is, however, to be regretted that the information regarding it is scattered, and that no work has yet been written specially on the subject.

The following article from Appleton's *Cyclopædia*, written by the Hon. Charles S. Davies, LL.D., of Portland, Maine, is a

summary that conveys the most important facts:

The Society of the Cincinnati was an association formed after the peace of 1783, originally composed of officers of the American Revolutionary army, and continued in their kinsmen and representatives. The revolution having been accomplished, this society was instituted as a monument of the memorable occasion. Its purpose was to cherish and perpetuate the mutual feelings of patriotism, benevolence, and brotherly friendship created by a common experience of the hardships encountered in achieving the freedom of their country and establishing its rank among the nations of the earth. The movement, though chiefly commemorative, was not unmixed with motives of prudence and policy—was in unison with the spontaneous feelings of the army at the moment of its dissolution, and was conducted and controlled by men of tried virtue and wisdom.

The guarantee of its character was that it was to receive the sanction and be under the guidance of Washington. General Knox, as a person sharing in a singular degree the confidence and affection both of the army and its chief, composed the original draft, which is still extant. The meeting for organization was called at the headquarters of Baron Steuben, at a place yet pointed out on the North River, New York. It consisted of the general officers in camp and regimental delegates from the respective lines, the Baron, as senior officer, presiding. Several of the distinguished officers in the war were men of cultivated minds, to whom the ancient classic history and literature were favorite reading; and they now adopted for their association the name and example of the Roman citizen-soldier who had laid down in peace arms assumed only for the public defence. It was Washington personified under the image of the Roman Cincinnatus.

Appropriate emblems were devised for badges and ornaments, including the eagle, and uniting the blue and white in compliment to the combined arms by which the successful result had been effected. The honors of membership were extended to a number of French officers, to whom they became an object of ambition. Funds were formed by the contribution of one month's pay from each officer for the relief of the unfortunate in their ranks among the State branches into which the institution was divided; and to this benevolent feature it perhaps owes its continued existence.

Its honorary membership was not intended to be confined exclusively to military merit; and the most interesting point about its organization relates to the succession of its regular membership. This was construed at first to be a right of privilege inheritable and directly transmissible upon principles analogous to those of legal descent. In the bond of association it was limited to the eldest male posterity, *together with their kindred who should be worthy of becoming supporters.* The extending phrase, admitting collaterals (in italics), appears to be an interlineation upon the original draft of Knox, and therefore the qualifying clause which follows was intended to apply not less to the first than to the second descriptions. An unvarying law of primogeniture was met by the objection of Hamilton, one of the foremost and most earnest advocates of the institution, that it referred to mere birth what properly belonged to merit—a principle which was pronounced in a report presented by him in 1787 to be inconsistent with the genius of the society. Yet the privilege was taken to be attached to primogeniture, excited public jealousy, and was seized upon as a salient anti-republican feature and the germ of a hereditary aristocracy. So strong was the popular feeling on this score that at the first ensuing general meeting at Philadelphia, in May, 1784, the subject was specially called up for discussion, and on account of the difference of opinion manifested, it was finally thought best to omit entirely any provision for the continuance of the institution beyond the period of its founders. Washington would have been willing even to sacrifice the existence of the society, had it not been for its relation to those foreign officers enrolled in it, who had al-

ready held a meeting abroad, and for the charitable provision which it contemplated. Though sympathizing deeply in the intentions and proceedings of its founder, he had fully determined that a concession, by which it should be relieved of any imputation of being a species of hereditary order, should be the condition of his accepting the office of President-General, to which he had been invited. From this purpose he was induced to depart only under a persuasion that some "middle way" might be adopted by which the conflicting ideas should be harmoniously adjusted, the grave apprehensions be allayed which affected the minds of Adams, Jefferson, and Jay, not to mention Mirabeau and others, and the society be maintained without impairing its essential principles or failing of its beneficial results.

A private journal of the proceedings of the convention of 1784, was kept by Governor Winthrop Sargent, who was a member, and brought to light in 1858 by his grandson. Mr. Winthrop Sargent, as a contribution to the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society," shows the strong feeling which existed both for and against the principle of descent which had been recognized by the society.

Although the formal results of this society were rather negative than positive, and its proposals were not fully acceded to, and therefore not necessarily authoritative over the State societies, yet practically a manifestation was made which allayed hostility by bringing into relief the line of merit which existed in the original draft, side by side with that of birth. It was after this public pledge was given, and upon the simultaneous assembling at Philadelphia, in 1787, of the general Society of the Cincinnati and the convention to form the constitution of the United States, both of which Washington attended, that the final difficulty in his mind appears to have been overcome, and the warfare against the institution to have consequently died away except as it mingled with the strife against the adoption of the federal constitution. Washington then accepted the office of President, which he continued to hold by succession and re-election as long as he lived. At their next triennial election the members of the society had the satisfaction of saluting him as President of the United States, and they generally gave him their cordial and united support in the measures of his administration; and as a general society and through all their branches they passed unanimous resolutions of public and private sorrow at his decease.

After his death, in 1799, it being found that the proposals of 1784 had not received a favorable response, the institution was assumed to remain in its original position. From this time greater regard was paid to the former leading idea of inheritable succession, and some certain lineal relation between the members and the original founders became an established principle of the institution. Yet the change in its tone and habit wrought by the proceedings of 1784 was not ignored, and the claim for membership was to be determined not by mere consanguinity, but by a just elective preference among those nearest of kin, more especially in the line of the first-born. No absolutely indisputable right, but only moral right, to preference was vested in eldest birth; and in the absence of any positive rule, the membership has always been renewed by election, which has become so settled by usage as to be the normal organic law of the institution. Nor is there any other known instance of succession to membership in any other way. This method also acquires a validity from the course of those State societies which have obtained charters and thereby possess the legal faculty of choosing their own associates and successors, belonging to every such corporation, uncontrolled by any specialty besides its own proper character. The view has obtained that the hereditary element contained in the fundamental compact of association arising from its essential character of a charity is inherent and ineradicable, subject only as a working principle to a due practical limitation, a foundation which could not be changed without subversion of the institution. It was a clause in the instrument of association that members in the society of one State should be-

come such in that of any other State to which they might remove. The general theory of the society has been to limit the privilege to a single individual of the same line as the representative. This rule, which is observed in most of the societies, is a relic of the original idea of the institution, and is supported by a certain practical consistency. It prevails most uniformly in that of New York, and next perhaps in that of New Jersey; it is also for the most part observed in those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The same general principles of admission existed also in some of the more Southern societies. In that of South Carolina, for special causes, a broader scale of admission has been adopted, embracing all male descendants, at least in the same degree of blood relationship, thus receiving greater latitude than has been done by any other branch. In Maryland also, where the spirit of the institution has been warmly cherished, different degrees of the same stock in the line of descent may be admitted together. In all the societies, from the earliest date, a brother or a nephew of an original member has been admitted upon the like footing, and direct male descendants through female collateral lines have, upon failure of the original male line, been made admissible in preference to kinsmen more remote. These variations which have grown up in the different branches the general society has not found it practicable to harmonize.

At its convention at Trenton, N. J., in 1856, at which all the branches were represented, after a long adjournment of experimental attempts made to produce uniformity, it was decided unanimously to leave this question free to the several State societies. A more enlarged general basis of admissions has been latterly laid upon equitable principles, coming within the scope of the original design.

The most palmy period of the Cincinnati Society was that while Washington was at its head, surrounded by many of his old companions in arms, and succeeded in the same seat by Hamilton and the Pinckneys, lasting with scarcely abated vigor until the visit of Lafayette, who was its only surviving major-general. The great diminution of its veteran ranks from that epoch arose from various causes, partly natural, chiefly from the fact that some of its beneficent designs were already accomplished, and from the difficulty in obtaining muniments and charters from the respective States, owing to the remains of the original hostility against it. The societies of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were able to maintain themselves on special State acts of incorporation, which the latter obtained after much solicitation. The Connecticut society was dissolved in 1804, after a patriotic valedictory by Colonel Humphreys, on the eve of the tragic death of Hamilton. The Delaware society dissolved itself about the same time, the more attached of its members carrying their share of its funds into that of Pennsylvania. Those of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Virginia prolonged their existence to nearly the same period, the two former depositing their records in the State historical societies; the latter devoting its funds to the endowment of Washington College. The last of the number was that of Georgia, which bequeathed what it had left to the general parent society. The original constellation was thus reduced nearly one-half. The last of the original members of the society was Robert Burnet of New York, who died in 1854.

The society still flourishes, having (in 1859) six active State branches, which hold annual meetings on the Fourth of July. The general society meets triennially, and its later conventions have been successively at New York, Baltimore, Charleston, Trenton, and in 1857 in Boston.

It is an interesting fact, that inquiries, with a view to the resuscitation of this institution in France, were making among descendants of the original French members just before the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, which, however, put an end to the interest in it. Gustavus Third, King of Sweden, forbade officers in the French army who were his subjects and had been in America, to wear the badge of the Cincinnati, on the ground that the institution

had a republican tendency not suited to his government.

Among the earlier elect honorary members of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania are Benjamin Franklin, Sharp Delaney, and Robert Morris; among those in New Jersey are Elias Boudinot, William Livingston, and Frederick Frelinghuysen; among those in New York are Chancellor Livingston, Gouverneur Morris, Rufus King, Stephen Van Rensselaer, the naval commanders Bainbridge, Biddle, Stewart, Hull, and Perry, and Generals Jackson, Scott, Brown, Cadwallader, Taylor, Worth, and Wool. In Massachusetts the only honorary admissions have been John C. Warren, William H. Prescott, and Daniel Webster.

The great causes and events leading to the establishment of the Cincinnati are well stated in the work of Mr. G. T. Curtis on the "Constitution of the United States." Portions of the correspondence of Hamilton with Washington, in the second volume of his "Life," etc. (1858), by his son, throw light upon the subject; and also passages in Marshall's "Life of Washington," and an appendix to the ninth volume of Sparks's edition of Washington's writings. The best later accounts are in the "North American Review" for October, 1853, and in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society," vol. vi. The latter contains interesting notices of the French members of the society and their various fortunes. Hamilton Fish, of New York, the present President-General of the Cincinnati, is stated to be preparing a history of the society.

The diploma of the society was an elaborate copperplate, having in the centre above an eagle surrounded by clouds; on either side the badge of the society, the eagle, giving the obverse and reverse; the former showing citizens meeting in friendship, with the legend: "*Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam.*" The latter a figure standing with emblems of peace and war on either hand, the cannon and the plough, and fame overhead. The legend is: "*Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta* A. D. 1783."

At the bottom, on the left, is Mars holding the American flag of thirteen stripes, with the eagle crowned with stars in the field, and holding the usual arrows and olive-branch; beside him is the Bird of Jove amid lightning, both directed against a fugitive Lion and a fugitive Britannia holding her crown on. Mars stands on a broken shield, and the ground is strewn with broken chains, swords, spears, and British flags. A medal, with the legend of the obverse already given, is beneath the eagle, and it shows a farmer welcoming the returning soldiers. The bottom of the engraving is filled with ships and shipping. At the right, Fame is blowing her trumpet, from which depends a scroll with this inscription: "*Palam nunciata libertas Ann. D.* 1776. *Fœdus Sociatum cum Gallis An. D.* 1778. *Pace libertas parta An. D.* 1783." Fame holds the medal showing the obverse, with the inscription given above, and showing Cincinnatus holding his plough, with Fame above holding a scroll inscribed "*Virtutis præmium.*" A ribbon below has the inscription "*Esto perpetua.*"

The words printed in the body of the diploma are:

"Be it known that is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the Officers of the American Army at the period of the Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to North America as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for public defence, and of uniting in acts of brotherly affection and bonds of perpetual friendship the members constituting the same.

"In testimony whereof I, the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my hand, at Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and , and in the year of the Independence of the United States.

"By order.

" *President.*

" *Secretary.*"

Copies were signed by Washington as President, and Gen. H. Knox as Secretary, in blank, to be used as occasion required.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY—(Vol. IX. p. 156).—This cave is said to have been discovered in 1808, by an old hunter who, while following the track of a bear, was led to it by the animal that had there taken refuge. During the war of 1812, large quantities of saltpetre were taken from the cave for the manufacture of gunpowder; and, indeed, the prints of the feet of the oxen that drew the saltpetre from the cave can be distinctly seen in the earth at the present day. In the summer of 1856, Clarence S. Bate, of Louisville, Ky., and the writer, while exploring the cave, discovered at the end of the "long route" an avenue of one mile in extent, thus making the cave twelve miles in length instead of eleven, as was supposed up to that time.

WM. L. S.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, *May* 29, 1865.

NEWSPAPERS OF MAINE (H. M. Vol. IX., p. 154).—J. W., of Belfast, Me., affirms that, at the beginning of the present century, there were only five newspapers published in Maine; three of them in Portland, one in Hallowell, and one in Castine. Is there not some mistake here? A paper, called "The Eastern Star," was commenced at Wiscasset five or six years before the close of the last century (probably about 1794), and, I have reason to believe, was continued until the time of "Jefferson's Embargo," in 1807. The publishers were HOSKINS & RUST. Several years ago I made considerable inquiry in regard to the paper in Wiscasset, but could not learn that a file of it has been anywhere preserved. But all the old people there are familiar with the fact that such a paper was published. J. J.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, *Middletown, Ct.*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS (Vol. VIII. pp. 148, 178, 347, 399; Vol. IX. pp. 32, 156).—The "Samuel Downey" mentioned in the *Magazine* for May, is Samuel Downing. His age is one hundred and four instead of ninety-eight. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., on November 30, 1761. I send you herewith a pamphlet account of the old man, which was to my personal knowledge compiled in careful accordance with, and much of it taken down from, his own statements, made at the time of the funeral ceremony in New York, in honor of President Lincoln. The old gentleman came to the city expecting to attend the then contemplated public rejoicings.

F. B. P.

PAINTINGS BY COPLEY (H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 345; Vol. IX. p. 128).—There can be added to those enumerated in the *Magazine* a splendid portrait of a gentleman, his head supported by his hand, in the possession of Mrs. A. Woodruff, Perth Amboy, N. J.

NEWARK, *April*, 1865. W. A. W.

RAYSTOWN (H. M. Vol. IX., p. 119, column 1, lines 3 and 4), for *Ragstown* r. *Raystown*. The southern branch of the Juniata river, on which Bedford is situated, is still called the Raystown Branch.—Vol. IX., p. 127, col. 1, line 4, for *part* r. *fact*.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, March* 7.—The President in the chair. The Librarian presented his monthly report of donations, embracing among other things, a copy of Otto Keyn's Short Account of New Netherland and Guiana, published in 1672, the gift of Samuel H. Parsons.

After the election of new members, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to obtain the completion of the Publication Fund.

Professor Draper repeated, as the paper of the evening, his lecture on the Natural Course of National Development. The thanks of the Society were presented to Dr. Draper for his course of lectures. The Rev. Jonas King made some remarks on the present condition of affairs at Athens.

April 4.—Ben. R. Winthrop, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Bancroft read a letter from Mr. Edouard Laboulaye. The Domestic Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Johanna Rafn, announcing the death of her husband, C. C. Rafn, the Danish antiquarian.

The Librarian made a report on donations and additions to the Society. After the election of

new members, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, jr., reported progress in the Committee on Publication.

The Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., read the paper of the evening, entitled "The Unity of Northern and Southern Colonization."

April 26.—The President, Frederic De Peyster, Esq., presided.

The exercises were opened with an impressive prayer by the venerable Rev. Dr. Spring.

The President made the following address:

FELLOW-MEMBERS: We meet this evening to mingle our grief with that of all loyal hearts throughout the Union, touched with a due sense of the calamity which has fallen upon the nation. The assassination of President Lincoln is made the more heinous by the reflection that at the time of his murder, his heart was seeking to temper the strict demands of justice with that "quality of mercy" which "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." But it is a source of consolation in this afflicting event—which, like a pall, rests upon our land—that his mantle has fallen upon one who, with many of the qualities of his illustrious predecessor, unites with great ability and experience in public affairs a just estimate of the crime of treason, and decision of character equal to the emergency. The principles which Mr. Lincoln so nobly and persistently maintained will never die. They are all the more precious because consecrated by his death. While he held the helm of State he guided it through the tumultuous waves of civil war, with a quick and steady eye to the dangers which beset it; with a calm and penetrating judgment, with a dispassionate comprehension of the rocks and shoals along which his course lay; but with a patriotic zeal and devotion to duty, that lifted him above all doubt and fear. While time endures, and freedom survives, the name of this martyr for liberty will be a watchword for its friends—a terror to its foes. My countrymen, we live in an age of marvels. Posterity will look upon it with wonder and admiration. History will engrave on the records of fame, in adamantine letters, its struggles, its sufferings, its sacrifices, and its triumphs. A civil war of unprecedented dimensions, unequalled for the appliances which science, ingenuity, and great resources provided, and for large and powerful armies, distinguished for their valor and endurance, has deluged our land with the blood of its sons, laid myriads in unknown graves, filled homes with widows and orphans, made countless hearts mourn the effect of wounds incurable as the restoration of mutilated limbs, and devastated vast and fruitful regions, once smiling with the blessings of peace, plenty, and contentment. And for what were these wide-spread and sore evils made the scourge of our day and generation? History is a stern and searching discerner, when, in candor and truthfully, it rescues from oblivion, after the passions of the hour have subsided, crimes against humanity, and exposes the guilt of treason in all its deformity, its utter selfishness and bloated ambition. Will the "Muse" shut her eyes to the demoralization of the South, where the *pistol* and the *bowie-knife* are the familiar arbiters of dispute? Will she overlook the lust of power and the pride of life which made its ruling classes doom to irremediable bondage, a race which they vainly imagined were born to support them by its toils, its tears, its throes, and its blood? Will she disregard the effect of their example upon the intermediate classes, interleaved, as it were, between them and that lowest class, the slave? Will she fail to publish the damning truth, that to lay the corner-stone of a projected confederacy, to be built up by the conscripted aid of the contemned white class and the degraded black, the organized rulers of that *Utopian* scheme rebelled against the best government on earth, perjured their consciences, and called upon a just and omniscient God to prosper their polluted and inconceivably wicked treason. No! No! She will have man study history as he studied philosophy, and recognise certain general principles as rules of life and conduct; and conclude with Lord Bolingbroke, that "these must be true, because conformable to the invariable nature of things." The South will learn, from mitred bishop to the lowest slave proprietor, that the primeval curse is common to all men! Inflated by the beneficence which a kind Providence bestowed upon these men of position, wealth, and ease, like *Goliah*, they contemned the Shepherd of the North and their fellow kinsman of toil and industry, dispersed throughout the Free States. But the "stone and the sling" have prostrated the bullying Giant, and he lies headless by the very sword with which he purposed to destroy his defied and contemned adversary.

"MAN PROPOSES—BUT GOD DISPOSES."

The subject is one of ample dimensions, replete with instructive lessons. History furnishes no illustrations of greater good and consolidated power, resulting from assassinations of rulers, with designs similar to those anticipated from the murder of the good and great man, to whose mortal remains, on their way to their final resting-place, our city has this day paid its highest civic and military honors. But I leave to others here present this instructive theme. With Henry of Navarre, in the glowing language of Macaulay, I can exclain:

Ho! gallant nobles of the league, look that your arms
be bright!

Ho! burghers of St. Genevieve, keep watch and ward to-night!
For our God hath crushed the tyrant, our God hath raised the slave,
And mocked the counsel of the wise and the valor of the brave;
Then glory to His holy name, from whom all glories are!

Before I conclude, let me advert for a moment to no insignificant fact. Pregnant with warning, characteristic in its emblems, and a token of the dark ages as well as of demoniacal malignity, the wretch who assassinated Mr. Lincoln bore in one hand the pistol, in the other the knife. The assassination was planned in Canada, as we are officially informed by the War Department, and was approved in Richmond. It included other prominent officials. Now let me ask, was not such a hellish plot enough of itself to stamp such villany and its sympathizers with a curse as that upon the vagabond Cain? Not mercy, but for such judgment I thank God, that Andrew Johnson survives. One more incident, new perhaps to some here, known doubtless to many. Mr. Lincoln had spoken to one who narrrates the circumstances, of a poem which had made a great impression upon his mind. The name of the author was unknown to him. He promised, upon a fitting occasion, to repeat it. Sitting on a pile of books in the Treasury Department at Washington, he then complied with the request to recite it, and it was taken down from the lips now silent in death. I give one of the verses. It has a touching application:

"The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave;
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave."

No! not hidden, not lost! Like Abel, the first victim by assassination, I say it reverently, Abraham Lincoln, the last victim, "being dead, yet speaketh."

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was introduced and made an eloquent speech. He said that the nation had shown its grief for our great calamity by funeral ceremonies for the late President, extending from the Potomac to the lakes. But while we weep, we have occasion for rejoicing. Although we mingle our tears with the bereaved household, and weep for the nation bereaved in this stupendous emergency of its history, we have more reason for rejoicing than sorrow in the death of Mr. Lincoln, who dies covered with renown. Had he died by the hand of disease, he would have been classed with heroes, but now he passes down to posterity as a martyr. To how few is it permitted to seal their testimony with blood? Now his name was safe—no folly can tarnish his fame. We bless and dismiss him with benedictions and a secure renown. We are quite safe, the speaker said, in assigning to Mr. Lincoln the next place to Washington, the father of his country. Washington gave us the Union in the beginning of our national career; he gave us the Union and liberty for a caste. Lincoln conserved the Union and made liberty universal. That word "liberty" History will carve on his monument, and it will baptize his name for ever and for evermore. There is still high joy for the nation. We belong to a race that can go from ballots to bullets; and what is still harder, from bullets to ballots. The President, Vice-President, Cabinet, and every other man indicated in the constitution, to perform the functions of the government; and this ship of State would have leaped gallantly through the breakers, without a crash or jar. Our theory and professions are now proven, and we know that the nation can govern itself; that it is a government by the people, for the people. His great errand of preserving the national life has baptized Abraham Lincoln for immortality. The speaker said that, this side of perdition, no greater mistakes have been made than to suppose that a principle can be injured by striking down its representative. The idea of a republican government is no longer a problem. Political assassinations fail as much as religious, in accomplishing their purpose. Lincoln died for union and liberty; for our flag all over the land, and that flag only of the free. Look at the result of the assassination to-day. An oath more stern than that at Carthage has been accorded that treason shall be suppressed under that flag, and that slavery shall no longer live. The blood of Lincoln has been given a sacrifice for the continent, before we were bound by the memory of our fathers—now the blood of a martyred President binds us. We would prove most unworthy did we not take up and carry on his work. We should keep a clear vision, and know when and what to strike. The assassination was no individual frenzy. If not concocted in Canada, it was in keeping with what we have seen during the past four years; the natural product of slavery. Let us swear over the remains of our martyred President that with the tree we will dig out the root.

A series of appropriate resolutions were reported by Mr. Brodhead, lamenting the death of Mr. Lincoln, expressing sympathy with the afflicted family, and directing that the hall of the Society be draped in mourning.

Mr. William M. Evarts seconded the resolutions in a very eloquent speech. In speaking of the grief of the people, he said that under the infliction of Providence, we have so vast and in-

tense a sorrow, that there is a great cry as if one were dead in every home. Not only was the bereavement and grief of the form and manner of a blow—a blow to our civilization—a blow to our pride and hopes of exemption from the sad history of earlier ages—but it was an evidence that this nation is eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. The assassination was more terrible because it was struck at one who should have been free from it, because of his brief term of office, his feebleness of personal power and aggrandizement. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the integrity, moral character, and simplicity of Mr. Lincoln, and also to the firmness and ability of President Johnson.

May 2.—Frederic De Peyster, President, in the chair. The Recording Secretary reported an acknowledgment of Resolutions on the death of the President from Hon. Wm. H. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State. The Librarian reported several valuable donations to the library and museum, embracing one hundred and eighty volumes and a complete file of the *New York Observer*, from Sidney E. Morse.

A steel plate, being the portrait of the late President, Hon. Luther Bradish, engraved by Burt, at the expense of some members of the Society, was then presented in their behalf by Mr. George H. Moore.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee on the Publication Fund, made report of progress.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

The paper of the evening, entitled "The Antiquities of New York," was then read by Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore.

The American Ethnological Society.—*New York, May*, 1865.—The May meeting was held at the house of the Hon. E. G. Squier, the President, George Folsom, LL.D., in the chair. Thirty or forty gentlemen of literary and scientific taste were present by invitation, including several foreigners of distinction.

Portions of the collections made by Mr. Squier, during his recent antiquarian explorations in Peru, were displayed in four apartments opened for the occasion. Although forming but a small part of the whole (nearly a hundred cases having yet been unopened), the tables, shelves, and walls were covered with relics of ancient Peruvian pottery, metallurgy, carved stones, skulls of different races, maps, plans, drawings, and photographs, and presented a variety of objects of interest, which evidently would require weeks for examination.

The regular business prepared for the evening was briefly dispatched, to allow time for Mr. Squier to give his expected explanations of some of the objects, with some account of his discoveries.

The Rev. Dr. Syle exhibited two volumes in Romanized Chinese, recently introduced into the American Mission Schools in China with much success. The subject will hereafter be fully laid before the Society by Dr. S., who states that, although this system will not enable a foreigner to acquire the language without a teacher, it proves highly useful to Chinese speakers in learning to read and in reading. The English alphabet is applied to writing Chinese words, with the addition of a few marked letters, and the use of capitals to indicate tones. This system obviates the necessity of learning the name and also the meaning of each one of some thousands of Chinese characters, by distinct and unassisted efforts of the memory, which has hitherto been the only method of learning to read.

A letter was received from Dr. John Torrey, saying that he was going to California, to visit mines, etc., for the government, and would attend to the interests of the Society during his absence. He sent two stone pestles, found in Ocean county, New Jersey, supposed to have been used in rubbing down maize, after the Mexican custom, and not merely, as has been often supposed, for pounding it with the end, the sides of the stones bearing marks of friction. Dr. Davis mentioned that he had several such in his collection, and that there are other indications that our Eastern Indians sometimes rubbed down their corn in that manner.

The President and Recording Secretary, in the recess of the Society, having recommended to the Secretary of War that Dr. Macgowan be detailed from his hospital service, as a member of the Congressional Committee to investigate the condition of the North American Indians, their recommendation was approved. From his well known qualifications, we may expect interesting ethnological information from him respecting our Western tribes.

Inquiry was made in the Society some years ago, whether any mound of aboriginal origin was known within the limits of New England, except one then first brought to the notice of the Society, on Monument Mountain, near Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

But President Dwight, in his "Travels" (vol. iii. p. 386), mentions one in Southbury, Conn., which consists of a circular inclosure surrounding a grave, reported to be that of a murderer of the Schachticoke Indians.

The Stockbridge mound is described in the same work (vol. ii. p. 362) as a pile of stones, six or eight feet in diameter, circular at the base, in the form of an obtuse cone, over the grave of one

of the aborigines; the manner in which it has been formed is the following: "Every Indian who passes by the place throws a stone upon the tomb of his countryman. By this slow method of accumulation the heap has risen, in a long series of years, to its present size."

Attention was invited to the grammar of the *Cakchiquel Language*, derived from the "*Arte de la Lingua Metropolitana del Regne Cakchiquel*," by Fr. Ildef. J. Flores; published in Guatemala in 1753, and presented to the Library.

The following letters are sounded as in Spanish: a, b, c, e, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, t, v, x, y, z.

The following are wanting: d, f, g, j, s, ll.

Peculiar characters are added to the alphabet, to express sounds not found in Spanish:

H is used to express a strong aspirate, like gg, or jj in Spanish. When it occurs at the end of a word, the last limb of the letter is crooked and prolonged.

The five characters used to express the peculiar sounds of the language, and unknown to the author of this grammar, were invented by Father Francisco de la Parra.

New York, June.—Meeting held at the house of the President, George Folsom, LL.D., who presided. About forty literary gentlemen were present, including the officers and directors of the Historical Society, and several distinguished Mexican Republican exiles.

The report for the month mentioned the receipt of late numbers of the *Bulletin of the Portuguese Maritime Council*, which abounds in information of the Portuguese colonies, especially African. *The Huron Dictionary and Grammar*, presented by the late Archbishop Hughes, in 1849, and recently restored to the library, presents points of interest. Thirteen letters of the French alphabet are applied in writing Huron, with *ch* and two other characters representing peculiar sounds. The *Geography of the Languages and Ethnological Chart of Mexico*, of Manuel Becoz y Berra, presented by a member, Señor Ramirez, is a quarto of 392 pages. It is a compilation from early authors, giving their statements without any attempt to enter into the study of the languages themselves. His work is of the highest importance.

The Cakchiguel manuscript Dictionary, received through Captain Dow from the Bishop Piñol, offers materials for interesting inquiry, as does the Grammar of the same language. The numeral system has two remarkable features: *First*, Forty-five different series of ordinals, each series applied to a particular class of objects; and, *Second*, The use of words signifying 20, 40, 80, etc., to indicate numbers twenty less, with various applications of a similar principle, alike strange and unaccountable.

Some remarkable peculiarities were mentioned of the new system of applying the English alphabet in writing and printing Chinese. Those and other topics were noticed very briefly, to allow time for various other subjects to be brought before the Society.

Letters were read from Capt. John M. Dow, at Panama; Rev. Albert Bushnell, at Gaboon, W. Africa, containing a valuable account of the nations and tribes in that part of the continent; Dr. Berchan, surgeon of the French Marine and member of scientific societies; Mr. G. R. Lederer, N. York, with the translation of an acrostic on President Lincoln, in Hebrew, published in the N. Y. *Hebrew Messenger*, etc.

A new Hebrew inscription, found in an ancient mound, near Newark, O. Letters were read from the Rev. Wm. Bower, Dr. J. N. Wilson, and Mr. J. M. Dennis, of that place, describing a stone about three inches long, with a human face carved on it, and five Hebrew characters on the forehead.

Mr. Rose read notices of human remains found in Europe in connection with antediluvian relics, and an obituary sketch of Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, a corresponding member of the Society, and a distinguished savant.

Dr. Thomson read a paper on the historical countries of Southern Asia, replete with interest.

Dr. Syle explained the principles of the Chinese system of musical notation, illustrating it with sheets of Chinese music, comparing it with the European system.

Mr. Squier exhibited some of the photographs, maps, and drawings of Cuzco, from his great collection, found during his explorations of the antiquities of Peru.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Bushnell for his paper on Africa.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRINCE SOCIETY.—*Boston, May* 26.—The annual meeting of the Prince Society for Mutual Publication, was held on Thursday, that being the anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Thomas Prince, the author of New England Chronology. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Samuel G. Drake; *Vice-Presidents*, Thomas Waterman, John Ward Dean, J. Wingate Thornton; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. E. F. Slafter; *Corresponding Secretary*, William H. Whitmore; *Treasurer*, Jeremiah Colburn.

The Treasurer presented his annual report of the financial affairs of the Society, showing that its objects had been successfully attained. The publishing committee reported that two volumes

were in press, one of which will be ready for delivery soon. On motion of Mr. Colburn, a resolution was passed presenting the hearty thanks of the Society to William S. Appleton, Esq., for the efficient and faithful manner in which he had performed the duties of Secretary and the other offices committed to him, and tendering to him their best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a happy residence abroad while pursuing his investigations in the Old World. A vote of thanks to Mr. Colburn for his services as Treasurer was also passed. The meeting was then dissolved.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICO-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, June.*—An interesting and valuable paper on the Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, was read by Samuel G. Drake, Esq. Mr. Hubbard is well known as the historian of the Indian wars. Mr. Drake is well versed in all matters relating to the history of Indians, and hardly an item which pertains to the history of those who have left early chronicles of that waning race can escape his thorough research. The paper was of great value, and will, we understand, soon be published.

The historiographer read an excellent notice of Alexander Vattemare, who died in France in 1864, a resident member of the Society; also a notice of Rev. Abner Morse, a resident member, who died May 16, 1865. Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, Rev. Dr. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, and others, bore strong and feeling testimony to the Christian character of Mr. Morse, and to his very valuable labors of late years, in his published historical and genealogical works. He was a geologist, and had made the visits of the Northmen to our continent at an early date his special study.

Mr. Kidder made a report on the publication of Rev. Mr. Nason's address on President Lincoln. Letters accepting resident membership had been received, as reported by the corresponding secretary, from Edward S. Waters, of Salem, and Elbridge Wason, of Boston—also, as corresponding member, from W. E. Doggett, of Chicago.

Mr. William R. Deane exhibited a punch bowl of the "olden time"—turned out of lignum vitæ, which was in use near two hundred years since, at the noted Billings Tavern—on the road from Boston to New York, in what was then Dorchester—now Sharon. Rivers of punch have flowed from this old fountain, and moistened the throats of thousands.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Norwalk, June* 14.—The annual meeting was held in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk. The venerable President, Platt Benedict, Esq., though bending under the weight and infirmities of ninety years, was in his accustomed place, and expressed his gratification that time was dealing so gently with the Pioneers of the Fire Lands, and that so many of them were able to be present on this occasion.

The Rev. A. Newton, of Norwalk, opened the meeting with prayer. The proceedings of the last meeting at Monroeville were read by P. N. Schuyler, Esq., and approved.

The annual report of the Secretary was then read and approved. It referred to the flattering financial condition of the Society—the successful publication of the Sixth volume of the Pioneer, and the success which has crowned the labors of the Society in collecting and publishing the Historical Records of thirty-one of the thirty-two townships embraced in their organization. It recommended that efforts be made to secure a more complete history of churches and schools, and called special attention to the necessity of immediate steps being taken to collect and publish the material for the Fire Lands Soldiers' Record.

C. A. Preston, Esq., Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report, which was approved. In summary it is as follows:

On hand at last report		$40.20
Received for membership		21.00
Sales of Pioneer per D. H. Pease . . .		60.96
		$122.16
Paid R. T. Rust	60	
Paid D. H. Pease per acc't of Sundries	$10.60	11.20
Balance in Treasury		$110.96

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Platt Benedict, Norwalk.

Vice-Presidents—G. H. Woodruff, Peru; Z. Philips, Berlin; E. Bemiss, Groton; J. H. Niles, Norwich; Hosea Townsend, New London.

Recording Secretary—Chas. P. Wickham, Norwalk.

Corresponding Secretaries—F. D. Parish, Sandusky; P. N. Schuyler, Norwalk.

Directors—C. A. Preston, F. D. Parish, Z. Philips, P. N. Schuyler, D. H. Pease.

Biographer—S. C. Parker, Greenfield.

Keeper of Cabinet—R. T. Rust, Norwalk.

The roll of Township Historical Committees was called, and Messrs. C. E. Newman, Martin, Kellogg, and J. H. Niles were appointed a special committee to report at the afternoon session the names of suitable persons to fill vacancies.

Rouse Bly, Esq., of New Haven, presented a genealogical sketch of Hiram Rogers, of Ply-

mouth, written by himself—a lineal descendant of the ninth generation from John Rogers, the martyr.

The Constitution was then read, and twenty-eight persons became members of the Society, when a recess was taken until half-past one, P. M., during which the members enjoyed the hospitality of the citizens of Norwalk.

Afternoon Session.—The special committee appointed for that purpose at the morning session, recommended the following persons for the Historical Committees in their respective Townships, which was adopted, viz:

Ruggles, S. C. Sturtevant; *Greenwich*, M. E. Mead; *Townsend*, Martin Denman; *Huron*, R. R. Webber; *Milan*, Seth Jennings; *Fairfield*, L. D. Allen; *New Haven*, Geo. A. Knight; *Ridgefield*, G. W. Smith; *Perkins*, T. B. Taylor; *Sherman*, J. E. LaBarr; *Richmond*, D. Sweetland; *Kelley's Island*, Geo. C. Huntington.

The following is the report made by Judge S. C. Parker of the Pioneers and members deceased since the last report: Samuel Reed, Ridgefield; Henry Chapin, Norwalk; Jeremiah M. Crosby, Norwalk; Giles Baker, Fairfield; Clarissa Pierce, Greenfield; Mrs. Juliette Taylor, of Norwalk; Mr. Henry Lockwood, of Milan.

Interesting remarks were made by Rev. John Keep, of Oberlin, Rev. Enoch Conger, of Oberlin, and Mrs. Polly Pierce, of Peru.

Mr. F. D. Reed, of Norwalk, gave an interesting account of hunting experience in early days, and explained the manner of trapping wolves as practised by the early settlers.

Vermillion was selected as the place for the next meeting, the second Wednesday of September next, and Messrs. C. L. Burton, Lewis Wells, B. Parsons, Benjamin Summers, Philo Wells, J. J. Cuddeback, and W. H. Crane, the committee of arrangements.

On motion of Judge Philips, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Page, Messrs. Gilbert and Kingsley, for the excellent music; the committee of arrangements for their care in making provisions for all, and to the citizens of Norwalk for their hospitality. The choir then sung "Exhortation," and closing with "Old Hundred" the Society adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia, May* 22, 1865.—Sir: A number of gentlemen, interested in the science of Numismatics, and engaged in Antiquarian pursuits, became, in the year 1858, incorporated by the State Legislature as "*The Numismatic Society of Philadelphia*," which name, at the last session of the Assembly, was altered to that of "*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*"

The object of the Society, as expressed in its charter, is "the promotion of Numismatic Science and Antiquarian Research;" an end which it is designed to effect by bringing together those persons who are possessed of information on kindred topics, by forming a Library, and by creating cabinets of coins, medals, and antiquities.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the importance of Numismatics as a branch of history, and to antiquities, which, termed history defaced, have been declared to contain a nation's fullest biography. To preserve the features of national life, no trifle should be neglected. The merest isolated fact will some day prove the all-important link in a chain of historical research. "Medallic evidence may be reckoned among those checks upon the negligence of historians, which, having been retrieved by industrious antiquarians, have created that cautious and discerning spirit, which has been exercised in later times upon facts."—*Hallam's Hist. Lit.* vol. 2, p. 278.

The importance of these pursuits need not be dwelt upon; the case no longer admits of an argument; the point is definitively adjudicated.

JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, *President*,
927 *Market Street.*
ALFRED B. TAYLOR, *Secretary*,
1,015 *Chestnut Street.*

Notes on Books.

Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey; from its Settlement in 1666 to its Incorporation as a City in 1836. Newark, N.J., 1864: 8vo. pp. 294. Map.

This volume, the sixth of the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, bears on its title its own full description. The early records of the town of Newark, now the largest city in the State, were well worthy of preservation, and the Historical Society has done well to issue them. The city will, we trust, show its gratitude to the Society.

Newark was founded in 1666, by settlers from Milford, Connecticut, attracted by the invitations of Governor Cartaret. Robert Treat was the leader of the emigrant party, and the earliest document given in the volume, dated May 21, 1666, is the plan of settlement.

The town received its name in compliment to its first pastor, Rev. Abraham Pierson, who had officiated at Newark, England.

The appendix to the volume contains a list of early town officers, prepared by W. A. Whitehead, Esq.; the Indian deed for Newark, executed by Wapamuck, the Hackensack sachem, and others, with a confirmation thereof: the deed of the proprietors, and the charter of the town.

The proofs were read by Mr. S. H. Congar, the Librarian of the Society, whose great familiarity with names of men and localities ensures an accuracy here not often met. The volume has a map, reproduced from one of 1806.

Second Annual Report of the Board of Directors, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, presented at the Annual Meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, May, 1865. 8vo. 1865. pp. 63.

We have already given in brief a summary of this report, most creditable to the young and vigorous Society, which is doing its work so well. Except the Chicago Society, there is perhaps no parallel to the progress made by the Long Island Historical Society during its brief existence.

The Fire-Lands Pioneer. Vol. VI. June, 1865. Sandusky, O.: 1865. 8vo. pp. 124.

This volume of the collections of the active Ohio Society, with a portrait of the Hon. E. Cooke, contains a list of the members, reports of the meetings of the Society, early history of Williams county, settlement of Bronson and Perkins, with much local matter, biographical notices, personal reminiscences, etc., of the highest value for the future history of the Fire-Lands.

The Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution, for the year 1863. Washington, 1864. 8vo. 418 pp.

The report has just been received, delays having doubtless occurred in the government press.

The report shows the usual satisfactory progress, and closes with an Appendix embracing much interesting matter. Mr. Whitney's Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science embrace much in a brief space, and form a most agreeable opening. Near the close is an article, "An Account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Californian Peninsula," as given by the Jesuit Father Baegert in his work. The paper was prepared by Prof. Charles Rau, and embraces all the ethnological matter in his work. The portion of the paper in the present report embraces four chapters, and will be found quite interesting. Mr. Rau has done his part well, and deserves credit for enabling so many American readers to enter into the enjoyment afforded by the quaint old missionary's account. The author died about the time of the appearance of the work, and suffering as he did from the cruelty of the Spanish government, which tore these aged men from their Indian missions, drove them like felons across Mexico, and carried them to Europe to linger for weary months in prison-ships, it is creditable to Baegert, and to his fellow-sufferers, Clavigero, Molina, that they nowhere reproach Spain for their treatment, but leave the future to avenge their wrongs.

There are several other ethnological papers of interest, on old Indian refuse heaps in Nova Scotia, the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, Agricultural Implements of the Stone Period, by Prof. Rau, and several on Ancient (?) forts, etc., in the United States.

The scientific articles are many and valuable.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. Nos. 12 and 13.

The work has now reached 312 pages, and as the numbers now appear quite rapidly, it will be finished before many months. The prudent delay in the early numbers saved them from the error of many similar works, where every trivial incident of the early part of the war was expanded to fill the space given later on to three or four great battles, which had to be condensed to a mere outline.

The present number brings the narrative, or rather concurrent narratives, down almost to the close of 1862, and one or two more will close the second year of the war. It professes to be a complete and impartial History of the Rebellion, based throughout upon original documents, and illustrated with portraits, maps, views, and authentic battle sketches.

It is well written, on the whole superior to most that have appeared, giving fewer documents in bulk, but moulding the vast array of material into a consecutive history. Its size is not unwieldy, its illustrations authentic, and it will thus form a volume that will give families a book of the character that Mr. Lossing made so successful an attempt to supply the want of for our Revolutionary era. But here all is contemporaneous and full, exact and truthful.

The American Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1864; embracing Political, Civil, Military, and Social Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1865. 8vo. 838 pp.

Appreciating the value of the book as we do, it is pleasing to find it stated that the reception of previous volumes by the public has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant a continuance of

the plan. The annual register of England pale before this octavo of nearly a thousand solid double-columned pages, with the matter of a small book-case stowed between its covers. Our own thrilling history occupies much of the volume, and with maps of locality makes all plain. It will be found under Army Operations, Navy Operations, United States, Confederate States, United States Congress, Confederate Congress, Diplomatic Correspondence and Foreign Relations, Freedmen of the South, Ordnance, Military Surgery, Confiscation, Exchange of Prisoners, Public Documents, Sanitary Commissions, etc., as well as under the names of the various States.

The work is not, however, all devoted to the war. The progress of the various States of Europe and America, the various Religious Denominations, Patents and New Inventions, Literary and Scientific Progress, Magnetic Electricity, Petroleum, that new and absorbing interest, Pneumatic Railways, Geographical Explorations and Discoveries, Aniline Colors, etc, all are the subject of good articles: while all eminent persons dying within the year have biographical notices, and those less eminent are grouped under a general head.

We do not know that State Superintendents of Education have yet recognized the value of this work; but if teachers are not to follow science and learning of ten years since, the volumes of the Annual Cyclopædia, as they appear, should be placed in every public school in the land for the constant reference of teachers; and if the education of our children requires it, certainly no gentleman wishing to be well informed can dispense with it.

Miscellany.

We have received from Col. J. Grant Wilson, two volumes, of no common interest in Louisiana history, not as old as Dumont, Dupratz, La Harpe, Bossu, but if of later history, no less valuable and suggestive, as they stand in juxtaposition.

"Proceedings of the Louisiana State Convention (in English and French), together with the Ordinances passed by said Convention (in both languages), and the Constitution of the State as Amended. By Authority. New Orleans: Johnson, Printer to the Convention, 1861." 8vo. 330 pp.

"Official Journal of the Proceedings (in English and French) of the Convention for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. By Authority. New Orleans: W. R. Fish, Printer to the Convention. 1864." 8vo. 184, x. pp. English, 187, x. pp French.

The Constitution of revolt: and the Constitution of regeneration!

Horace W. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, has privately printed, in a beautiful quarto form, limiting the number to fifty copies, "The Recommendation of William Smith, A.M., Provost of the College of Philadelphia, America, to the University of Oxford, by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury & others. London, 1759."

The paper in which the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Durham, Sarum, St. Asaph's, Gloucester, and Oxford solicit for Mr. Smith the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is indeed curious, and in its present shape will be the more highly appreciated.

Among forthcoming books are "Four Years in Secessia," by Junius Henri Browne, of Cincinnati; to be issued by subscription by Joseph L. Topham, Cincinnati. A new History of the American Rebellion, in 1 vol., and "The Loyal West in the Time of the Rebellion," announced by Henry Howe of the same place. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, announce The Great Conspiracy Trial at Washington, edited by Ben "Perley" Poore.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, whose "Rhode Island in the Rebellion" is one of the most satisfactory books yet issued, proposes to continue that work, so as to embrace the whole history of his small but most patriotic State in the struggle.

The citizens of Troy have issued "A Tribute from the Citizens of Troy to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States," compiled by B. H. Hall. Price $2.50. 75 copies 4to., of which 60 for sale, at $12.00.

The Rittenhouse Association, of Philadelphia, are about to publish in an elegant volume on antique type and superior paper, "The Transactions of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, from January, 1858, to May, 1865." There will be printed only 25 copies, quarto, at $10.00. 125 copies, octavo (90 for sale), at $5.00.

Abraham Day, a soldier of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, died at Cornish, Maine, on the 14th June, at the age of nearly 110 years. He was born at Hackmatac, N. J., October 29, 1755. He is said to have been the proprietor of the first iron foundry ever established in America. He carried on that business for many years in New York, and afterwards in Portland, as well as in several small towns in Maine, until within a few years of his death, when he was obliged, by the infirmities of age, to relinquish his post.

THE

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General Department.

BANCROFT AND GRAHAME ON CLARKE OF RHODE ISLAND.

We reprint from the Washington *Union* of Sept. 12, 1846, with its remarks, the following letters of Mr. Bancroft, in relation to a statement in Grahame's History. Other parts of the discussion are in a permanent form, and students will be gratified by being thus able to view the whole subject.

"Those of our readers who have seen the recent American edition of Grahame's "History of the United States," will have noticed in the introductory memoir of the author, written by Mr. Josiah Quincy, late President of Harvard College, a passage impeaching the accuracy of a note in Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States," in which an important historical error of Grahame's was corrected.

To this attack of Mr. Quincy upon his accuracy as an historian, Mr. Bancroft made, on the historic branch of the subject, the clear and conclusive reply, which we copy below, from the Boston *Courier* of March 4th.

Mr. Quincy has since published, as a reply to this letter of Mr. Bancroft, a pamphlet of some fifty-nine pages, impeaching Mr. Bancroft's motives through the whole course of the affair. Mr. Quincy avows that he has sent a copy of this pamphlet to every subscriber for Grahame's work. He has circulated it, indeed, in every direction, and many copies of it have reached Washington. We therefore take notice of the subject, and publish in addition to the letter from the *Courier*, which settles the historical question, a brief rejoinder by Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Quincy's lengthy attack upon the motives. This latter reply of Mr. Bancroft will be found, we think, to be written as temperately and conclusively as his former one.

From the Boston Courier, March 4, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The American edition of the "History of the United States," by Mr. James Grahame, with a memoir of the author, prepared at the request of the Massachusetts Historical Society, recently published by Mr. Josiah Quincy, late president of Harvard College, under the patronage of the lamented Story, of Mr. James Savage, of Mr. Jared Sparks, and of my highly-cherished friend, Mr. William H. Prescott, contains passages which demand my notice, both from the auspices under which the publication was prepared and made, and still more because its groundless attack on me includes a grievous wrong to the memory of one of the purest statesmen that ever did service to humanity.

In narrating the mission of John Clarke, of Rhode Island, to England, Mr. Grahame, misapprehending the author whom he followed, attributed to Clarke what was done by others, and, in his edition of 1836, charged Clarke with "baseness." I repelled the charge. Mr. Grahame, though the nature of his error was explained to him, persevered in his accusations. Mr. Quincy has now come forward to defend Mr. Grahame, and giving publicity to personal criminations of me, still insists on attributing to Clarke the dishonest part of making "*hollow pretences to loyalty*," and adducing "*suppositious proofs*" of it; with what degree of injustice to Mr. Clarke and to me will appear from the following statement:

"Mr. Clarke," says Backus, the historian of the Baptists of New England—for on this occasion I prefer to quote the words of another, and Backus was an honest and indefatigable inquirer, familiar with records even of towns and parishes, and deservedly esteemed for his accuracy and diligence—"Mr. Clarke," says Backus, "left as spotless a character as any man I know of, that ever acted in any public station in this country. The Massachusetts writers have been so watchful and careful to publish whatever they could find, which might seem to countenance the severities they used towards dissenters from their way, that I expected to find something of that nature against Mr. Clarke, but have happily been disappointed. Though he was disarmed by them in 1637, and imprisoned and fined at Boston in 1651, and he exposed their injustice and cruelty, to him and his brethren, in print the next year, and continued in England, to oppose and defeat all their attempts at the court there against his colony, till he obtained their present charter, yet among all their authors or records that I have searched, I have not met with a single reflection cast upon him by any one, which I think is very extraordinary. There was, doubtless, enough said against him, for his principles of believers' baptism and liberty of conscience, to secure him from the woe of being spoken well of by all men; yet, like Daniel, it seems as if his enemies could find no fault in him in matter of the kingdom, but only concerning the law of his God."

To this I add, that I had made extensive and careful examinations of the records of the time, as well manuscript as printed, both in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, and had been assisted by those familiar with the records and best informed, and I could not but confirm the statement of the historian of the Baptists, as being true to the letter and true in spirit. No one is able to controvert it.

It is one of the most beautiful things in history, to see how the disinterested and humble Baptist, by the attractive force of his love of Rhode Island, and the persuasive eloquence of sincerity, gained from Charles II., in the ministry of Clarendon, the charter that sanctioned in that colony the experiment of a State, resting on popular and religious liberty.

In introducing the mission of Clarke, Mr. Grahame, in the edition of 1836, compressing many errors into fourteen or fifteen lines, wrote as follows:

"The restored monarchial government was proclaimed with eager haste in this colony [Rhode Island]; and one Clarke was soon after dispatched as deputy from the colonists to England, in order to carry their dutiful respects to the foot of the throne, and to solicit a new charter in their favor. Clarke conducted his negotiation with a baseness that rendered the success of it dearly bought. He not only vaunted in courtly strains the loyalty of the inhabitants of Rhode Island, of which the sole proof he could give was, that they had bestowed the name of *King's Province* on a territory acquired by them from the Indians; but meeting this year the deputies of Massachusetts at the court, he publicly challenged them to cite any one demonstration of duty or loyalty by their constituents to the present king or his father, from the period of their first establishment in New England."—*Grahame's History of the United States*, vol. i., p. 315, edition of 1836.

In reference to this groundless attack on the purity of Clarke, I deemed it due to historic truth to make the following note:

"The charge of '*baseness*' in Grahame, vol. i., p. 315, edition of 1836, is Grahame's own invention. His (Clarke's) enemies in Massachusetts disliked his principles and his success; they respected his fidelity and his blameless character. Grahame is usually very candid in his judgments."

By the word "invention," I meant simply to say, that the charge of "baseness" had no foundation in fact, and rested on no authority, that it was preferred on this occasion for the first time, and had no existence but in the mind of Mr. Grahame himself; in a word, that it was what Lord Bacon calls "an idol of the cave." My tribute to the usual candor of Mr. Grahame seemed to me to explain and soften the criticism, which a regard for historic truth compelled me to make.

The note should have induced Mr. Grahame to revise the grounds of his opinion. Instead of it, like Cotton Mather, when witchcraft was questioned, he chose to regard it as an impeachment of his personal veracity; indiscreetly insisted that he had authority for his accusations; and finally indicated as his authority the annals of Chalmers.

As soon as I understood the precise nature of Mr. Grahame's misconception, I changed the word "invention" into "unwarranted misapprehension," and really vexed with myself, that a zeal for accuracy, which I could not blame, had led me into a form of expression, liable to an offensive construction on the part of a foreigner for whom I cherished friendly feelings, I took care, through a common friend, to inform Mr. Grahame that he had misapprehended Chalmers. Clarke returned to Rhode Island in 1663. About fifteen years after his return, and about two years after his death, Randall Houlden and John Greene, deputies from the town of Warwick, in the Providence Plantations, appeared at the court of Charles the Second, to argue a question of land title, before the lords of the committee of Trade and Plantations, against William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, agents for the Massachusetts colony in New England, from 1677 to 1679. In giving an account of the first acquisition of the territory in question from the Narragansetts, in 1644, Chalmers, at page 273 of his Annals, summarily and accurately narrates what transpired in relation to it in 1678–1679.

I deemed it due to Mr. Grahame, to inform him that he had been led into error respecting Clarke, by attributing to his negotiation for a charter, what happened, as Chalmers truly says, in the reign of Charles the Second, but on a later negotiation about lands and boundaries—a negotiation which, I observed, took place after Clarke's return, and after his death. The name, King's Province, I added, was not known till *after* the grant of the charter, and after Clarke's return.

This Mr. Grahame read, but he would not be convinced. He appears never himself personally to have again inspected his authority, but as I had reason to believe, took a report second-hand from some one, whose name I never cared to know. In the final revision of his work, though he erased the word "baseness," and the reference to the name of King's Province, he renewed the detraction, and of one of the most firm and ingenuous men that ever lived, he wrote deliberately, after having been warned, "The envoy conducted his negotiation with a suppleness of adroit servility, that rendered the success of it dearly bought."

In giving publicity to this new version of the calumny, accompanied by an impeachment of my "candor," "correctness," and "rectitude," Mr. Josiah Quincy steps forward to defend it; and in an elaborate note on pages xxxvi. and xxxvii. of his memoir, insists explicitly that "Chalmers represents Clarke as boasting of the loyalty of Rhode Island, and challenging the deputies of Massachusetts to display any one act of duty or loyalty, shown by their constituents to Charles the First, or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England."

Now, the words of Chalmers have no reference to Clarke, either by name or by intention, or by just inference. The reference is, indeed, to "deputies" from the plantations to "Charles the Second," but the reign of Charles the Second extended to 1685, while Clarke's mission ended in 1663 But Chalmers refers to his authority, which is in the State Paper Office, in London, and quotes from it. To leave no room for doubt of any sort, I have sent to the State Paper Office [see notes B and C] and have readily obtained a certified copy of the original document, from which Chalmers drew the narrative. It establishes, beyond a possible question, that Messrs. Grahame and Quincy attribute to Clarke what happened on a late negotiation after his return and after his death.

The passage in Chalmers referred to by Mr. Quincy, is to be found at page 273 of his "Annals." [See note D.] Of the document from the State Paper Office, I annex the decisive extract [Note E], and I have sent a copy of the whole to Mr. Savage, president of the Massachusetts Historical

Society. Mr. Quincy owes it to me, and owes it to the memory of the dead whom he has wronged, to correct the statements which he has put forth, and as he published Grahame's work by subscription, he should send a copy of the correction to every one of his subscribers. GEORGE BANCROFT.

WASHINGTON February, 1846.

[NOTE A.]

Extract from a letter of George Bancroft to Mr. Wm. H. Prescott, forwarded by Mr. Prescott to Mr. Grahame, in December, 1839.

BOSTON, December 26, 1839.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I got Mr. Grahame's message from Ellis. . . . Mr. Grahame was led into error respecting Clarke, by attributing to his negotiation for a charter what may have happened, as Chalmers cautiously expresses himself, in the reign of Charles the Second; but on a later negotiation about lands and boundaries, a negotiation which took place after Clarke's return, and, I think, after his death. The name, King's Province, was not known till *after* the grant of the charter, and after Clarke's return. I did not understand the precise nature of Mr. Grahame's misconception, till I read his letter to Ellis. . . .

Extract from a postscript of a letter from Wm. H. Prescott to James Grahame, dated Dec. 28, 1839.

"While writing the above letter, Mr. Bancroft called on me, and learning that I was writing to you, on his return home, sent me the inclosed note, which I take the liberty to forward to you."

[NOTE B.]

G. Bancroft to Chief Clerk of State Paper Office.

December 11, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR: In the "Political Annals of the present United Colonies," &c., &c., by George Chalmers, occurs this passage on page 273:

"The deputies of these plantations [*i. e.*, Providence Plantations] boasted to Charles II. of the merits of this transaction, and at the same time '*challenged the agents* of Boston to display any one act of duty or loyalty shown by their constituents to Charles I., or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England.' (8.) The challenge thus confidently given was not accepted."

The reference by the figure (8) is to this note, on page 279:

"There is a copy of the Indian surrender in New England papers, bundle 3; and see the same page 25." [I suppose p. 25 means New England Papers, vol. iii., p. 25.]

Now I wish particularly an exact and certified copy of the paper offered by the deputies of the Providence Plantations, or Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in which the words occur as quoted by Chalmers, viz.:

"Challenged the agents of Boston to display any one act of duty or loyalty shown by their constituents to Charles I., or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England."

It should be among the Rhode Island papers somewhere about 1680, I think, or perhaps earlier; at any rate during the reign of Charles the Second.

You will do me a particular favor by giving immediate attention to this matter.

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

ROBERT LEMON, ESQ.,
State Paper Office, Westminster.

[NOTE C.]

Chief Clerk of the State Paper Office to G. Bancroft.

STATE PAPER OFFICE, LONDON,
January 8, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th of December last arrived so opportunely, that I was enabled to make an immediate search for the document you requested; and on finding it (which I did very quickly), I lost no time in making the necessary application to the Foreign Office for the usual authorization, in sufficient time to enable me to make a copy of it, and to send it to you by this first steamer.

There is no date to the document itself; but as the Providence deputies were in England the latter part of the year 1678, and the spring of 1679, and in the prayer of their petition they seek to be dismissed in

order to return home, its date most probably is about February, 1679.

Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant, ROB'T LEMON.

[NOTE D.]

Extract from Chalmer's Political Annals, p. 273, *Rhode Island, referred to by Mr. Quincy*, pp. xxxv., xxxvi., *as Grahame's authority for his detraction of Clarke.*

"And that ascendency, they (Rhode Island and Providence Plantations) employed, during the year 1644, to procure from the chiefs of the Narragansetts a formal surrender of their country, which was afterwards called the King's Province, to Charles the First in right of his crown, in consideration of that protection, which the unhappy monarch then wanted for himself. The deputies of these Plantations boasted to Charles the Second of the merits of this transaction, and at the same time '*challenged the agents of Boston to display any one act of duty or loyalty shown by their constituents to Charles the First, or to the present king, from their first establishment in New England.*' The challenge thus confidently given was not accepted."

[NOTE E.]

Extract from the petition of Randall Howldon and John Greene to the committee of trade and plantations.

State Paper Office, New England Board of Trade, vol. iii., fol. 24.

"The humble petition of Randall Holden and John Greene, deputies for the town of Warwick, to the answer of William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley, agents for the Massachusetts colony in New England.

. . . "And as an undeniable testimony of our loyalty in those times, and of the truth of our intentions of making our address to his royal majesty in 1644, we did, by a treaty with the Narragansett sachems (who are the chiefs of all New England), bring those princes and people to a submission and acknowledgment of his said royal majesty, and his successors, kings of England, as their supreme lords and sovereigns of that country.

And we do here challenge the agents of the Massachusetts, to show if at any time they had brought any of the sachems to obedience to the king, or to own his superiority; but, on the contrary, some they have forced to submit to their State without any relation to his majesty; *we may further yet dare them to instance any one act of duty or loyalty shown to his majesty, or his royal father, ever since the first establishment in New England.*"

(Signed), "RANDALL HOLDOWN,
(Signed), "JOHN GREENE."

"I hereby certify that the above is an exact and true copy from the original, deposited in her majesty's State Paper Office, London. (Signed), ROBERT LEMON,
"*Chief Clerk.*
"STATE PAPER OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1846."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, having raised with me a question of historical accuracy, I replied to him in February last, by producing a document which even he himself cannot but esteem conclusive. Having signally failed in his attempt to sacrifice the good name of a patriot of Rhode Island to his desire to find me in the wrong, instead of frankly retracting the charges which are now proved beyond dispute to have been unfounded, he has employed his leisure in writing, publishing, and, at his own cost, circulating a pamphlet of fifty-nine pages, to impeach my motives, and "expose," as he calls it, my conduct towards Mr. Grahame, the author of the error which I had corrected.

It is a good saying, that "blessed are the peacemakers." Instead of applying this rule to the little misunderstanding, which Mr. Grahame himself wished might be forgotten, Mr. Quincy has sought to magnify it into "a controversy between rival historians," intimating a want of "disposition on my part to do justice to this rival historian;" insisting that "the publication of Mr. Grahame's work was very annoying" to me; that I "regarded Mr. Grahame in the light of a rival;" "that the publication of Grahame's revised work would certainly interfere with my profits;" together with other charges of the same nature.

How little reliance is to be placed on Mr.

Quincy's statements, will appear from the following plain and faithful narrative.

In 1832, I first read Mr. Grahame's work. I at once communicated my view of its merits to Mr. Robert Walsh, of Philadelphia, and obtained his leave to make a notice of it in the *American Quarterly Review*, of which Mr. Walsh was the editor. Accordingly, in that periodical, in December, 1832, I stated that "the work of Mr. Grahame had by no means received, among us, the attention to which it was fairly entitled;" that he deserved "the praise of candor and liberality;" that "there was ample room to commend the diligence with which the sources of our history were investigated by him;" and I annexed from his volumes a long extract, such as was most likely to arrest the curiosity and conciliate the favor of the American people.—[See note A.]

Following my suggestion of making Mr. Grahame's work better known to the American public, Mr. Walsh, at an early day, entered into the plan of an American edition of it. My name was in the correspondence connected with the design, which always met my cordial approbation.

Thus it appears that I was one of the very first to acquaint the American public with the merits of Mr. Grahame, and particularly that I was the first to conciliate towards him the warm feelings and favorable opinion of Mr. Walsh, to which Mr. Quincy has alluded.

When, afterwards, it was intimated to me that Grahame thought of desisting from the continuance of his enterprise, I wrote to him, urging him to persevere, and pointed out to him the advantage of having the same topic treated by persons of different nations. Mr. Grahame never replied to me —having been offended at what I readily acknowledge was the abrupt manner of my correcting his error about Clarke. He said, moreover, that "hereafter he could never hold the slightest intercourse with me."

I took no offence at his remarks, attributing their tone, as now appears rightly, to disease, and I made no public reply. Not a word of reproach or complaint fell from my pen or escaped my lips. To my friends I explained the error into which Mr. Grahame had fallen, and in which he persisted. One of them, a very ardent one, himself undertook, in the *Boston Post*, the defence of Clarke. I gave him access to my papers and collections, but charged him to deal most tenderly with Grahame, and, above all, not to introduce one word of commendation of myself. The statement of Mr. Quincy, that I made this "an occasion for self-flattery and laudation," is directly the opposite of the truth.—[See note B.]

For myself, through a correspondent of Mr. Grahame, I reiterated, in very strong terms indeed, my respect for that author's writings, and urged him to retract the historical error into which he had fallen. Mr. Grahame had acknowledged that my course towards him was marked "by liberal courtesy," and sent me in private a message of his "respectful and affectionate regard;" but two letters of mine, addressed directly to himself, remained unanswered; and adhering to his purpose of having no direct intercourse with me, he still replied, indirectly, referring me to Chalmers. About the same time, he published, in the *New York American*, October, 1839, a letter containing fresh insinuations against me, and putting himself still more in the wrong.

Again I made no public reply, but at once quietly and privately, through my friend Mr. Prescott, I pointed out to Mr. Grahame the precise nature of his misapprehension of Chalmers, in language and manner which, at this day, I still perfectly approve.—[See note C.]

As Mr. Grahame, notwithstanding my friendly warning, persevered in his error, I gave up the hope of enlightening him on the subject, and changing the word that had offended him, left the matter to take care of itself.

To show how perfectly the public of Boston understood my feelings towards Mr. Grahame, I must summon Mr. Quincy's own son as my witness.

Mr. Grahame died in 1842. At the literary celebration at Cambridge, the day after commencement, notice was taken of him, and, in connection with it, Mr. Quincy's son turned to me to pronounce his eulogy. He did right. He knew that my mind was un

clouded by the slightest shade of jealousy or ill-will, and in the presence of Mr. Quincy, the father, and a very large and most respectable audience, I performed the duty assigned me. In the *National Intelligencer* of Sept. 10th, of that year, Mr. William B. Read, of Pennsylvania, reports that I "bore cheerful and generous testimony to Mr. Grahame's merits as an historian."—[See note D.]

This was done at the very moment when the plan of an American edition of Mr. Grahame's work was approaching maturity. But I did not stop there. Mr. Quincy, who proposed to republish the work, solicited my publishers to undertake it. They would not undertake it until they had consulted me, and they engaged in it at my advice and request.—[See note E.]

I have thus put the public in possession of the facts necessary to form an opinion of the character of Mr. Quincy's pamphlet. In correcting an historic error, I did but a duty to historic truth; and in repeatedly advising Mr. Grahame to recall a charge which is now acknowledged to have been unfounded, I rendered him a more truly friendly office than those who encouraged him to persevere in it. The grounds of Mr. Quincy's rancor towards me are well understood —to use his own words—"where he is known and where I am known." I publish this to the world, that those who do not know me, may be assured that my praise was never refused to merit, and that I regard my associates in letters not as competitors or rivals, but as cheering companions bound with me in the spirit on the same great journey. GEORGE BANCROFT.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 1846.

[NOTE A.]

Extract from the American Quarterly Review for December, 1832, pp. 429, 430.

The work of Mr. Grahame has by no means received among us the attention to which it is fairly entitled.

The same subject had already been treated, and it must be owned in an able manner, by Chalmers, an arch tory, but a laborious inquirer; a stern enemy to our independence, but a patient student of our State papers.

The partialities of Mr. Grahame are, on the contrary, always with the colonists. He traces the progress of the colonies with the fond admiration of a philanthropist; and delights to exhibit their conduct in an honorable aspect. He has understood the faults, and done justice to the lofty virtues of the Puritans; and with the exception of one or two remarks which charge our neighbors of Rhode Island, unjustly, with pusillanimity, and a concession of the merits of Penn in terms too much qualified, and with insinuations which imply unwarrantable selfishness and injustice—with these exceptions, Mr. Grahame has given no cause of complaint from a want of readiness to acknowledge the merits of the founders of our States.

Thus, then, we may give to a history of the United States, written by a scholar of Scotland, the praise of candor and liberality. It is right also to inquire what materials he possessed, which enabled him to execute his purpose with fidelity; and here there is ample room to commend the diligence with which the sources of our history were investigated by him. But on this subject, Mr. Grahame shall give his own account, especially as the passage which we extract will serve to show the spirit in which his design was conceived. . . .

[NOTE B.]

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 6, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: A friend has placed in my hands a pamphlet purporting to be a "vindication of the memory of the late James Grahame, by Josiah Quincy," which I have read.

It is creditable to Mr. Quincy that he is disposed to vindicate the memory of the dead; but it is not creditable that in doing this he is careless of the reputation of the living.

On pages 41, 42, and 43, is an unfortunate reference to an article in the *Boston Morning Post*, of the 4th of Dec., 1838, vindicating the memory of John Clarke, of Rhode Island, from the charge of *baseness* preferred by Mr. Grahame,—unfortunate because incorrect from beginning to end.

A few days before that article appeared

in the *Post*, you may recollect that I called your attention to a letter of Mr Walsh (then in France), published in one of the New York papers, containing extracts of a letter from Mr. Grahame to Mr. Walsh, censuring you in terms of great severity for having defended the memory of Clarke from the charge of *baseness*, in the second volume of your history.

In justice to the memory of Clarke, I determined to prepare an article for the press in his defence, and so informed you at the time, asking you for such historical data concerning his character as might be in your possession. I have a distinct recollection of your reply, which was in substance as follows: "You may consult my authorities if you choose,—the testimony in books, manuscripts, notes, &c., is conclusive,—but be careful that your friendship for me does not lead you to say a word in praise of myself or any thing unkind of Mr. Grahame." I carefully compiled the article, which I thought to be one of moderation and forbearance, and my friend, Col. Greene, was kind enough to give it a conspicuous place in his paper. You must clearly recollect that in this you had no agency whatever.

I am not a little surprised, therefore, that Mr. Quincy, or any other gentleman, should venture upon the assertion that the article was either "wholly written" by you, or that you "assisted in writing it." Still more unfortunate is the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, that you put the references into the hands of a friend, "with the *request* that he would perform a service *which no one would have been likely to have volunteered.*"

It is true that you aided me in procuring the authorities, but not until I had requested you to do so; and I would thank you to inform the Rev. Mr. Ellis, if you are acquainted with him, that in *volunteering* to defend the memory of John Clarke, to whose memory so much is due from my native New England, my motives were, perhaps, not less commendable than those of his correspondent, Mr. Quincy, who volunteers to defend the memory of Mr. James Grahame, of Scotland. I am, dear Sir, very truly your friend, J. Geo. Harris.

Hon. G. Bancroft, Washington, D. C.

[Note C.]

Letter from Geo. Bancroft to Wm. H. Prescott, forwarded by Mr. Prescott to Mr. Grahame, in December, 1839.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1839.

My Dear Friend: I got Mr. Grahame's message from Ellis, and it made me regret more than ever, that an ill-considered word of mine had placed me apparently in an attitude of hostility, where I had alike every motive and every disposition to have cultivated a different relation. If Mr. Grahame had not, in his published letter to the correspondent of the *New York American*, declined correspondence with me, I should immediately have made public, and have sent him an explanation. Mr. Grahame was led into error respecting Clarke by attributing to his negotiation for a charter what may have happened, as Chalmers cautiously expresses himself, "in the reign of Charles the Second;" but on a later negotiation which took place after Clarke's return, and, I think, after his death. The name, King's Province, was not known till *after* the grant of the charter, and after Clarke's return. I did not understand the precise nature of Mr. Grahame's misconception, till I read his letter to Ellis.

Hitherto I have kept silent, and now hardly know what to do. If Mr. Grahame should perceive his misconception, I should well know how to frame a statement, that would be satisfactory alike to him, and to those who take an interest in Mr. Clarke's good name. I hope we may both come to view the facts alike.

I have always cherished friendly feelings towards Mr. Grahame. A sentiment of gratitude is his due. I have been vexed with myself, that a zeal for accuracy, which I cannot blame, led me into a form of expression, unhappily, but not with forethought, liable to an offensive construction. I hope he will give me leave to make some statement that will remove the present appearance of a misunderstanding between us, which a censurable expression of mine began, and which I am most desirous of terminating. Ever affectionately yours,

George Bancroft.

W. H. Prescott, Esq.

[Note D.]

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday, September 10, 1842.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1842.

To the Editors,—

Gentlemen: At the Anniversary of the Phi Beta Society (the most distinguished of the literary associations of New England), the president of the day, Mr. Quincy, Speaker of the Senate of Massachusetts, and son of the President of the University, referred with deep feeling to the death of Mr. Grahame, the intelligence of which has just reached this country. This notice was responded to by Mr. Bancroft, who (himself a most competent judge) bore cheerful and generous testimony to Mr. Grahame's merits as an historian, and offered, in conclusion of his very eloquent remarks, a sentiment which had its response in the bosom and from the lips of every one present.

"*The memory of James Grahame*, the historian of America. He has engraved his name on the temple of our country's history. It shall never be erased till the temple itself shall be destroyed."

I should do great injustice to Mr. Quincy and Mr. Bancroft were I to attempt to repeat any portion of the remarks with which this reference to Mr. Grahame was introduced. They were most eloquent and impressive, and did full justice to the high qualities which had made this lamented writer the object of so much admiration among all who have studied his works. . . .

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

William B. Reed.

[Note E.]

Boston, August 20, 1846.

Dear Sir: As publishers of your history, we should not have accepted the proposition of Mr. Quincy, for the publication of Grahame's "History of the United States," unless with your approval; and we distinctly recollect that you advised and requested us to undertake the work.

Yours respectfully,

Little & Brown.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft,
Washington, D. C.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA— 1779–1781.

Memoirs of Lt.-General Samuel Graham.

A recently privately printed memoir of General Graham (12mo. Edinburgh, 1862, p. 318), gives the following account of his American services in his own language, which we preface with a condensed account of the author.

Samuel Graham was born at Paisley, May 20, 1756, son of John Graham and Euphanel Stenson. His education, begun at the Grammar School of Paisley and continued at the High School in Edinburgh, was completed in France. He entered the army in 1777, having purchased an ensigncy in the 31st Regiment; but having raised a company for the 76th Highlanders, a new regiment, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in that regiment, and in April, 1779, became captain-lieutenant.

The 76th was raised in 1778, and consisted of about 700 Highlanders, Macdonalds from Skye, and North and South-Uist, 100 Irishmen, and 200 Lowlanders. John Macdonnell of Lochgarie, of the 72d Frazer Highlanders, was made Lt.-Colonel commandant, but as he was taken prisoner on his way back from America, the command devolved on Major Donaldson, formerly captain in the 42d. The new regiment was sent to Fort George. After a mutiny here against mutton diet, and some service on the coast, the regiment moved to Perth, in February, 1779, was reviewed and inspected, and then reported fit for duty. It was embarked on transports on the Frith of Forth, March 17, 1780, with the 80th, another Highland regiment, both under command of Lt.-Col. Dundas. The transports sailed for Portsmouth, and after preparing to land in Jersey, sailed with the fleet of Admiral Arbuthnot, and arrived at New York, August 27th.

"The two regiments were encamped on Long Island, at Bedford, surrounded by the orchards of the Dutch inhabitants; the recruits and draughts for the army were cantoned in the contiguous villages. * * * During the time of the encampment the army

fired a 'feu de joie' for the repulse of the French army under the orders of the Count d'Estaing at Savannah, in Georgia. For our success on that occasion the country is much indebted to the activity and exertions of the late Hon. Lt.-Col. Maitland of the 71st, or Frazer Highlanders. That gallant officer, penetrating through morasses and swamps almost impassable, succeeded in entering the town with a reinforcement of troops, and thus decided the victory. Unfortunately for the service, he was soon afterwards carried off by a fever, brought on by his exertions in that unhealthy country.

"About this time also the British garrison was withdrawn from Rhode Island and the troops brought to New York. The flank companies of each of the young regiments were ordered to join the battalions of light infantry and grenadiers, composed of the companies of this description of force of all regiments of the line, and commanded by distinguished officers. The encampment broke up in November, and the two regiments went into winter quarters.

"His Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief, having resolved to attack Charleston in South Carolina, gave orders for a large body of troops, with stores, artillery, &c., to be put on board ship for this purpose, and embarking himself in command, set sail with a large fleet under the orders of Admiral Arbuthnot about Christmas, leaving the command of New York and its dependencies to General Knyphausen, a Hessian commander of foreign troops. The fleet encountered heavy gales and bad weather on their voyage to the southward, which greatly retarded the intended operations of the army. At New York the frost was so severe as to induce a large body of Americans, under the orders of a general they called the Earl of Stirling, to cross over upon the ice to Staten Island, where they remained for some days, but did not venture to attack the British posts under the orders of Colonel Stirling of the 42d regiment a Brigadier-General. Part of the 76th regiment was sent over from New York to that Island at the time, but returned soon after on the departure of the enemy. Major Lord Berriedale, commanding the 76th,* having succeeded to the Earldom of Caithness, was permitted to go to South Carolina, to wait upon his Excellency, and while acting as aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, was badly wounded on a reconnoitring party, and obliged to return to Europe, and never again joined the regiment.

The 76th was now left without a field officer, nevertheless they bore a good character, owing to the steadiness and sobriety of the men, and they improved in the performance of their military duties by mixing with other troops.

"General Knyphausen thought proper to cross over to the Jersies by a bridge of boats, with a considerable body of men, in the month of April, and marched in the direction of the army of General Washington; but could not prevail upon the Americans to quit their stronghold, although some sharp skirmishing occasionally took place. Charleston surrendered to his Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, on the 18th May, 1780, and as that part of the country seemed to be brought into a state of tranquillity, Sir Henry returned to New York, taking with him the *élite* of his army, and leaving Earl Cornwallis in command of the troops to the southward. Part of these troops, on their arrival at New York, were sent over to join the army of General Knyphausen, in the Jersies, but as the enemy declined to leave their post, the army was withdrawn, and cantoned in the three islands.

"On the 11th July, a French fleet, commanded by M. Ternay, having a large body of troops on board, under the orders of the Count de Rochambeau, appeared on the coast of America, having escaped from Brest Harbor, and anchored off Rhode Island. Whether the news of this circumstance produced an effect on the people of South Carolina, or that their apparent return to their allegiance to the British government in taking out protections from the commanders, had been an act of dis-

* He came out in command, Major Donaldson being too ill to sail.

simulation, is known only to themselves; at all events, their minds apparently underwent a sudden change. Earl Cornwallis, who had been employed in selecting proper places for the frontier defences of the State of South Carolina, with a view to moving into North Carolina, was suddenly called at this time to Charleston, and left Lord Rawdon in command on the frontier, whose active mind and military knowledge enabled him to carry out the Earl's wishes to their fullest extent, of which ample proof was afterwards given at the posts of Camden and Ninety-Six. His lordship was also very successful in obtaining accurate and certain intelligence of the motions of the enemy. Earl Cornwallis' time was much occupied at Charleston in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy to an alarming extent, in which many of the principal inhabitants were implicated; and it became necessary to arrest above thirty of them, but such was the lenity shown upon the occasion by Sir Henry Clinton, that these people were only sent out of the country to St. Augustine, in Florida, and their estates sequestrated for the time to pay the expense of the war.

"The American army under the command of General Horatio Gates, the victor of Saratoga, was now sent from the North into Carolina. Of this movement Lord Rawdon got early intelligence, which he communicated to Earl Cornwallis, at Charleston. His lordship also made every preparation in case of an attack, putting his troops in the best possible style of efficiency, and on being informed that the advance of the enemy, under the command of Baron de Thalbe (Kalb), a foreign officer, were moving towards him, he sent an express to Earl Cornwallis, who arrived at Camden on the 13st August. On the 15th, in the evening, the Earl ordered the troops to move out. The right wing consisted of the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Colonel Webster, of the 33d. The left wing consisted of the Volunteers of Ireland, Lord Rawdon's corps, afterwards the —— Regiment of the line, and two other provincial battalions (troops raised in America), the whole being commanded by Lord Rawdon. It also contained the infantry of the British legion, or Tarleton's corps. The reserve included a battalion of the 71st regiment and the cavalry of the British legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton. The enemy also marched out of his cantonments on the evening of the 15th, for a similar purpose, and the two armies, feeling one another in the night, halted until daybreak of the 16th, when a conflict took place, in which the Americans sustained a most signal defeat, losing their baggage and artillery. The enemy, in a state of the utmost disorder, were pursued 22 miles from the field of battle. His Lordship, in his dispatch, pays the highest compliments to Lord Rawdon, Colonel Webster, Lt.-Col. Tarleton, and all the officers, and praises the discipline and gallantry of the different corps. Our loss was not very great, considering the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers.—Baron de Thalbe (Kalb) died of his wounds.

"At New York, after the arrival of the French fleet, it was at one time proposed to embark a body of troops and attack them in the harbor of Rhode Island, but this scheme was abandoned, and Admiral Arbuthnot blockaded the harbor by anchoring with the British fleet in Gardner's Bay. Independent of the movements of the regular army, a predatory kind of warfare had, for some time, been carried on by the loyal refugees who, making use of whale boats, landed on the Jersey shore, carried off cattle, and inflicted other damage on the enemy. For the protection of these parties, a block-house had been constructed on the brink of the Hudson's or North River. Their conduct at length became so daring that General Wayne, one of the famed American officers, was induced to attack this block-house with his brigade. The refugees fought with such obstinacy and determined courage, that he was obliged to return after some loss. A song appeared in the *New York Gazette*, descriptive of this encounter. It was attributed to the pen of the Adjutant-General, Major André, and the concluding stanza (supposing him to be the author) was

too prophetic of his most unfortunate fate :—

"'And now I have finished my Epic strain,
I tremble as I shew it,
Lest some warrior drover Wayne
Should ever catch the poet.'

"The 76th and 80th regiments were now again brought together under the orders of Lt.-Col. Dundas, being employed in garrisoning the lines at Kingsbridge, where a stream runs, separating New York from the mainland and forming an island. The 80th had the advantage in being commanded by such officers as Lt.-Col. Dundas and Major Gordon, yet the 76th, although without a field officer, maintained a good character. The Highlanders had made great progress in acquiring the English language, and began to lose that feeling of jealousy, which too often subsists between Highlanders and Lowlanders. A considerable space of ground outside the lines was unoccupied by the real inhabitants, and had got the name of neutral. The loyal refugees had taken up their abode in the deserted farm-houses, from whence they continually sent out foraging parties, and for their protection a redoubt, called No. 8, was kept up, being one of a chain constructed for the defences of the army when encamped on this ground. A captain and 100 men were sent from the lines to defend the place in case of the enemy's coming down on the refugees, a duty which lasted 48 hours; and as it was necessary to shut up the work at nightfall, and man the parapet during the whole night, one-half standing to their arms, and the other half reposing, the soldiers thus acquired a good idea of their duty. Foraging parties also often went out sometimes under the order of Hessian field officers, who spoke English indifferently. On one of these occasions the charge of an old redoubt, which happened to be on the road, was entrusted to a subaltern's party, while the rest marched forward; as it was in the flank, the officer naturally asked for orders; the Hessian field officer immediately replied: "I give you order; you and your men die here, while we go forward," meaning that, in case the enemy should come on the flank, they were to defend the work to the last extremity. These and other incidents tended greatly to improve the soldiers.

"It was about this time that a correspondence commenced betwixt the American General Arnold and the British. General Arnold was entrusted by the enemy with the command of a most important post high up the North River, a second Gibraltar, and commanding the intercourse betwixt the northern and southern parts of America. To facilitate the business, the *Vulture* sloop-of-war was sent up the North River, having on board Col. Beverley Robinson, a loyalist gentleman, whose property was situated in that district. Major André accompanied this officer, and when at anchor in a particular place, they were boarded by a boat from the shore in which Major André chose to embark and go on shore, where he met General Arnold; but owing to circumstances, he could not get on board again, and having a passport from that American General, he attempted to pass into the British lines at Kingsbridge by land, but was intercepted and made prisoner at Tarrytown, and the circumstances being reported to General Washington, his case was referred to a board of general officers, of which General Green was president, and the Marquis la Fayette a member, and he lost his life. The story is too well known to be detailed here, but the following passage in the letter from that unfortunate officer to General Washington, wherein he discloses himself and his purposes, in some degree bears upon this narrative: 'I take the liberty to mention the condition of some gentlemen at Charlestown, who being either on parole or under protection, were engaged in a conspiracy against us; though their situation is not similar, they are objects who may be sent in exchange for me, or are persons whom the treatment I receive may in some degree affect.' This most accomplished and much-to-be-lamented officer, raised to high rank by his own merit, was put to death on a gibbet erected in front of the American army, on the 2d October, 1780, in the 29th year of his age. No British friend

attended his last moments; but in justice to humanity it is pleasing to record the tender attention he received from every American officer entrusted with the security of his person, and the conducting him to the scaffold; nor was there an eye amongst the multitude of spectators who witnessed his execution unmoistened by a tear.

"His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, immediately, on receiving the accounts of the action at Camden, had ordered a detachment of the army to be embarked under the orders of the Hon. General Leslie, and to sail for the Chesapeake Bay, and to land there, making a diversion in favor of Earl Cornwallis, whose orders they were also directed to obey. The Foot Guards and Hessian Regiment de Bosc, with some provincial corps and detachments both of cavalry and infantry, composed this force, amounting to nearly 3,000 men. They took post at Portsmouth on the Elizabeth River, and were preparing to strengthen themselves, when they received orders from Earl Cornwallis to reëmbark and join them in South Carolina. Earl Cornwallis moved to the northward with the troops who had fought at Camden, after receiving stores, etc., about the 8th September, penetrating North Carolina, where it was supposed the majority of the inhabitants were friendly to Great Britain. This State is much intersected with rivers and creeks, and at that period abounded also in swamps and morasses. In many districts also where settlers had located themselves, the country was extremely barren. His lordship however persevered and took the road to Salisbury, having Lieut. Col. Tarleton's corps on his left flank and Major Ferguson's still more to the westward. This last most enterprising officer was employed on the outposts of the army, with about 150 provincial troops, and a considerable number of loyalist militia, whom he had trained to his mode of warfare, and he and Col. Tarleton had been extremely useful to the army, having repeatedly defeated the partisan officers of America, who came out of their swamps like locusts, and were very troublesome. Major Ferguson united genius to gallantry, having introduced improvements both in the construction and in the method of using the enemy's own weapon, the rifle. His lordship had great confidence in this officer, and employed him in endeavoring to collect a body of loyal militia in these settlements, in which he was progressing satisfactorily when intelligence arrived of the failure of an attack on our post at Augusta by Colonel Clark, a refugee from Georgia, who had got together about 700 men, and attacked that post in the hope of getting possession of the presents sent by the British government to the Indians, Augusta being the place in which they were distributed. Major Ferguson, on being apprised of the failure of Clark's attack, formed a plan to intercept him. Unfortunately several corps of riflemen from Kentucky, the eastern part of Virginia and South Carolina, had also been assembled by their leaders like Clark's force, with a design on Augusta. These parties fell in with Clark after his defeat, and were persuaded by him to attempt the capture of Major Ferguson's corps. Having united their forces, the whole moved off in their usual rapid manner, being all mounted and carrying nothing but their ammunition, rifles, and bags of provisions. Major Ferguson took post on King's mountain, and was there attacked by these people in three columns; their first onset was repulsed in the most gallant manner, but they again assaulted his position *en masse*, and he himself and many of his men being killed, and many more wounded, the remainder, after a short resistance, were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

"Earl Cornwallis, advancing towards Salisbury, on receiving intelligence of this disaster, took the resolution of retrograding, and accordingly about the 14th of October he left Charlotte, retiring in a southerly direction. The rainy season having set in, the roads were now saturated with water; sickness began to prevail amongst the troops, and his lordship being attacked with the prevailing malady, the command devolved upon Lord Rawdon. The retreat was harassing on account of the water-

courses, which had been swelled by the rain, while provisions were scarcely to be obtained. However, after fourteen days' marching, the army arrived at Winnsborough. There his lordship intended to remain until the arrival of General Leslie from Virginia.

"The enemy were not idle; General Gates, after his defeat at Camden, took post at Georgetown, where he exerted himself to collect his scattered troops, and received reinforcements from the north. Three very active partizans at this time hovered on the frontiers of South Carolina, Sumpter, Marion, and Pickens. These men, notwithstanding various defeats and attacks from our troops, were very troublesome, retiring when hard pressed into the swamps and morasses, accessible only to themselves and the beasts of the field; and reappearing, when opportunity offered, like locusts, interrupting even the communication betwixt Charlestown and Camden.

"His Excellency General Clinton having appointed General Arnold a brigadier in the British army, with power to raise a regiment of Provincials for his Majesty's service, upon learning that the Hon. General Leslie's troops had been ordered to re-embark and join Lord Cornwallis in South Carolina, directed another embarkation of troops to be sent to Virginia under the orders of Arnold. This force consisted of the 80th regiment complete (the flank companies having again joined) under Lt.-Col. Dundas; the Queen's Rangers, a corps which had seen much service under Lt.-Col. Robertson; some Yagers and artillery. They were put on board without delay, and sailing up the Chesapeake, landed and destroyed stores and magazines at Richmond in Virginia; and on the 5th of January, 1781, re-embarked and sailed to Portsmouth on the Elizabeth River, where they landed and took post. The militia having been ordered out by the ruling powers in Virginia, in consequence of this and the former debarkation, came down to the neighborhood of the British post in considerable numbers, and frequent skirmishes took place with the foraging parties. General Washington now used all his influence to persuade Count de Ternay to send a fleet with a body of French troops to the Chesapeake, but that foreign officer deemed it prudent first to dispatch a ship of war. The ship anchored at the mouth of the Elizabeth River and sent a summons into Portsmouth in the name of her commander and that of the officer commanding the militia, desiring the garrison to surrender. This demand not being complied with, the French ship took her departure, sailing for Rhode Island, where the naval officer who had been employed made such a report, that an embarkation of troops immediately took place under the orders of Baron Viomesnil, and part of the fleet was ordered to convoy them; the British fleet, however, being on the watch, this expedition did not venture out. In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief at New York ordered another embarkation of British troops for Virginia, intrusting the command to Maj.-Gen. Phillips, a most excellent officer who had served as second in command to General Burgoyne at Saratoga. It consisted of the two battalions of light infantry of the line, under Col. Robert Abercromby, the *élite* of the British army, and who had led on almost every action during the war; the 76th regiment of Highlanders; a Hessian regiment (Prince Hereditaire), with detachments of artillery and stores. This reinforcement left New York as soon as it was known that the sea was clear of the enemy, and entered the Chesapeake about the end of March; Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet being then at anchor in Lynn Haven Bay, a little to the south of the entrance to Elizabeth River.

"A number of boats had been constructed under the superintendence of General Arnold for the navigation of the rivers, most of them calculated to hold 100 men. Each boat was manned by a few sailors, and fitted with a sail as well as with oars. Some of them also carried a piece of ordnance in their bows. In these boats the light infantry and detachments of the 76th and 80th regiments, with the Queen's Rangers, embarked under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Phillipps and Brig.-Gen. Arnold, leaving the remainder of the 76th and 80th with the

Hessians to garrison Portsmouth. The detachment of the 76th which embarked consisted of 1 major, 3 captains, 12 subalterns and 300 men, commanded by the Hon. Major Needham, now Earl Kilmorey. The 80th had Lt.-Col. Dundas and Major Gordon, and the Queen's Rangers Lt.-Col. Simcoe. The troops proceeded up the James River, a noble stream, and landed in several places, burning and destroying warlike stores and shipping in the docks, as well as barracks and foundries. Many accidents occurred on these occasions. At Williamsburg a picquet guard of the 80th was posted at a point on the high road where two roads branched off; on one side of the road was a tavern with a piazza in front, on the other a ditch from which the earth had been thrown out, forming a parapet and serving as a fence to the college garden. At the fork where the picquet was posted, the ground was covered with trees, except where they had been cleared away to form the road. As usual at outpicquets a large fire was made, round which the soldiers not on duty as sentinels, were lying. It had begun to rain, and the lieutenant in command of the 80th ordered the men to stand to their arms, and had just moved them to the shelter afforded by the piazza, when a volley was fired in the direction of the blazing fire from the brushwood under the trees—a company of young men, students at the university, composing a volunteer corps, having managed to creep into the thicket unobserved. The lieutenant with great presence of mind moved his picquet across the road; leaping the ditch and forming them behind the parapet, he fired in the direction from whence the shots came, but whether any of the young men suffered is unknown, but not a British soldier, nor even any of the sentinels, who manfully kept their posts, were hurt.

"While a British column was crossing a road which ran into the main one, two carriages, each with four horses and outriders, happened to come in contact with it; a gentleman jumped out of the leading carriage, and, mounting an outrider's horse, dashed into the wood; a shot or two were fired after him by the troops, but he escaped. A lady remained in the carriage, seemingly much agitated. The carriages were detained until the arrival of the General. When the General came up he immediately recognized the lady, having become acquainted with her when detained as a prisoner of war on parole in this part of the country. On asking her who the gentleman was, she replied: 'He is my husband; we are just married.' The General said: 'It was foolish in him to run the risk he did by trying to escape, for it was not possible that he could long do so.' 'And if you get him,' she said, 'what will be done to him?' 'Madam,' said the General, 'he shall be sent immediately back to you, that you may enjoy the honeymoon.' As soon as the column had passed, the carriages were allowed to proceed, not a horse being touched, although our artillery horses had not recovered from the effects of the sea voyage.

"The army being again collected, we sailed up James River, and landed at City Point. The enemy did not offer much opposition, although they appeared in considerable number. Next day we moved through Blanford to Petersburgh (25th April). At the last named place the enemy made some show of resistance, but could not withstand the intrepidity of the light infantry, and fled in all directions, cutting down the bridges on the Apamattœ River to prevent pursuit. They were commanded by Baron Steuben and General Mahlenburg. We found a great quantity of tobacco in the warehouses of Petersburgh; it was the staple commodity with which they procured warlike stores. Orders were given to roll the hogsheads out of the storehouses, and they were burnt, as we had no means of carrying them away. Many thousands were thus consumed.

"Brigadier Arnold moved to Osborne's, on James River, with two field-pieces and a small detachment, and took a fleet at that place, a State ship-of-war, and another armed vessel, with a number of merchant ships loaded with tobacco. The enemy had set fire to several of their vessels before abandoning them, but the troops succeeded in extinguishing the flames in most of them—

the Brigadier displaying much activity and intrepidity on the occasion.

"After making other excursions in the neighborhood, destroying stores of arms and burning barracks, we received orders to march to Bermuda Hundreds, opposite City Point, where we embarked on the 2d of May, and on the 5th and 6th dropped down the river.

"Some of the vessels had got as far down as Hay Island, when dispatches were received from Lord Cornwallis which occasioned our immediate return. After relanding we made a forced march in the night, and again took possession of Petersburgh on the 10th of May. During our absence an aide-de-camp and several staff officers of the Marquis la Fayette had arrived from the northward with a detachment of Continental troops, by whom our motions were closely watched. The Major-General was by this time so unwell, that a carriage was obtained for him, and he was lodged in the house of Mrs. Boland. The Marquis la Fayette brought some field pieces to the opposite banks of the river and cannonaded us, directing his fire principally against Mrs. Boland's house, in which the general lay dangerously ill. A cannon-ball passed through his bed-chamber, but no further damage was done than killing a black woman, a slave of Mrs. Boland's. Gen. Phillips expired on the 12th May, and was buried at Petersburgh.

"The bar at Charlestown proved a great impediment to the troops under General Leslie, and the badness of the roads, owing to the rains, retarded very much his movements after landing. Lord Cornwallis, who, as stated, had retreated from Charlotte after Major Ferguson was killed, and taken up a position at Winnsborough, to await the arrival of Leslie, was, consequently, unable to attempt re-entering North Carolina until the 15th January.

"Finding, then, that Leslie was approaching, he left the defence of Camden to Lord Rawdon, and prepared to move. General Gates had by this (been) replaced (by) General Green in the command of the American Army, and Colonel Morgan, an active officer, entrusted with the light troops, was pushing forward in the direction of the British posts. Lord Cornwallis directed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with his legion, a battalion of the 71st Regiment, some light companies, and also the 7th Fusiliers (a regiment mostly composed of recruits, which was on its way to reinforce one of the outposts), to watch and look after Morgan. Tarleton, by the celerity of his movements, soon came up with Morgan, and an action took place at Cowpens, in which the British sustained a severe loss, as almost all the infantry engaged were either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with some officers and a party of the 7th Light Dragoons, behaved most gallantly, and so staggered the enemy's cavalry, commanded by Colonel Washington, that a party of men under Ensign Fraser, of the 71st, in charge of the baggage, got safe into the British camp. Morgan, knowing too well the nature of his prize, left the officers and wounded on the field with a flag of truce, and moved off with his prisoners to the northward, being well acquainted with the country. The greater part of the cavalry reached the British camp that night and the following day. This was a severe blow to the army, as the light companies, the 71st, and legion infantry, had always formed the advance, and had seen much service; but his lordship, being joined by the troops under General Leslie, determined to persevere in entering North Carolina, even at this season of the year, being, indeed, the only chance he had of procuring subsistence for this army in this barren country. His lordship, before commencing his march, had directed that a detachment of troops from Charlestown should be embarked and sent up Cape Fear River to Wilmington. These troops were commanded by Major Craig, of the 82d (afterwards Gen. Sir James H. Craig.) On the 25th January, his lordship halted for two days, and recommended to the army to equip themselves as light troops, and set a noble example by causing all his superfluous baggage to be destroyed, in which he was promptly and cheerfully followed by the whole army; all the wheeled carriages were rendered

useless, except such as were necessary for the transport of ammunition, salt, and the hospital. Thus lightened, the army made rapid marches in pursuit of Gen. Morgan and his prisoners; but the wily Virginian escaped into his own province without being overtaken. On the 1st February, the British army crossed the Catawba River, breast high in water, the Foot Guards, under General O'Hara, leading—the enemy in force on the opposite bank, and keeping up an incessant fire; the column advanced without returning a shot, led by their light company. As soon as they reached the opposite shore, their gallant captain, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, unfortunately fell; but that circumstance did not restrain their impetuosity, for their lieutenant (the late Gen. Francis Dundas) at once assumed the command, and, charging with the bayonet, drove the enemy from the ground, and killed their general. The army made a rapid advance, but the enemy retired precipitately, crossing the Dar river, about the 15th February, into Virginia. The noble Earl did not think the force under his command sufficient to warrant his following them into that extensive State; he therefore marched by easy stages to Hillsborough, where he raised the King's standard, calling upon the inhabitants to return to their allegiance. The enemy soon left Virginia, and reappeared in North Carolina; and about the end of February, a body of loyalists, amounting to between 300 and 400 men, under Colonel Pyle, meeting with Lee's legion, forming part of their light troops, and mistaking them for Tarleton's corps, was nearly annihilated. About the same time General Green, having received reinforcements, returned with the remainder of his troops, recrossing the Dar (Dan).

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF NUMERALS.—A recent Circular of the Smithsonian Institution has the following on a curious system which obtains among some Indian tribes of having one set of numerals for men, and another or others for other objects.

Mr. Gallatin in his "Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico," &c., published in the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society (vol. ii. p. 54, et seq.), says: "Another peculiarity of the Mexican and Maya, and of which traces may be seen in other languages of the same group, is the alteration which the numerals undergo according to the nature of the object to be counted. The distinctions are not always easy to be understood; and the objects of the same class, that is to say in counting which the same altered numeral is used, are apparently of the same incongruous nature. Those stated by Father Alonzo de Molina for the Mexican language, are as follows:—

1 ce, cem	6 chica-ce
2 ome	7 chic-ome
3 yey	8 chic-uey
4 naui	9 chicu-naui
5 macuilli	10 mat-lactli

20 cem-poualli"

"These numerals are used in counting animated beings, mantas, mats, paper, tortillas, ropes, skins, canoes, cycles, knives, and candles; but in counting several of these, the word *pilli* and sometimes *quimilli*, is substituted for *poualli* (20).

"The syllable *tetl* is added to the numerals, and these lose their last syllable (*matlactetl* for *matlacti*, *cem-poualtetl* for *cem-poualli*) when counting fowls, eggs, cocoa, jars, frijoles, fruits, roots, rolls, or round things.

"The word *pantli* is added to the numeral when speaking of ridges made by the plough, of walls, files of men, and of other things arranged in length.

"*Tlementli* is added to the numeral when speaking of speeches, dishes, bags, shields, or when a thing is doubled above another, or when speaking of things differing one from the other."

No reference to such a system is to be found in the Grammatical sketch of the HEVE, translated by Mr. Buckingham Smith (No. III. of Shea's Linguistics); in the Nevome Grammar (ibid. No V.), the Mutsun of Father Arroyo (ib. No. IV.), or Father Sitjao's vocabulary of the San Antonio (ib. No. VII.), the only extended works at present accessible on the languages of Sonora and California, but it is very possible that it may exist there and have escaped notice.

In Father Pandosy's Grammar of the Yakama, a Sahaptin language of Washington Territory (Shea's Linguistics, No. V.), the numerals are not specially referred to; but in the accompanying dictionary *metat* is given for three, *metao*, three persons; *pinept* for four, *pinapo* four persons; *parat* five, *par-nao*, five persons, and other numerals are given in duplicate or triplicate without explanation.

Father Mengarini, in his Grammar of the Selish, or Flathead of the Rocky Mountains (Shea, No. II.), says of the cardinal numbers, "they are duplex, one set relating to things, the other to persons, thus:—"

Relating to things.	*Relating to persons.*
1 nko	schnaksi
2 esèl	chesèl
3 chèlès	ch'chèlès
4 mús	ch'músms
5 zil	ch'zilzil
6 tàckan	ch'tackan
7 sispel	ch'sispel
8 hèhènem	ch'hèhènem
9 ganút	ch'ganut
10 open	ch'open

Similar changes exist in other dialects of the Selish, of which the following from the Nisqually will serve as an instance:—

Applied to men.	*Applied to money.*
1 dut-cho	che-élts
2 sale	sla-élts
3 klekhw	kle-hwélts
4 bōs	bōs-élts
5 tsa-lats	tslat-sélts
6 dze-lá-chi	dzlatch-élts
7 tsōks	tsok-sélts
8 t'ká-chi	t'ká-chi-elts
9 hwul	hwul-élts
10 pa-duts	pa-dats-élts
20 salá-chi	

Zeisberger in his "Grammar of the Language of the Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware Indians" (Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., N. S., vol. iii.), gives the list of numerals, without stating its application, as follows:—

1 ngutti	6 guttasch
2 nischa	7 nischasch
3 nacha	8 chasch
4 newo	9 peschkouk
5 palenach	10 tellen

And then adds the following, used in respect to inanimate objects, as towns, rivers, houses, &c.

Mawat, *ngutti*, one, only one, and in the plural, *nischenol*, two, *nachenol*, three, &c., concerning which he observes, "When men, animals, or other things are spoken of, which among the Indians are considered as belonging to the animated class of beings, they say: *mauchsa*, *mayauchsu*, one person, or a person, or living being. It is truly incorrect to say *ngutti lenno*, a man. And in the plural, *nischowak lennowak*, two men, &c.

All and *ak*, the terminations of these last in the plural, are respectively applied, the former to inanimate, the latter to animate objects. But as exceptions, it is stated that among nouns, trees and the larger plants are considered animate, while fishes take the inanimate termination. It is thus evident that a similar idea has governed the form of the numeral adjective in the Delaware and the Mexican.

Other examples among the North American languages might be cited, but the above are sufficient to indicate the object of inquiry. The system appears, however, not to have been universal, as, according to Dr. Wilson, there is no distinction of numerals in the Seneca or other Iroquois languages.

Singularly enough, the same idea prevails in the numerals of other and far distant races, of which a few specimens may be useful.

The Hon. John Pickering, in "Memoirs of the American Academy," N. S., vol. ii,

gives an account of the language and inhabitants of Tobi, or Lord North's Island, in the Indian Archipelago, derived from an American seaman, Horace Holden, who spent two years upon it. This island is situated about lat. 3° 2′ north and lon. 131° 4′ east, and is of very small extent and sparsely inhabited. The different forms of the digits are thus given in the accompanying vocabulary:—

General cardinals.	*For cocoanuts.*	*For fish.*
1 yat	su	simŭl
2 guh-lu	guó	gwimŭl
3 ya	sarú	srimŭl
4 van	vao	vamŭl
5 ni	limó	nimŭl
6 wör	waru	wawrimŭl
7 vish	vishu	vishi-emŭl
8 wawr	tiu (?)	wawrimul
9 tiŭ	(wanting)	tuimul
10 se *or* sĕk	sek	sek

He adds, however, that in counting out fish, they proceed by pairs or couples, as two, four, six, &c.

In counting *fish hooks*, they use still a different set of numerals, which were not recollected. It would appear further that stones, birds, and days were counted by the same numerals as cocoanuts, and men and women by those employed to enumerate fish.

Mr. Hale, in the "Ethnography, &c., of the U. S. Exploring Expedition," copies Holden's vocabulary, which is also appended to a narrative of his captivity, published at Boston.

Dr. L. H. Gulick, in his notes on the Grammar of the Ponape dialect (12mo. Honolulu, 1858, pp. 39), states that "the enumeration of all objects is alike as far as *nine*, after which there is a singular variety." The difference is in—

"I. The mode of counting all animated objects, and all kinds of sticks and timbers, and everything that to a native is connected in idea with separate sticks, as trees, canoes, &c.

"II. The enumeration of yams, taro, and a few of the most costly articles.

"III. The numbering of cocoanuts, bread-fruits, eggs, shells, stones, &c., in fact, probably, of all common, least valued objects, not included under the first head."

Examples are given, not necessary to repeat here, as also of peculiarities in the numerative particles.

The Island of Ponape, Paanopa, or, as written by Mr. Hale, Bonabe, is one of the central islands of Micronesia. That gentleman gives also a vocabulary of the language of Taputeoua, in the Kingsmill group, one of the most eastern, and separated from Tobi by 2600 miles. Speaking of the numerals, he says that the natives furnished the expedition with several sets or classes, which he conjectured were used in counting objects of different kinds, though he had no means of obtaining from them any explanation. There were five of them in all, and all given in the digits, or from one to ten.—Eth. of Ex. Exp. p. 440.

Leaving Micronesia for Polynesia, Mr. Hale states that some of the terms for the higher numbers are only used in counting particular articles. For *four*, the Hawaiians, for instance, have two terms, *ha* and *tauna*. For forty, they have *tanahá*, *iato*, and *ta'au*. The first of these, *tanahá*, is the general term; *iato* is used in counting pieces of *tapa* (native cloth), and *ta'au* in counting fish. (Ib. p. 250.)

It is remarkable that thus, in Tobi and Taputeoua, the distinction should extend to all the digits; and in Ponape, which is between the two, and Hawaii, distant 3500 miles, it should be confined to the higher numbers.

The last example here presented is from Bowen's Yoruba Dictionary, in the 10th vol. Smithsonian Contributions. In this, an African Language, traces of the same system also appear. Thus in ordinary counting the first vowel is short, while among what the author terms "cardinals of price," up to forty, the vowel is long; thus *okay*, one, *edzì*, two; *ōkay*, *ēdzì*. The reason given for this is that the latter are contractions of *owó-kay*, *owó-edzì*, i. e. one cowrie, two cowries, &c.

It thus appears that this peculiar arithmetic is of wide distribution, and by no means confined to a single or even to cognate races. A more perfect knowledge of barbarian languages would probably show its still greater extension. In what process

of the human mind it has its origin, and the reasons for the singular collocation of objects which different tribes embrace in the several forms of the numerals, are questions of curious speculation.

The division of objects into animate and inanimate, or, as they have been termed by other writers, noble and ignoble, is a well-known feature in several of the languages of North America. Mr. Howse states that the Cree and Chippeway (Ojibwa) nouns are divisible into two classes, animate and inanimate, analogous to gender in European languages, but that many inanimate nouns, from possessing some real or imaginary excellence, are personified as animates. Perhaps a clue to this may be found in the pantheism, or rather pan-demonism of the Indian mythology. The Indians of Oregon, for example, believe that not only all animals were once people possessed of supernatural powers, or magicians, but that prominent mountains, isolated rocks, very old trees, and other remarkable objects, were so likewise, a belief which, in fact, seems to have characterized the superstitions of all the tribes of the continent. But, though this might account for a simple division into animate and inanimate, embracing all such objects, it would not explain the multiplicity of forms exhibited in some of the examples above given. The disposition to particularize, and the want of generic terms among barbarous races, may have had some connection with this division, for since to adopt a different system of counting every object would be impossible, the simple desire to be specific may have led to an anomalous form of classification.

INDIAN NUMERALS (vol. 9, p. 145). The numerals as far as *ten*, representing the usage of the Algonquins (as a tribe), the Micmacs, Malechites (Malasheets), and Penobscots, were given as above indicated. It may be well for the purpose of comparison to preserve the following, taken from the present members of this last tribe, which is a part of the original Abnaki. The Tarratine, Mohegan, early and late, and Penacook as far as known, is added, and also Montauk. The comparison of these lists with Eliot's in his Grammar, p. 14, is interesting as showing a unity of origin:—

	PENOBSCOT.	
1	pezakoon	13 sunkow'
2	neese	14 yāōwuakow
3	năhs	15 nonunkow
4	yăoo	16 năguodensunkow
5	bahlensk	17 tambäōnsgessunkow
6	nĕquōdense	18 tsahsoogasunkow
7	tambäōns	19 nōlēgasunkow
8	tsähsook'	20 nezenskeh
9	nōlē'	30 tsinskee
10	medahla	40 săwāshă
11	goodunka	50 nonenskă
12	neezemkow	

	TARRATINE.*	
1	pēzaqua	10 medaira
2	neice	11 nogudouncow
3	noss	12 neiceuncow
4	yeaou	20 nesinsca
5	polenesq	
6	nequitence	PENACOOK.
7	tombowence	1 natik
8	sonsuck	2 nĭch
9	nourlee	3 nĭquaw

	MOHEGAN.*	MOHEGAN, 1831.†
1	n'quet	1 n'ghud
2	neese	2 nees
3	nish	3 chusoke
4	yoh	4 yough
5	napanna	5 nuppa
6	quutta	6 n'quittasuck
7	edana	7 neisuck
8	shwosuck	8 ghuhoosk
9	paskugit	9 boosoohoogan
10	piuck	10 biog

	MONTAUK.‡	
1	nuckit	6 conma
2	neeze	7 nusus
3	nisk	8 swans
4	yuaw	9 passecucond
5	nepaw	10 jujunck

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.—We have been exceedingly entertained by the perusal of an article in the *Analectic Magazine*, published in Philadel-

* Williamson Hist. v. i. p. 512.
† From Indians near Norwich, Ct.
‡ From John Lyon Gardiner.

phia in the year 1815, to which our attention was called the other day by a chaplain who had found the volume among other old books which had been sent as donations to the Army of the Potomac.

The subject of the article is "Banks and Paper Currency," and is a review of a pamphlet published for the author by Edward Earle, entitled, "The History of a Little Frenchman and his Bank Notes. Rags! Rags! Rags!"

The author, in the outset, gives an agreeable interest to the subject, by introducing the following humorous story.

The story is a correct account of the condition of the currency which followed the war of 1812, when the bonds of the United States were worth from seventy to eighty cents, and when loans to the Government were paid in the currency of the State banks, all of which were at a low standard in comparison with specie:

Travelling lately in the stage from the South, I fell in company with a little Frenchman of rather singular appearance and dress, who, contrary to the characteristics of his good-humored nation, seemed animated by an inveterate propensity to grumble at everything. He never paid or received money without a vast deal of shrugging up of his shoulders, and other tokens of dissatisfaction, and whenever he handled a bank note, eyed it with a look of most sovereign contempt.

It seems the little man had arrived from Cuba with about eight thousand dollars in gold, which by way of security he lodged in one of the banks at Savannah. When he came to demand his money, he was told they did not pay specie, and he must therefore take bank notes or nothing. Being an entire stranger, and ignorant of the depreciation of paper money arising from the refusal to pay specie, and from the erection of such an infinite number of petty banks in every obscure village, without capital or charter, he took the worthless rags and began his journey northward. Every step he proceeded his money grew worse and worse, and he was now travelling on to Boston with the full conviction that by the time he got there he should be a beggar. It was in Philadelphia that he told me this story. "Diable!" exclaimed he, as he concluded, "your banks ought to be called bankrupts; not one of them can pay their debts, or will pay them, which is the same thing, yet they pretend to make a distinction between the notes of one bankrupt and the notes of another." "Voilà," said he, holding up a parcel of rags and dirty bills, pregnant with filth and disease. "Voilà, it is like making a difference between the rags of one beggar and the rags of another."

Proceeding on our journey, we stopped at Bristol, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. The little Frenchman took something to drink at the tavern, and offered a bill issued by the landlord of the hotel where he stayed in the latter city, who, it seemed, in order to be in the fashion, had also commenced banker among the rest.

This note his brother landlord in Bristol refused to receive in payment. The little Frenchman, not understanding the distinction made by the discerning public between the rags of one bankrupt and those of another, now gave himself up for a ruined man, supposing that he had at last got to the extreme verge of the circulation of his bank notes. He seemed to behold the spectre poverty full before him, and to contemplate his gold buttons that, I dare say, had descended down to him through several generations, as a last resource against starvation. He looked at me for consolation, with such a disconsolate shrug, such a glance of absolute despair, as would have touched the heart even of a bank director.

As well as I could I explained to him the difference between a tavern-keeper's note and a bank note, and comforted him with the assurance that by the time he arrived in Boston, provided he met with tolerably honest brokers, his stock of notes would not be diminished more than fifty per cent. The little man drew from his waistcoat pocket a great gold snuff-box, opend it with extreme deliberation, took a long, despairing pinch of snuff, and heaved the heaviest sigh I ever heard from one of his countrymen.

"Monsieur," said he, "does the legisla-

ture of your country permit this system of swindling, this inhospitable custom, which falls so heavily on the traveller and stranger, to pass without censure or punishment? Is the privilege of coining money, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, permitted thus to be exercised by bankrupts and tavern-keepers, whose note will either not pass at all, or pass under a depreciation, which increases in a ratio with the distance you are from the place of emission?"

At New York the little Frenchman got specie and bills of exchange on Boston for his bank notes, at a discount, I think, of twenty-four per centum; for nothing could induce him to touch any more of the "dirty rags," which was the only name he condescended to call them by.

I comforted him by showing how he could retrieve all his losses, by turning about, when he had finished his business at Boston, and shaving his way back to Savannah, by which means he would turn the tables upon them all. He was delighted with this idea, shook hands with me in high glee, and I never saw him more.

The author of the pamphlet, commenting on the story of the Frenchman, says:

"It is certainly a matter of infinite surprise at first view, that people should put such confidence in the notes of banks without charter or capital, and at the same moment refuse to accord it to the paper sanctioned by the Government. But on reflection we perceive at once that this is owing to the arts of a combination of interested individuals, who endeavor to destroy the credit of that paper whose circulation would interfere with that of their own institutions. This is the true secret of the apparent absurdity of placing reliance on the credit of institutions which have already refused to pay their debts according to the tenor of their contract with the public, than on that of a government of infinite resources, and possessing domains a thousand times more extensive than were ever enjoyed by any State or potentate that ever existed.

The writer in the magazine, whose signature is 'W.' (perhaps some Philadelphian can give us the name of this suggestive and vigorous contributor), referring to this state of things, says:

From this representation, the correctness of which is indisputable, it is evident, we think, that the public funds may render to the community a still more important service: that they may serve, in the absence of specie, *as the basis, and support, and limit of paper currency*. The plan we would propose is, that the banks be obliged, until they can resume their specie payments, *to pay the holders of their notes*, to a certain amount (not less, perhaps, than a hundred dollars), *in six per cent. stock at par*, or, when below that rate, at the usual selling price, as the same should from time to time be publicly announced by competent authority; that of the commissioners of the sinking fund would probably be the least objectionable. This would be a certain check against the immoderate issue of paper money. The banks allege, and we believe with truth, that they cannot procure sufficient cash to fulfil their engagements. But they ought not to be at a loss to obtain funded stock enough for that purpose."

Further on we quote again:

"The Congress might at once do much to effect this desirable object. If a national bank were established by their authority, with a sufficient funded capital, and with the obligation, under a heavy specific penalty, of paying its notes and debts of every kind in cash or in funded stock, in the manner already proposed, its notes would immediately obtain such a general and uniform credit as would make them fit to become a general circulating medium. The other banks south of the Hudson, to preserve their notes from a comparative depreciation, would be *induced or compelled* to adopt a similar system, or, which would amount to the same thing, to pay their notes with the notes of this national institution.

The success of this plan would not be doubtful if Congress could be persuaded to provide for the *payment of the interest of the debt in specie*. Such a provision would be as wise and as politic as it would be just and honorable. Nothing but necessity can exeuse the payment of the national

creditors with depreciated money. During the war, that necessity existed, but it exists no longer. Cash enough may now be found to pay them if it is now required. It might even be obtained without subjecting any individual to hardship. Let the *duties of impost be receivable in cash only.*

* * * * * * *

The payment of the interest of the public debt in specie, combined with the opinion of the national good faith, security, and resources, would soon impart to the whole capital a specie value. That capital would then become a solid foundation for a paper currency, a standard to measure it and keep it steady—inferior only to specie value. With such a support, we know not whether such a currency might not be permanently adopted as an improvement in political economy.

To conclude. The proposed plan would immediately diminish the depreciation of bank notes in those States and districts where the six per cent. stock is now above par: and it would set limits to their depreciation in all the other States. It would restrain the future issues of them generally, and therefore maintain them at a value much less liable to fluctuation than they are at present. It would go a great way towards *establishing a uniform currency* throughout the Middle, the Southern, and Western States; for the stock into which their various notes might be converted would be everywhere saleable; and it would so far afford the means of enforcing the observance of contracts, maintaining good faith, and securing the rights of property. By finding a new employment and creating an additional demand for the public funds, it would increase their value and become a new prop to their security. The banks would be obliged to convert their capitals into national stock to answer the demands of their creditors, and it would of course be their interest to keep up its price, by which means private and public credit would be indissolubly linked together, and a new moral bond acquired to strengthen the National Union.

Our various currencies as they now exist are not congenial, but rather adverse to the union of these States. Were they separated, each bank might nevertheless preserve a certain credit. But on our plan a separation would ruin them all, destroy general credit and confidence, and overspread the land with bankruptcy and misery. And in the present state of human affairs, this consideration, we frankly confess, affords us an additional argument for recommending a plan which would habituate the people to regard the faith of their federal government as the standard of value; which would facilitate loans, should a war for the maintenance of our rights become unavoidable; which would identify every man's fortune, as well as his freedom, with the general security: create a deep and universal interest in the conservation of good order, government, and laws; and thus enlist every motive, selfish and generous, and every principle, sordid as well as liberal, into the service of this free, confederated republic, now the best hope and refuge of the world."

Here the first hint of the idea of the national banking system is suggested, of which we have any knowledge, and the closing paragraphs, so strongly and clearly written, remind us of the arguments urged but two years ago by distinguished financiers, through the press, in favor of the passage of the present banking law.

Twenty-three years later, the Legislature of the State of New York, in the year 1838, passed its general banking law, first giving authority to issue bank notes on the plan of depositing securities with the State as a pledge for the redemption of currency.

The National Banking system is no longer an experiment, thanks to the firmness and persistency of the present Chief Justice of the United States, and the most excellent business management of the Comptroller of the Currency, toward both of whom the gratitude of the people of the country will increase as the system extends and perfects itself. The National Bank-note to-day, issued in Leavenworth and St. Paul, is cheerfully received in Boston and Portland, and this, but two years ago, would have been considered a miracle in finance.

If Congress will but complete its legisla-

tion upon this subject so that it will be *unprofitable* for the State banks to issue currency, the Government will soon have the whole subject under its control, and the "State right to coin money and emit bills of credit," will die with the "State right" to secede from the Union.

With the success of the system it is interesting to trace to its source its origin; and we have prepared this communication with the hope that some member of the New York Legislature for the year 1838, or some writer on finance, may furnish to the press other contributions on the same subject. J. J. R.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February, 1865.

REMINISCENCES OF LITTLE FALLS.—Apparently one of the oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood of the Little Falls of the Potomac is bewailing the days that are passed through the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce. There is no mistaking the authorship. We quote the following:—

Nothing so convinces me of my declining years as the changes which have taken place in my family and among my acquaintances and friends. The little boy who twenty-five years ago brought me my meals to the river side while dipping for shad, fishing for rock-fish, or grappling for sturgeon, is now a great, strong man, and the oldest of my ten children. Of my old friends, many of them have wandered to unknown parts, and many of them are dead. They came here oftentimes bleached by the confinement of city life, and after spending a day with me at the Falls, drinking in the pure air and enjoying the wild scenery and good sport, they always went away happier and in better health than when they came. Some of them had roamed much over the world, and it did one good to hear them talk about the wonders they had seen. Among my departed friends and patrons were some who were great men, or had names that were known throughout the land.

Foremost among these was Daniel Webster. When Secretary of State, he used to come here always early in the morning, and accompanied by his private secretary. He liked the fresh morning air as much as any man I ever saw, and when he talked to me freely about fish and fishing, I could believe that he had been in the business all his life. He was always liberal, and where other men would give me one dollar for a morning's sport, he would give me ten. And for an old man, as he then was, he was a good fisherman. I remember well the day that he caught his biggest rock-fish. I had taken him in one of my boats to the "catting rock," and as we swung across the roaring waters, the great man clapped his hands like a little child. The fish weighed sixteen pounds, and gave him much trouble, and when I gaffed the prize and we knew it was safe, he dropped his rod in the bottom of the boat, jumped to his feet, and gave a yell—a regular Indian yell, which might have been heard in Georgetown. He came often, was always pleasant in his ways, generally on the ground as early as five o'clock, and once he gave me as a reason for winding up the sport at nine o'clock, that he was President Fillmore's clerk, and was obliged to be at the Department before noon. But his fishing days are long since ended; and I have thought that if he had lived till now, we might not have been cursed with the great rebellion.

Another glorious old man who used to fish with me at the Falls was General George Gibson. In his love of the sport he was ahead of many other men, and I am told that in the army he was universally beloved. He used light tackle, fancy hooks, and flies that were made in Europe, and was always as kind and gentle as any man could be. He threw the fly with great dexterity, and usually preferred to fish from the rocks with the fly, and in the afternoon, when there was a shadow on the stream. He was very fond of talking about old times, and there was no end to his stories about the fish he had caught in every part of the land. His last visit to the Falls was made a short time before his death, and I remember well that he was so infirm and feeble from old age that his body servant and myself were obliged to

support him on his feet as he threw the fly. He was plucky to the last, but he too is now sleeping in the grave.

Governor George M. Bibb was another of my old friends. That man was positively almost mad on the subject of fishing. He always fished with bait, and in a boat was as patient as the day was long. He was kind-hearted, genial, generous to a fault, a great talker, and had so many harmless eccentricities, that he was wont to keep his fishing companions in a continual roar of laughter. After an unlucky day, in his preverseness he would sometimes spend the greater part of the night upon the river, as if determined to turn the tide of luck in his favor. He fished with me in those days when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and also in those more unfortunate days when, for a bare support, he held a subordinate position in that same Department building, though paid by the Attorney General.

Many amusing stories are related of him, and I give you one of them. One day, early in the morning, he planted himself on a certain wharf for a quiet day of sporting. At noon a friend passed by and asked him about his luck. "I hain't had a bite," replied the Governor, "the fish are scarce." At sundown another friend passed by, and seeing a handsome yellow frog crouching by the side of the Governor, and evidently enjoying the scenery, suddenly exclaimed, "What's that?" "That," replied the Governor, with a look of horror, "is my bait, and the d—d thing has been squatting there, I suppose, ever since nine o'clock this morning." Peace to the memory of that curious man.

Of my distinguished friends, now living, I may mention with pride and pleasure the late British Minister, John F. Crampton. He too was very fond of sport, and ever proved himself to be a refined gentleman. When he came here he never allowed himself to go away disappointed, for if the fish did not bite, he would take out his sketch-book and go to work upon a picture of the Falls, or of some curious rock. His fishing companion invariably was the same good friend of mine who fished with Daniel Webster, and who has now fished with me at the Little Falls no less than sixteen years; whose eyes I yesterday saw glisten with delight as he caught a ten pound rock-fish, and to whose kindness I am indebted for this brief translation of some of my experiences and opinions.

Among those who have simply visited the Little Falls for curiosity, I must mention the distinguished authoress, Frederika Bremer. Never can I forget the excitement of the little lady. She clambered over the rocks, plucking more flowers and plants than she could carry without assistance; she ran about like a child, exclaiming at the grand bluffs and the emerald water, and she questioned me as to my manner of life until I became bewildered. I enjoyed her visit, however, and she was happy, but I have thought that it was not exactly kind in her to speak of me in her book on America as a wild giant of the wilderness.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A Fire among Rare Books.—The book-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, with the whole of their valuable contents, were, on Thursday, destroyed by fire. By this sad accident one of the most valuable collections of rare and beautiful books to be found in this country has perished. In Messrs. Sotheby's rooms at all times were to be found half-a-dozen or more splendid or curious libraries, waiting their turn to be sold; and at the time of the fire a great many books from the famous Daniel Library, with almost the whole of the magnificent collection formed by Mr. Offor, were upon the shelves. Unfortunately, many of the treasures now destroyed were unique, and it is very doubtful if even copies of them exist, as possessors are usually very jealous of having any such made. Some of the Bibles and Testaments in Mr. Offor's library contained passages and readings not to be met with in any other versions of the Scriptures. The religious world will therefore be a loser. The following paragraph was written before the fire occurred:

The magnificent library of George Offor, the well-known editor of Bunyan's "Pil-

grim's Progress" and his other works, is now being sold at Messrs. Sotheby's sale-rooms in Wellington street. The catalogue alone extends to 316 pages, and the entire collection comprises nearly 4000 precious volumes. The principal features of this extraordinary gathering are rare, early versions of the Holy Scriptures, including the most extensive series of English Bibles, Psalters, and Testaments ever offered for sale; numerous editions of the Liturgies of Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches; works of the Fathers, mediæval writers, Reformers, Puritans, and Quakers; a remarkable series of the productions of John Bunyan—some of the early editions of which are almost worth their weight in gold; beautifully illuminated Horæ, and other manuscripts of great interest, including a very early copy of the Epistles and Gospels, in English; rare productions from the presses of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and other English printers; with a curious assemblage of books written by Dissenters in the last and preceding centuries. Mr. Offor was at one time a bookseller on Tower Hill, and from an early period in life omitted no opportunity which could add to his library in Grove street, Hackney, a rare Bunyan, or a curious old Bible.—*London Review*, 1*st July*, 1865.

TREATMENT OF PAMPHLETS.—I am tempted, Mr. Editor, to write you a few words on the subject of pamphlets for the benefit of authors, publishers, and others concerned. Most pamphlets, now, especially those of an historical character, which are every day becoming more highly valued, are well printed on good paper, at considerable expense. But they are frequently injured in the binding. A few hints on the subject are worth attention. As they are designed some day for binding, *the edges should not be cut;* and there is another special reason for this that they are often sought for to be bound in the Roxburghe style, for which an uncut edge is an indispensable requisite. This is quite an important consideration, since there is no better chance for the preservation of these occasional literary productions, than in the collections of amateurs and others who demand uncut copies. Book dealers, it is well known, secure an extra price for historical and other works of permanent interest, when the edges are uncut. Authors are sometimes ignorant of this, and after going to the expense of choice print and paper, suffer their books or pamphlets to be injuriously cut down by the binder, who is naturally, considering the perquisite of paper shavings at the present price, ready enough to set his destructive cutting machine in motion. A book needs the full margin of the size of the paper on which it is printed. If it is cut down, in the first instance, in its paper or cloth binding, it has to be cut again when permanently rebound; and in this way a goodly octavo is sadly shorn of its proportions, and naturally injured in the eyes of all cultivated lovers of books, to say nothing of its depreciation in money value.

Another thing in the treatment of pamphlets. They should be sewed along the edge in the French style; not punched through the inner margin, which disfigures them in the binding, leaving three rough broken holes in the paper to mar the beauty of the page.

Still another point. In mailing, *do not fold them*, but place them flat in a paper envelope. The postage is the same; they are quite as easily transported and at no greater expense. It is very difficult to bind handsomely a pamphlet which has been doubled up for mailing. An ugly crease is left in the middle of the page. There is another barbarism often practised in mailing, that of "rolling" pamphlets in a pasted circular envelope, rendering it quite difficult to disengage them without tearing the leaves.

It is often objected that books must be cut for convenience and rapid reading. This may apply to certain classes of publications, some novels and quack advertising books for instance; but it surely does not to historical and other publications, requiring leisure to be read, and which are generally in demand only with persons of good taste, who are or ought to be, educated in what constitutes a good book in its dress

and appearance, as well as its subject matter. VERB. SAP.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Among the incidents of the war just terminated, we regret to have to chronicle the destruction of many libraries. Perhaps this could not, in the excitement of the hour, have been easily prevented. However, as everything relating to American Libraries ought to be carefully preserved, the following clippings will find a place, I hope, in the *Historical Magazine*.

E. B. O'C.

Roystering in the Capital of Georgia.—Tuesday forenoon (Nov. 22, 1864), was spent by the workingmen of the army in preparing another advance, but there were thousands of soldiers who had nothing but sight-seeing to employ them, and they pushed their investigations to the innermost recesses of the town. The State House was a productive mine for trophy hunters, and the legislative halls literally swarmed with blue coats. The State library, containing about two thousand volumes, was ransacked by men of literary tastes, and cartloads of books taken away. Quite an extensive cabinet of minerals contributed to the load of relics. The Governor's room, the offices of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney, Adjutant, and other functionaries, were rummaged, every piece of paper being rigidly scrutinized, and the military and political history of Georgia carefully read up from the original manuscripts. Nearly all the forenoon this investigation continued, till Colonel Hawley, of the Third Wisconsin, commandant of the post, established his headquarters in the State House, after which none but the privileged could get in to "investigate."—*E. D. Westfall, War Correspondent New York Herald, Dec.* 28, 1864.

Mutilation of the Virginia State Library.—The Virginia State library, which was got up with great care and at an enormous expense, has been robbed of its most valuable works. A series of valuable books, bought in Europe by an agent of the State sent for that purpose, has disappeared, as well as many other important standard works, which cannot now be supplied. Some valuable manuscript copies of old records of the State, found among the archives of the English Government at London, were also purloined. These documents were obtained through a State agent, Mr. Angus Macdonald, who was sent to London for the purpose of ascertaining from the colonial records the exact boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. A misunderstanding on this subject had arisen some years ago between the two States, Maryland claiming a portion of Accomac county as her right, according to the boundary line fixed by the commissioners appointed in the early days of the State governments to draw the line of divisions. Inasmuch, however, as they were governed by the decisions arrived at under the colonial *régime*, it was deemed advisable, in the absence of any authentic record of the action of the early State commissioners, to go to the fountain-head for the required information. The result, it appears, was favorable to the claims of Maryland. Mr. Macdonald, in his researches touching the special object of his mission, discovered a large amount of valuable and interesting historical information, dating back to the earliest period of the settlement of Virginia, which he had had literally transcribed. The entire work, comprising several large volumes, was carefully bound just as it was transcribed. The series comprised, also, a number of maps and surveys both of Maryland and Virginia, which were ruthlessly torn by the hands of the unscrupulous thieves from the large volume in which they were bound. The beautiful library is a perfect wreck beyond the possibility of reparation.—*Richmond Correspondent of New York Herald, July* 12, 1865.

BEAUJEU (Vol. vii. p. 265).—A short document has just been found confirming the statement that Beaujeu, and not Contrecœur, commanded at Fort Duquesne, at the time of Braddock's Defeat. It is in the hands of the Hon. Saveuse de Beaujeu, and is as follows:—

Le Marquis DUQUESNE Chevalier de l' Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis,

Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Sa Majesté, *Gouverneur et Lieutenant Général pour le Roi* en toute la Nouvelle-France, terres et Pays de la Louisiane.

Il est ordonné au St. de Longueuil, Enseigne en 2d des troupes de cette colonie de conduire les Hurons de Lorette à la Bèlle Rivière, sous les ordres du sieur de Courtemanche, Lieutenant en attendant qu' il joigne M. de Beaujeu, Capitaine *commandant à la Belle Riviere et ses Dependances.*

A Montreal le 15 May, 1755.
(Signé) *Duquesne.*

The Marquis Duquesne, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain of his Majesty's ships of the line, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King, in all New France, the lands and country of Louisana.

The Sieur de Longueuil, 2d Ensign in the troops of this Colony, is ordered to lead the Hurons of Lorette to the Ohio under the orders of the Sieur de Courtemanche, Lieutenant, until he joins Mr. de Beaujeu, Captain-Commandant.

Montreal, May 15, 1755. DUQUESNE.

AN EARLY WORK ON VIRGINIA. | For | The Coloney in Virginea | Britannia | Lawes Diuine, Morall and | Martiall, &c. | *Alget qui non Ardet.* | *Res nostra subinde non suant, quales quis optaret,* | *sed quales esse possunt.* | I. R. (the arms of Great Britain encircled by a Garter.)
| Printed at London for *Walter Burre.* 1612. |

The dedication is "to the constant, mighty and worthie friends, the Committies, Assistants vnto his Maiesties Councell for the Colonie in Virginea-Britannia." In which the author says,—"Howbet since many impediments, as yet must detaine such, my observations in the *shadow* of darkness, vntil I shall be able to deliuer them perfect vnto your judgements why I shall prouoke and challenge, I do in the meane time present a transcript of the *Toparchia* or State of those duties, by which their Colonie stands regulated and commaunded, that such may receiue due checke, who malitiously and desperately heretofore haue censure of it, and by examining of which they may be right sorie so to haue defaulked from vs, as if we liued there lawlesse, without obedience to our Countrey, or obseruancie of Religion to God."

"I wish returne of seuen fold into such his well inspired bosome, who hath lent his helping hand vnto this new SION." "At your best pleasures, either to return vnto the Colony, or to pray for the successe of it heere. WILLIAM STRACHEY."

Then follow the "Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Diune, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony in Virginea: first established by Sir THOMAS GATES, *Knight*, Lieutenant Generall, the 24. of May 1610, exemplified and approved by the Right Honourable Sir THOMAS WEST, Knight, Lord Gouernour and Captaine-General, the 12. of Iune 1610. Againe exemplified and enlarged by Sir THOMAS DALE, Knight, Marshall, and Deputie Gouernour, the 22. Iune 1611." J. C.

Boston, July, 1865.

MAJOR ANDRE'S WATCH.—Mr. D. U. Lee, of Wisconsin, has a watch, once the property of Major Andre. There are but four figures on the face—3, 6, 9 and 12—the other divisions being indicated by a little gold star. On the back, inside, are directions for winding and the following: "Major Andre, 1774," engraved in bold letters.

BELLOMONT ARMS (H.M. ix. p. 177.)—In the description of the Bellomont arms, in the June number of the *Hist. Mag.*, for "Coats," read "Coots."

RESIDENCE OF JACOB STEENDAM, THE POET OF NEW NETHERLAND.—1662. June 22. Anna Bogardus applies to the director of Council for leave to exchange a lot situated at the end of Pearl street, New Amsterdam, *next to the lot of Jacob Steendam*, for another convenient lot. *Alb. Rec.* 20: 154.—(Vanderkemp's Translation.)

QUERIES.

EMBASSIES OF OBEDIENCE.—I see in a circular, the title of Carvajal's Oration (1493), translated into English: "A sermon on the solemn pledge of obedience to our Most Holy Lord, the Pope, Alexander VI. *to be subscribed* by the Most Christian Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella," &c. These embassies of Obedience date back to the days of Gregory VII., but is there any authority for the words in italics which are not in the Latin? Was any document actually signed by the Sovereigns?

REPLIES.

FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK.—(Vol. vi. p. 293.) C. S. F. says "the brethren might have met in New York before 1717; but the first record I can find of any *Lodge* there, is that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted warrants of constitution for Lodges in New York, some time between Dec. 27, 1769 and 1791."

Masonry existed in New York prior to either of these last mentioned dates. Horsmanden, writing in 1743, says: "It happened about five or six years ago, a cellar of one Baker, a tavern keeper in this city, had one night been broken open, and robbed of some Geneva; many of the parties concerned in it were detected, viz. several Negroes. From thence it may be supposed they became distinguished among each other by the name of the Geneva Club. But it came out upon the examination of these Negroes, that they had *before that time* the impudence to assume the stile and title of FREEMASONS, in imitation of a society here (in New York); which was looked upon to be a gross affront to the Provincial Grand Master and gentlemen of the Fraternity *at that time*, and was very ill accepted." (*Journal of Negro Plot*, 4° p. 26. note.)

This extract proves that Freemasonry was an established institution in New York as early as 1737, more than thirty years before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted warrants for Lodges in that city. The mention of a Provincial Grand Master would lead one to infer that a Grand Lodge also was in existence there at the same time. Further research may possibly show that Lodges were in operation in New York previous to the state mentioned by Horsmanden, and as the subject is one of some local historical interest, it is to be hoped that it will elicit investigation.

TUBAL CAIN.

KILLICK (H. M. vol viii. p. 78, 280).—The Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. ii. p. 35, give the following, sent to the Historical Magazine, but which certainly never reached us.—"The Killick (usually so pronounced) which is defined to be 'a sort of anchor,' in Worcester's unabridged dictionary (ed. 1860), is an implement of very ancient and very common use on our New England seaboard; and though marked "rare" by the lexicographer, is a familiar word to all our mariners, and to every boy that sails a dory.

The name is properly applied to a peculiarly constructed anchor, used for small boats. The anchor consists of a wooden frame enclosing a weight, usually a stone. The bottom of the killick is composed of one or more bars of wood from eighteen inches to three feet long; if of more than one bar these are, commonly, halved together in the middle and secured by a rivet; sometimes, however, the bars cross each other near their ends, forming a square or triangle. A few inches from the extremities of these bars strong wooden rods, two or three feet in length, are made secure to the bars perpendicularly, and are brought together around the stone, previously placed within them. To these rods or their junction is fastened a ring or thimble to receive the line or "rod," sometimes a cleft stick of tough wood is used instead of several rods, and even strong lines are occasionally substituted.

This word appears occasionally in our earliest literature, and in our ancient records. In Christopher Levett's "Voyage into New England" (Mass. Hist. Coll. iii. vol. 8, p. 166), occurs the following: "At length I caused our Killick (which was the anchor we had) to be cast forth, and one

continually to hold his hand upon the rood or cable, by which we knew whether our anchor held or no."

In Deputy Governor Dudley's letter to the Countess of Lincoln, printed in Young's Chronicles of Mass. Bay, p. 327, we find another instance of the use of this word, as follows: "and they having no better means to help themselves, let down their killock, that they might drive the more slowly and be near land when the storm should cease. But the stone slipping out of the killock," &c.

The earliest mention of this implement that we remember to have seen in our records appears in some evidence recorded in the second book of the Essex County Quarterly Court Records, p. 91, June 29, 1641. We give it verbatim: "Tho. Chub's wyf sd. yt Geo. Haryss was not at home when the Canooe was taken, & ye kelleck was brok when the had the Cannooe."

The etymology of the word has not, to our knowledge, been traced; but it seems to be the Anglo-Saxon, *ceol*, a small bark or vessel, a keel, &c., and *loc* what fastens in; a lock, &c.;—that is a *keel-lock* or boat securer.

This appears to be one of those old and useful words which lexicographers reject or overlook, but which are preserved among the vulgar, or in the special vocabularies of arts and trades. The word has found its way into Webster's unabridged Dictionary, last edition, with Worcester's very unsatisfactory definition. A better definition is given by Young in a marginal note to Dudley's letter above quoted.

Societies and their Proceedings.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, Wednesday, August* 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Vice-President Moore in the chair. The Librarian reported that five bound volumes and twenty pamphlets had been received since the last meeting. The Historiographer read a brief but carefully prepared memoir of the late Joseph Willard, who, like Mr. Everett, had been a resident member of the society from the year of its organization.

John H. Sheppard then read a paper on the Vaughan family of Hallowell, Maine, relating many early and pleasing reminiscences of that interesting locality, and giving a sketch of the life and character of Benjamin Vaughan, M.D., LL.D., whom he pronounced one of the best of men and certainly the happiest he ever saw. Speaking of John Merrick, Esq., who died at Hallowell Oct. 22, 1861, nearly 96 years of age, he remarks, Never should he forget his saint-like appearance, when last he saw him in this city, a year or two before his death. His long white locks flowing richly over his shoulders—his thin, airy form—his pale looks and penetrating eyes still surviving the changes of many, many years, all seemed more like a vision of some departed seer, than a reality of life.

The Hallowell Cemetery is an honor to that city—so well located, so carefully kept, and adorned with trees and flowers and shrubbery that even Old Mortality would gaze with admiration at the spot and pocket his mallet and chisel; for he would find but little to do among the memorials of the dead.

While a student at law in the office of the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, Mr. Sheppard was invited to dine at his house, where his father-in-law, General Cobb, was then on a visit. There was a large dinner-party, among whom was Dr. Vaughan. After the dessert, some one started the much-mooted question, Who wrote Junius? Various opinions were expressed. Now it must be recollected that this great assassin of character, who had attacked the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford, and also Judge Blackstone and Lord Mansfield, was exceedingly harsh on Dr. Vaughan's father. At last Dr. Vaughan, seeming a little vexed and evidently wishing to put an end to the discussion, said, "I know that William Gerard Hamilton was the author of the letters of Junius." A dead silence followed, and the conversation changed.

Mr. Sheppard's paper was listened to with much interest by a full meeting. A copy of his memoir of Dr. Vaughan was requested, and will be published in the October number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Mr. Dean read a letter from Joseph L. Chester, of London, England, author of the recent elaborate life of John Rogers, the Marian Proto-Martyr, inclosing a copy of the will of Rev. John Ward of Haverhill, England, father of Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, N. E., whose quaint and curious book, the "Simple Cobbler of Agawam," is well known. Mr. Chester found the will at Doctors' Commons, after a laborious search, increased by the fact that the date of the testator's death was unknown. Inclosed also was an abstract of the will of Rev. Samuel Ward, a

Puritan writer of note, the eldest brother of Nathaniel, which will was found at the same office; and a fac-simile, or tracing, of the pedigree of this family in the Chandler MS., at the British Museum. Mr. Chester in a previous letter wrote: "I am anxious that you should have in Boston a fac-simile specimen of one of Chandler's pedigrees, that you may see how difficult they are to decipher." Search was made at Doctors' Commons for the will of Rev. Nathaniel Ward and his son-in-law, Rev. Giles Firmin, but without success. The documents throw new light upon the history of this family. They will be given to the public in a memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, which Mr. Dean has nearly ready for the press.

David Pu'sifer,—who has a contemporary manuscript of the Poetical Epistle to General Washington, printed at Annapolis, Md., in 1779, and reprinted at London in 1780, of which a small edition has lately been reprinted at New York, which manuscript is supposed to be in the handwriting of the author,—read a letter from Rev. Wm. S. Perry of Litchfield, Ct., inclosing three letters of Rev. Charles H. Wharton, the author of the Epistle. At Mr. Pu'sifer's request a committee consisting of F. Kidder, Wm. B. Trask, and W. R. Deane, was chosen to report at the next meeting whether in their opinion this MS is in the handwriting of Mr. Wharton.

The letter of Rev. Mr. Perry was owing to the query published in the May number of the Historical Magazine, page 156.

Notes on Books.

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude. New York: Scribner & Co. 1865. Vols. 1 and 2.

A History of the transition period of English history by a man of Mr. Froude's ability cannot but be most suggestive. He is one who has gone further from the ideas of the period when his history commences than most of his countrymen; he is still imbued with many of the slavish social and monarchical ideas that pervade English air, but his views are new, and will surprise many. His opinions are always his own and his judgment unbiassed by any rules: with him Henry becomes a kind of hero, who living in bad times had a great purpose to do, and having it, had to commit some strange things in order to effect it. More and Fisher and the Charter-House monks died justly, for assuming to have consciences or recognising any higher law than an Act of Parliament. Anne Boleyn died justly, as her trial must have been fair. The divorce from Catherine is strangely viewed.

The reign of Henry and his daughters is in a manner the close of that part of English history which we have in common with the mother country. America came into history under the Stuarts, and with its own special interests thenceforth regarded England merely as a governing power.

Memoir of the Life and Character of Prof. Valentine Mott. By Dr. Samuel W. Francis, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. New York: W. J. Widdleton, 1865. 4to., pp. 32.

An interesting series of personal reminiscences, with a genial tribute to the memory of the eminent surgeon, by a friend and pupil. Dr. Francis is a son of the late Dr. John W. Francis, and may be said to have inherited a friendship for the subject of his eulogy. He continued the intimacy with Dr. Mott, formed at his father's fireside. In 1860 he published a volume of Clinical Lectures on practical surgery by Dr. Mott, from reports taken at the bedside. Foreseeing the importance such a statement might acquire, he obtained from Dr. Mott a list, signed by himself, of his original operations, and of his anatomical publications. These are now presented to the public in this memoir, which is enlarged with various anecdotes and much original information, from an article contributed by the writer to Appleton's Cyclopædia. The memoir is dedicated to Henry T. Tuckerman, "whom it is an honor to know and a privilege to love," to whom the writer expresses his thanks for his recent "beautiful tribute" to the memory of his father, in the biographical essay prefixed to the new edition of Dr. Francis's "Old New York." *

Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives. By Henry C. Murphy. New York, 1865. 8vo. 206 pp.

The Bradford Club has in its four volumes given two of New York poetry, one relating to New England, and one to the Naval History of the Revolution. We confess our desire to see it continue to cultivate New York matters. New England has her own countless scholars and presses, to bring forward all that is worthy of preservation in her early history. The Revolution has no lack of amateurs, but the Bradford Club is that to which we New Yorkers look for embalming the gems of our early colonial days.

The present volume, rivalling the De Grasse in beauty, comprises the poems of Jacob Steendam,

Rev. Henry Selyns, and Nicasuis de Sillé, translated and illustrated, with memoirs, by Henry C. Murphy, who thus introduces to English readers the triad votaries of the Muses in New York's early days. His translation is very literal, and yet smooth, showing how closely an author can be really followed by an accomplished translator. Mr. Murphy often preserves the very rhymes as well as the metre of the original.

Some of these poems, those of Steendam for instance, are not without historical value, and all portray social life in their day.

A Relation of Maryland. Reprinted from the London edition of 1635, with a Prefatory Note and Appendix, by Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D. New York: Joseph Sabin, 1865: 4to.

Mr. Sabin, in his series of Reprints of early tracts, a miscellaneous collection ranging from 1632 to 1814, has given the Relation of Maryland of 1635.

It is printed by Mr. Munsell, and is apparently not disfigured by the typographical errors which have in some few instances detracted from his well earned reputation. (Perhaps his sin flows from his solecism in calling himself Aldi Discipulus Albanus—he is certainly neither Alban nor Scotch). The map is a very fine piece of work, and we think one of the very best of the kind we have seen. But we have a complaint against Mr. Sabin, of whom we heard as a bibliographer, compiler of catalogues, announcing, if we do not dream, a Bibliotheca Americana, to be as the French say très complète. Why has he reprinted an imperfect copy? Where is the charter of Lord Baltimore? It is indeed paged apart, but is announced on the title of the Relation, and is a part of the tract. That it is no unimportant part, all who know anything of the border disputes between Maryland and Virginia are aware. The English translation, in the Relation of Maryland, from its early date, and the loss of the original Latin patent, and the discrepancy between printed and written copies, becomes a document of the highest importance. The Virginia Commissioners sent to Europe just before the late war, whose report may be found in our Magazine, expressly copied this. We cannot therefore spare it. Mr. Sabin tells us that he intends to print it to complete his edition. This is well, but, gentlemen, in your hurry to reprint, refer a little to bibliographical works, so as not to fall into similar errors.

Dr. Hawks as editor disappoints us sadly. The appendix about Clayborne is comparatively unimportant, but there might have been some discussion as to the authorship of the tract. Southwell, Oliver, and the recent work of De Backer, all Jesuit Bibliographers are silent as to it, or we should attribute it to Father Andrew White or one of his missionary companions. White's Relatio Itineris, composed by Mr. McSherry, at Rome, and of which Mr. Force has given a translation, gives all the facts of the Relation, without any discrepancy, that we have noticed. Father White, under the name of Andreas Vito, flourishes in Spanish works as the author of a Grammar and Catechism in some Indian tongue; perhaps under no name he is the author here.

There are points too in the Relation where elucidation by one so well versed in Maryland history as Dr. Hawks, would have been a treat to such ignoramuses as ourselves.

Miscellany.

The discussion of the Narragansett patent between Charles Deane, Esq., and Col. Aspinwall has now appeared entire. The document, the authenticity of which is in dispute, purports to have been found, Dec. 10, 1643, from the Parliamentary correspondence to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Scholars will rejoice at the completion of Mr. Palfrey's "History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty." The third and concluding volume crowns a work which, in freshness of narrative, thoroughness of research, and general candor, will deservedly long occupy a high rank in all collections of American history. Those who claim another origin will, indeed, scarcely admit the impartiality of any New Englander discussing the great theme, but if history has been, and will continue to be, written by those who feel more deeply a love of country, this cannot but be the rule here, and in reading this as other histories, allowance must be made for a natural, patriotic bias.

The late war has had its countless volumes already, but with the peace a new flood is promised. We shall have the campaigns of each general, the war record of each State, lives and portraits of officers of all ranks. The future historian of the war will need a general index of them all to guide him, and distinguish works of value from the performance of literary hacks doing jobs to order.

Bunce & Huntington, of New York, have published "Soldiers' Letters"—a unique and vivid picture of experience in the ranks, highly creditable to the intelligence and character of our citizen soldiery; and "The Lincoln Memorial," a beautiful volume, containing an account of his life, death, administration, and obsequies.

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General Department.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

WILLIAM LEETE STONE was born at New-Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 20th of April, 1792. He was directly descended, on the side of both father and mother, from two of the Puritan band of Colonists who, in 1639, planted the town of Guildford. His father, the Rev. William Stone, was a Congregational clergyman, and a great-grandson of Governor Leete of Connecticut—well known in connection with the regicides Goffe and Whalley. Shortly after his birth, his father removed into the valley of the Susquehanna. Here young Stone, during his early pioneer life, obtained material which was afterwards wrought up into stirring border tales. During his boyhood, his nights were passed in acquiring a knowledge of Latin and Greek under the supervision of his father, who, a graduate of Yale, was a thorough master of the ancient languages. When seventeen years of age, chancing to see in a paper an advertisement for a printer's apprentice, he obtained permission of his parents to apply for the situation; and with but a single Mexican quarter in his pocket and a small bundle of clothes in his hand, set out on his journey through the woods to Cooperstown, which he reached the next morning at sunrise, having walked forty miles during the night. Colonel Prentiss, the editor of the *Cooperstown Federalist*, pleased with his energy, at once gave him the situation; and thenceforward his advancement was rapid. He soon began to write newspaper paragraphs, and displayed so much talent, as to induce Colonel Prentiss, in 1813, to purchase the *Herkimer American*, and establish his apprentice in it as editor. In a little time, however, he was able to purchase the entire interest of Colonel Prentiss, but shortly after sold out and removed to Albany, where he was engaged by Webster, Skinner & Co., to edit the *Albany Gazette* and *Kaatskill Packet*. After working faithfully for two years, he settled with his employers, they turning over to him all their bad debts for pay, amounting to $6000. Mr. Stone, in a few days, found that the men whose notes he held had all failed. "Yesterday," he wrote to his father, "I thought I was worth $6,000, to-day not a cent; but He who feeds the ravens when they cry, will certainly feed His children." Though rendered utterly destitute by the dishonesty of his employers, he did not despair, and soon after was engaged as editor of the *Northern Whig* at Hudson, N. Y. From Hudson he removed to Hartford, Ct., where for two years he edited the *Hartford Mirror*.

Early in life, he married a daughter of Rev. Francis Wayland of Saratoga Springs, and sister of Rev. Dr. Wayland, late president of Brown University—a lady highly gifted, and of cultivated understanding, whose tastes and sympathies were peculiarly in harmony with his own. In all his literary labors she was his associate, counsellor, and companion.

In the spring of 1821, he succeeded Mr. Zachariah Lewis in the editorship of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, becoming, at the same time, one of its proprietors. During the earlier years of his connection with the *Commercial*, that paper was enriched with many gems from the pens of Percival and Sands, with both of whom Mr. Stone was on terms of close intimacy. Indeed, the last finished composition of Sands

last, I hoped he might recover, and could not endure that he should make the least effort for fear it should injure him. He two or three times spoke to my brother, Dr. Wayland of Brown University, who was with us, to the same effect, and he for the same reason declined being his amanuensis."

"In the decease of our associate," said Mr. Clarke, in announcing the fact to the Board of Education, at a special meeting called for that purpose, "not only have his family and immediate circle of friends been visited by an overwhelming calamity, but this community, and this Board, have sustained a loss the severity of which will be long severely felt and deplored. In truth, our departed friend filled a space that cannot be easily supplied. Possessing talents of a high order, a mind highly cultivated, and industry that never tired, and a disposition to apply all his energies to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellowmen, he was eminently qualified for being (what he really was) a most valuable member of society; and hence it was, that he had become identified with most of our literary and benevolent institutions. When such a man is struck down in the meridian of his life, in the maturity of his faculties, and in the full career of his usefulness, the event is well calculated to excite the most painful emotions, and to cause those who survive to pause for a moment in their career, to stand appalled at the uncertainty of human life, and the vanity of human pursuits.

"As Superintendent of common schools his loss is irreparable, and, from any knowledge I possess of the qualifications of others, I fear it will be long before his place will be fully supplied. His qualifications for that office were preëminent, and to his enthusiasm in the cause of our common schools, and to the arduous duties he performed during the last summer, I believe may be imputed in part the commencement of that disease which terminated his valuable life. Such, I know, were his own sad convictions."

As this sketch will be read by many of Colonel Stone's personal friends, the closing scenes of his earthly life will probably not be without interest. "He suffered greatly," writes Mrs. Stone, "during his illness, physically and mentally. His mental depression was doubtless the result of his disease. But the sense which he had of his unworthiness, and the depth of his humility, were most touching. He was constantly praying that he might not be deceived—that there should be no mistake. 'Oh,' he would say, in the midst of his mental distress, 'if it be my Heavenly Father's discipline to fit me for heaven, and I may have the very lowest place at His footstool, I shall rejoice in it all.' Although, as you know, he never allowed himself pleasure or recreation, and was constantly endeavoring to help every good cause, he seemed to feel as if he had done nothing, he judged himself so severely.

"One day he said, 'I may go suddenly, and not be able to say anything to bear testimony to my belief.' He then repeated in a very audible and impressive manner the creed as it is in the Book of Common Prayer, adding, 'should my opinion be realized, remember this my dying testimony—this I solemnly believe.' He had his reason till the last, though he dropped away very suddenly and unexpectedly to us all. But at the closing struggle, a beam of heavenly light overspread all his features, and the expression upon his face was that of unalterable, unutterable happiness. There was also an expression of holy triumph, which seemed to say, 'I have escaped the tempter for ever.'"*

* Colonel Stone left behind him a very large collection of letters from his political and literary contemporaries, which it is the intention of his son soon to give to the public in connection with a biography and a volume of reminiscences.—Ed.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA— 1779–1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

THE army was without information as to the movements of the enemy for several days, owing to the activity of the enemy's light troops; and want of stores, forage, &c., obliged his lordship to move in the direction of Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, having received information that the stores he had ordered from Charleston, and a reinforcement of troops, the 82nd, under Major Craig, had arrived there. On the 14th March his lordship having learnt that General Green was at Guidlford Court-House where he had assembled his whole force, amounting to nearly 7000 men, immediately set off for the purpose of attacking him, although the British troops under his command did not amount to more than 2000 infantry and 200 cavalry. Having detached his waggons, he moved with the army towards the enemy on the morning of the 15th. About four miles from Guildford, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the advanced guard, came upon the enemy's outposts, and driving them back, took some prisoners, who could give no information about the main body of the army, having been for several days with the advance. The enemy's line, however, soon became visible, drawn up on the skirts of a wood near the Court-House. His lordship, on coming in sight of this position, directed Lieut. (now Gen.) McLeod, with his field pieces, to cannonade their centre, and made his dispositions for the attack. General Leslie, with the 71st Regiment, and Hessian Regiment de Bosc, supported by the 1st Battalion of Guards, formed the right wing. The left consisted of the 23d and 33d Regiments, under the command of Lt.-Col. Webster, supported by the Grenadiers and 2d Battalion Foot Guards, under Brigadier General O'Hara. The Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guard remained on the left of the guns, and the cavalry in a road ready to act. The action commenced about half-past one P. M., and the Guards being brought into line to the right of the Hessians, soon defeated everything before them. Col. Webster was equally fortunate in the repulse of the force immediately in his front, and then finding the left of the 33d regiment exposed to a heavy fire from the right wing of the enemy, he changed front to the left and completed the rout of the enemy's right. The Grenadiers and 2d Battalion of Guards continuing to advance, were the first to gain the cleared ground near Guildford Court-House, where they met with a body of Continentals, whom, though superior in numbers, they instantly attacked and defeated, taking two six-pounders; but being thrown into confusion by the heavy fire they encountered, and at the same time attacked by Washington's Dragoons, they were forced to relinquish the ground they had taken. The enemy's cavalry, in turn, were driven back by Lieut. McLeod's guns; and the 71st and Grenadiers coming up in support, the 2d Battalion of Guards was rallied, and returned to the charge through the spirited exertions of Brigadier O'Hara, who had at the time received two wounds; while the 23d Regiment appearing on the left, and Col. Tarleton advancing with part of the cavalry, the enemy were once more put to flight, leaving the two six-pounders in our hands, together with two other guns of the same calibre and two ammunition wagons, being all the artillery they had in the field. The 33d and Light Infantry of the Guards, overcoming many difficulties, had completely routed that portion of the enemy opposite to them. The 23d, 71st, and part of the cavalry were ordered to pursue. Lt.-Col. Tarleton and the remainder of the cavalry proceeded to the right, and put an end to the firing which still continued in that quarter. The militia dispersed in the woods, and the Continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not possible to follow them, as their cavalry had suffered but little, while our men were excessively fatigued from the severity of the action, and the time it had lasted. The want of provisions, and the state of the wounded, dispersed over an extensive piece of ground, also prevented his lordship from following them

next day; so after leaving about 70 of the worst cases at the Quaker Meeting House, he proceeded to Bell's Mills, approaching towards Wilmington.

His lordship extols the conduct of Gen. Leslie, Brigadier O'Hara, Col. Webster, Lt.-Col. Tarleton, Major de ——— of the regiment De Bosc, Lieut. McLeod of the artillery; also of Gov. Martin, and Brigadier Howard of the Guards, who were volunteers. Colonel Webster died of his wounds, as did Captains Schultz and Maynard, of the Guards, and two Hessian officers. Nearly a third of the force of the army was killed or wounded. The night succeeding the day of the battle was very wet; the dead lay unburied and the wounded unsheltered; and the victorious army, being without tents and without food, could not alleviate their sufferings. The ensuing morning was spent in burying the dead and providing comfort for the wounded, in which duties his lordship was equally attentive to friends and foes. After remaining two days on the field, the army moved for New Garden, where they met with the rear guard and baggage. Leaving the worst cases with a flag, his lordship moved on the 18th by easy marches to Cross Creek,* a Highland settlement convenient to Wilmington, then in possession of Major Craig. The enemy, although they retreated a considerable distance, seem to have rallied, as their light troops were seen in the neighborhood of the army; but this part of the country is so exceedingly barren and thinly settled that his lordship moved on to Wilmington, where he arrived on the 7th April. His lordship, after the battle of Guildford, issued a proclamation calling upon the loyalists to come forward; and he states in his despatch that many of them rode into the camp and took him by the hand, expressing joy at the defeat of Gen. Green, but went no further. In short, either from timidity or change of sentiment, not one appeared in arms for his Majesty's Government.

About this period Gen. Green moved to the southward, hoping to make himself master of Camden and the British posts in South Carolina. Earl Cornwallis being apprised of his intention, sent off intelligence of it to Lord Rawdon, but such was the state of the country, and the dispersion of the enemy's light troops, that none of the messengers succeeded in reaching Camden; Lord Rawdon had, however, himself obtained information of Green's design six days before its execution was attempted, and on the 25th he moved out of Camden with little more than 800 men—the 63d Regiment, Volunteers of Ireland, King's American Regiment and New York Volunteers (the three last provincial corps)—and attacked and defeated Gen. Green's army, sustaining however a loss of 250 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This is called by the enemy the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and by the British the second battle of Camden.

After this defeat General Green made a move to the southward, and having made himself master of the smaller posts on the frontier, sent his light troops to the southernmost one, called Fort Augusta, and succeeded in taking it also. He next set himself down for the attack of 96, a post defended by Lt.-Col. Cruger, a provincial officer, with about 300 provincial troops and some loyalist militia. Lord Rawdon's messengers shared nearly the same fate as those sent by Lord Cornwallis to himself; not one of them succeeded in reaching his destination. Lord Rawdon had directed the Lt.-Col. to evacuate the post, and retire in the direction of Charlestown; but Cruger not having received any of the messages, determined to defend his post to the last extremity, and did so for a considerable period, displaying great gallantry and perseverance in holding out until the arrival of Lord Rawdon.

His lordship having evacuated the post at Camden, had gone to Charlestown, and taking with him a reinforcement of troops, principally composed of the flank companies of the newly arrived regiments from Ireland, 3d, 19th, and 30th, he, by rapid marches, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather, came up in time to save the Lt.-Colonel.

* Now Fayetteville, N. C.

Gen. Green, on the 19th June, raised the siege, and proceeded to the southward, apparently evincing no inclination to meet his lordship again in the field.

Earl Cornwallis, while at Wilmington, on the 23d April, got intelligence of Gen. Phillips's expedition, and immediately decided on moving to Virginia, to effect a junction with him; and having given instructions to Major Craig at Wilmington, and also to Lt.-Col. Balfour at Charlestown, for their conduct in case of failure, he set out with the army towards Halifax, upon the Roanoke river, a district less barren, sending Lt.-Col. Tarleton in advance; and the Lt.-Colonel having crossed the river into Virginia at this place without anything very material happening, information was received at Petersburg of the event, when Brigadier Arnold, with the Queen's Rangers, immediately moved off in that direction to meet him, and on the 20th May the two armies formed a junction at Petersburg.* Words can ill describe the admiration in which this band of heroes was held by the two Scotch regiments, and even by the battalions of light infantry, the "élite" of the army, who had fought and generally led in every action during the war. The gallant Earl, and his brave officers, who had shared with him in his long and arduous marches, as well as in his laurels, were almost idolized. Their numbers were:—

British.

Brigade of Guards, . .	387
23d Regiment, . . .	194
33d Regiment, . . .	209
71st Regiment (2 battalions),	175
82d Regiment (light company),	36

Hessian.

Regiment de Bosc, . .	228

Provincial.

British Legion (Lt.-Col. Tarleton's)	173
North Carolina Volunteers, .	33
Total, ...	1435

Preparations were at once made for moving towards the Marquis la Fayette, who had been reinforced by troops from the north as well as by the militia from the neighborhood of Richmond. Another detachment from New York joined the British army about the 26th May in James river, consisting of two battalions of the troops of Anspach Brandenburg, the 17th and 43d British Regiments. The German Regiments and the 17th being weak in numbers, were sent to join the garrison of Portsmouth; Gen. Leslie was sent to take the command at that post, and Brigadier Arnold went to New York. The 43d Regiment was kept with the army, and, with the detachments of the 76th and 80th, formed a brigade for Lt.-Col. Dundas. Here I had daily opportunities of being with my friend Major Gordon, whose military ability was justly appreciated by Lord Cornwallis, at the same time that it somewhat excited his surprise, as his lordship had known him twenty years before in the gay circles of London. Our encampments were always chosen on the banks of a stream, and were extremely picturesque, as we had no tents, and were obliged to construct wigwams of fresh boughs to keep off the rays of the sun during the day. At night, the blazing fires which we made of the fence-rails illuminated the surrounding scenery, which, in this part of America, is of the most magnificent description. There was but one wish in the army, which was, to come up with the Marquis. At parting with my friends in the evening, it was always, "Prælium pugnatum est." The Marquis moved to the westward, keeping about twenty miles off; we marched as far as Jefferson's plantation, and Lieut.-Cols. Tarleton and Simcoe were detached, and destroyed tobacco and stores of various descriptions. The former officer came upon the Assembly of Virginia at Charleville, by rapid marches, and made prisoners of

* Sir Henry Clinton, after the war, issued a pamphlet in justification of his own conduct as Commander-in-Chief, in which he animadverts on Lord Cornwallis's march into Virginia, and declares that it was "a measure determined on without his approbation, and very contrary to his wishes and intention." Lord Cornwallis's reply vindicates the measure and explains the grounds upon which it was undertaken.

several members. The army began to move towards Williamsburgh Neck for the sake of health at this season of the year, as well as because there was no chance of coming up with La Fayette's corps; we arrived there on the 25th June. On this march the Queen's Rangers, forming a rear guard, were assailed by an American corps under Col. Butler, which had followed close in their rear for several days. After some sharp fighting, in which Lieut. Jones greatly distinguished himself until he fell, the enemy retired.

A few days afterwards his lordship, wishing to approach the shipping at Portsmouth, had occasion to cross the James river to Cobham, and having made choice of James City Point as a proper place for crossing, he apprised the naval authorities of his intention, and our baggage, bât horses, and the Queen's Rangers, crossed over on the 5th July. The rest of the army still remained at James City. La Fayette, with Wayne's brigade, was completely deceived respecting the movement, and supposing that all the army had crossed over except the rear guard, came down to James City on the 6th, moving by a narrow road across the Green Springs, leading to a spot of cleared ground on the bank of the river which was immediately in front of Col. Dundas's brigade. The British army was drawn up in two lines, the brigade of Col. Dundas forming the left of the front line, the light infantry the right; the Guards, 23d, 33d, and Hessians formed the second line. The picquet guard of Col. Dundas's brigade, consisting of men of the 76th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Balneaves, an officer of the 80th regiment, was ordered to resist as long as possible, which they did for a length of time. The lieutenant was killed, and Lt. Alston of the same regiment, having taken the command, was severely wounded, and after him Ensign Wemyss of the 76th was also wounded, when the picquet received orders to retire; and the enemy, advancing with great boldness, having a six-pounder on each flank, fronted when the head of the column reached the bank, and advancing in line on the open ground, fired their field pieces. The troops were then ordered to their arms, and the 76th, under the orders of the Hon. Major Needham, the 80th under Maj. Gordon, and two companies of the 43d, under Capt. Cameron (the rest of that regiment being in the wood), advanced under their gallant brigadier, Lieut.-Col. Dundas. The enemy kept a good countenance for a short time, returning our fire from their field-pieces and muskets, but the noble Earl coming in the rear of the 76th, called out to charge, which order not being heard on account of the noise, he made a motion with his cane, touching a Highlander on the shoulder, which being repeated, they rushed on most rapidly. The 80th in the centre still continuing to fire, Major Gordon, mounted on a very tall horse, dashed out in front and stopped them, when several Edinburgh men of this regiment were heard to cry out, "Brigadier! will you no luk at the Major, we canna get shooting for him; he's aye runnin' in the gate." A general charge took place, which soon put an end to the combat. The enemy disappeared in an instant, as if removed by magic, abandoning their field-pieces and their wounded. Opposite to our left, where my post was, the enemy left a six-pounder loaded with grapeshot. The noble lord in his despatch is pleased to make use of these words—"but the 76th and 80th, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly, and Lt.-Col. Dundas's gallantry and good conduct deserve the highest praise."* Thus fortune in her frolics seemed to render these two corps somewhat worthy of their companions in arms, but all were soon destined to taste of her frowns. The enemy's loss was considerable, particularly in wounded, many of whom, I afterwards ascertained from their officers, were wounded in the lower extremities, a proof that the young soldiers had taken good aim. The army crossed the river unmolested, next day proceeding towards Portsmouth.

* There are officers now living who remember to have heard eye-witnesses speak of the distinguished gallantry of Capt. Graham of the 76th, in this action. —[Ed. of Memoir.

The Light infantry and some regiments embarked about the beginning of August, and sailed for York river. Brig.-Gen. O'Hara was left with the remainder of the forces at Portsmouth, with orders to destroy the works, embark the troops and stores, and follow the main army as soon as possible. York and Gloucester were taken possession of by the troops of the first embarkation, and about the 22d August the whole army was assembled in these places. Working parties both of the army and navy began fortifying Gloucester. As soon as the works were completed, a garrison consisting of the 80th and Queen's Rangers, with the Hessian regiment (Prince Hereditaire), under Colonel Dundas, was left for the defence of that post. The rest of the army was employed in fortifying Yorktown. The York river at this place makes a bend or curve, in the centre of which the town is situated, which consists of a row of houses built on a high bank, with wharfs and warehouses below on a level with the water. On the right of the town there is a considerable ravine, and on the angle of the opposite bank was constructed a pretty strong redoubt with an abattis as a defence on the right flank. The town was then surrounded by a ditch and thick parapet, having a hornwork in its centre, in both of which were batteries, the embrasures lined with fascines. The parapet ran to the river on the left flank, having two advanced redoubts with abattis constructed on that flank, one on the brink of the bank over the river, the other advanced, and in a line with the town's parapet and the base of the hornwork. The parapet was formed of trees cut in the woods and placed inside; outside it was formed of fascines; and the earth from the ditch, which was sandy and gravelly, was thrown into the space between; it had also a fraise made of fence-rails, kept in line and projecting by the earth thrown into the opening of the parapet, giving it an appearance of strength which it little merited. During the time that the army was employed in these laborious works there was an encampment outside the town, on the edge of the bank projecting over the ravine with which the town was partly surrounded, particularly on its right, and through which several roads entered the town. This encampment was strengthened by redoubts and field works, thrown up for artillery, in various places commanding the country in its front, which was open and level. This was called the outward position. While the troops were employed in this manner, working hard both by day and night, one of the frigates sent with despatches to New York suddenly returned, bringing intelligence that the Count de Grasse with the French fleet was in possession of Chesapeake Bay. A line-of-battle ship and two frigates blockaded the mouth of York river. The Hessian field officer who had caused a sensation amongst the Scotch soldiers, as before mentioned, being asked his opinion of the defences of the Gloucester side, replied, "I no fear de land, but got tamn she," pointing to the ship.

A British fleet, under Admiral Graves, came off the Cape of the Bay about 5th September, when the French fleet, cutting its cables, stood out to sea, and a partial action took place, after which the two fleets remained in sight of each other for some days, when the British, finding no entrance to the Bay, stood to the northward. The Count de Barras having left Rhode Island on the 25th August, with a fleet, and stores of various kinds, entered the Bay at this period, having escaped the observation of the British fleet, and Count de Grasse again entered the Chesapeake, forming a junction with the Count de Barras. A body of French troops, commanded by the French General, St. Simon, was landed at Williamsburgh, from the fleet from the West Indies. Count Rochambeau also having formed a junction with General Washington's army, after crossing the Hudson, or North river, and making a feint while in the Jerseys of attacking New York, suddenly moved to the southward with the American Army, by forced marches. The corps arriving at the head of Elk, was soon transported by the French fleet also to Williamsburgh. Our army continued strengthening their posts as well as they

could, felling trees, and causing such other obstructions to the advance of the enemy as were in their power, when on the 28th September, information was given by a picquet in front of a working party, that the enemy were advancing in force by the Williamsburgh road. The army immediately took post in the outward position. The French and Americans came on in the most cautious and regular order. Some shots were fired from our field-pieces. The French also felt the redoubt on our right flank, defended by the 23d and a party of marines, but did not persist. The two armies remained some time in this position, observing each other. In ours, there was but one wish, that they would advance. While standing with a brother captain (Mont Blanc), we overheard a soliloquy of an old Highland gentleman, a lieutenant, who drawing his sword, said to himself: "Come on Maister Washington, I'm unco glad to see you; I've been offered money for my commission, but I could na think of gangin' hame without a sight of you. Come on." On the 29th the enemy made a movement, the Americans moving to the left of our position, leaving the French on our right, so that we were completely invested. On the 30th a boat with despatches from New York arrived, having come through the French fleet in safety. In the evening of this day the army evacuated the outward position, retiring within the defences of Yorktown. The river is about 1500 yards wide between the two posts, York and Gloucester. On the 2d October, the legion under Lieut.-Col. Tarleton was sent over to Gloucester. On the 3d a foraging party being sent out from Gloucester, by orders of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, the rear guard, composed of cavalry, was attacked by the legion of Lauzun, and driven back, until saved by the light company of the 23d, under Captain Champagne, who lost several men, and his Lieutenant, Moore, a promising officer. Brigadier-Gen. Choisi, commanding on the Gloucester side, being reinforced by a body of marines, the communication with the country was cut off. At Yorktown our labors were incessant; the French and Americans on their side were not idle, constructing their first parallel within 600 yards of our works. They had constructed a battery of heavy guns opposite the redoubts on our right flank, and on the evening of the 9th they fired an 18-pound ball into the town as a beginning, which entering a wooden house where the officers of the 76th regiment were at dinner, badly wounded the old Highland lieutenant, whose soliloquy is before narrated, also slightly the quartermaster and adjutant, and killed the Commissary-General, Perkins, who was at table.

An incessant cannonade now commenced on both sides, but our batteries and newly constructed works soon began to feel the effects of the powerful artillery opposed to them, and on the 10th scarcely a gun could be fired from our works, fascines, stockade-platforms, and earth, with guns and gun-carriages, being all pounded together into a mass. Hon. Major Cochrane of the Legion, who came across from New York through the French fleet, and was appointed to act as aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, being led by zeal to fire a gun from behind the parapet in the horn-work "en ricochet," and anxious to see its effect, looked over to observe it, when his head was carried off by a cannon ball.

On the 11th the enemy began his second parallel. On the 12th Lt.-Col. Dundas, Major Gordon, and part of the 80th, came over from Gloucester to do duty in the lines of Yorktown. On the evening of the 14th the two redoubts on our left flank were attacked, and carried after a gallant resistance; that next the river was taken by the Americans, and the other by the French. The French General who commanded the attack found fault with his aide-de-camp who led for dismounting his horse, the works being so much battered and destroyed. The two redoubts were soon included in the enemy's lines. Early on the morning of the 15th, a sortie from our lines, consisting of the grenadiers of the Foot-Guards, and Captain John Murray's company of the 80th, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Lord) Lake, and a detachment of Light Infantry, under Major Armstrong, in all about 350 men, under the

immediate orders of Colonel (afterwards Sir Robert) Abercrombie, entered the French lines in the most gallant style, killing above 100 men, and spiking 11 pieces of heavy artillery on one of their batteries almost completed. They returned without much loss in face of a large body of troops, under the Marquis Noailles, sent to attack them. This daring enterprise, although it retarded operations for a short time at that particular spot, had little effect on the general progress of their siege operations, and our loss of men much increasing, the Earl took the resolution of crossing over to Gloucester with the most effective of his troops, leaving the rest to surrender the place. His Lordship's intention was to attack Lauzun's legion at Gloucester, and get possession of their horses, and then move rapidly off, either to the northward or southward, as circumstances might dictate. Accordingly, an embarkation took place, and part crossed over; but while the next embarkation was on the water, a violent storm of wind and rain occurred, which, driving many of the troops down the river, nearly under the enemy's lines, obliged his Lordship to desist from prosecuting his intentions, and recall such troops as had landed at Gloucester.

On the 17th, Lord Cornwallis proposed a cessation of hostilities, and Lieut.-Col. Dundas and Major Ross (now General) having met the Marquis Noailles and Mr. Lawrence, articles of capitulation were settled. By the 1st, the land forces were to become prisoners of war to the United States of America, and the seamen to the naval army of the King of France. By the 3d, the troops were to march out with shouldered arms, and drums beating, to a place where the arms were to be laid down. By the 4th, the officers were to keep their private property and wear their side-arms. By the 5th, the soldiers were to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and to receive provisions as the soldiers of America. A British, Hessian, and Anspach field officer, with other officers, in the proportion of one to fifty men, were to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, on their parole of honor, and bear witness of their treatment, delivering clothing and necessaries to them, for which passports were to be granted on application. By the 8th, the *Bonetta*, sloop-of-war, to be allowed to sail to New York with an officer bearing despatches, and with such other persons as Lord Cornwallis might think proper to put on board, who are not to be examined. The ship and crew to be accounted for, the dangers of the sea excepted. By the 14th article it was stipulated that no *article of this* capitulation was to be infringed on *pretence of reprisals*, and if there were any doubtful expressions in it, they were to be interpreted according to the usual meaning and acceptance of the words. The signatures of the Earl Cornwallis, Lieut.-General commanding the garrisons of York and Gloucester, and of Commodore Symonds, commanding H. B. M. naval forces in York river, on the one part; and of his Excellency General Washington, commanding the combined forces of America and France, his Excellency Count Rochambeau, Lieut.-General, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Most Christian Majesty in the Bay of Chesapeake, on the other part, were affixed to the capitulation. On the 19th, the garrison marched out betwixt the two lines of American and French troops reluctantly enough, and laid down their arms. A corporal next to me shed tears, and, embracing his firelock, threw it down, saying, "May you never get so good a master." This over, the regiments set about fixing upon the officers who were to remain on parole of honor with the troops. In the 76th, this was done by casting lots, which was also the mode followed by the field-officers of the British army; and it having fallen upon Colonel (afterwards Lord) Lake, that officer expressed himself in such a manner on the occasion as induced Major Gordon to say that he would take the duty for him—an offer which was joyfully accepted. It fell to my lot to be one of the captains of the 76th detailed to remain with the soldiers in America. Our departure was fixed for the following morning,

so that little time was given for preparation; but, having a great desire to visit the enemy's works, which we had so long contemplated with feelings understood by human nature, but which language can ill describe, accompanied by a friend, I visited the French lines, and met with much courtesy from the French. On the top of the parapet where the guns were placed, which had been spiked in the "sortie," they showed me a grave, saying, "*Voilà un de vos braves gens.*" It was that of a sergeant of the Foot Guards, who had fallen there. Earl Cornwallis also mentions the conduct of the French officers in making offers of money for our use. I have heard one of them, I believe Le Vicomte Vismesnil, who apologized by saying—"*Je n'ai rien à vous offrir. J'ai eu l'honneur de servir cinquante ans le Grand Monarque, je n'y ai gagné que la petite croix et la rhumatisme.*" *

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—This list is taken from Mr. Wheldon's "Memoir of Solomon Willard."

Acton Monument, at Acton, in memory of Davis, Hosmer, and Hayward, who were killed at Concord, 19th April, 1775. Built by the State Legislature, 1852. Granite, in obelisk form.

Beacon Hill Monument, erected in 1790; taken down in 1811. Its tablets are preserved, and it will probably be rebuilt on Boston Common, on a spur of the original hill.

Bunker Hill Monument, at Charlestown, 1825–43. Built of granite, 221 feet 5 in. in height.*

Concord Monument, at Concord, to commemorate the fight at the North Bridge, April 19th, 1775. Granite obelisk. 1826–1836.

Cushman Monument, in the cemetery at Plymouth, in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, erected in 1858, of Quincy granite, in the obelisk form.

Danvers Monument, at Danvers, in memory of seven citizens of that town, killed at West Cambridge, April 19th, 1775. Granite in the obelisk form.

Duston Monument, at Haverhill, in memory of Hannah Duston, on the site of the house from which she was taken by the Indians. Authorized by act of Legislature, 1856.

Forefathers' Monument, proposed to be erected at Plymouth—on an elaborate and costly design. Corner-stone laid in 1859.

Harvard Monument, in the old burying-ground at Charlestown, in memory of Rev. John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, erected in 1838 by the alumni. Granite obelisk.

Lexington Monument, at Lexington, in memory of seven citizens of that town and one of Woburn, killed on the 19th of April, 1775. Erected by the State Legislature in 1799. In 1850, a corporation was established for the erection of a new and larger monument at Lexington.

Ladd and Whitney Monument in Merrimack-square, Lowell, in memory of two soldiers killed in the streets of Baltimore,

* In the "New York Packet," December 27, 1781, under the signature, "A Subaltern," there appeared a lengthy comment on Lord Cornwallis's despatch relating to the reduction of York. The writer charges his Lordship with being "no general—no soldier—no politician—and no gentleman." For each of these charges the author gives his reasons. The last one, that of Lord Cornwallis being no gentleman, he says "is evident from his ungrateful silence as to the noble and generous conduct of Gen. Washington and the American officers to him and his army after the capitulation.

"The magnanimity, humanity, and politeness of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies would have extorted expressions of gratitude and respect from an Indian savage, a Tartar, or a Turk. A British General and an English nobleman is the only human being that could have treated such superlative virtue with sullen disrespect."

* Height of the column of Alexander, at St. Petersburg (including pedestal, capital, bronze dome, angel and cross), 150 feet; of the Monument of London, stated to be "the loftiest *column* in the world," 202 feet; of the Arch of Triumph, at Paris, 152 feet; of the Column of Napoleon, Place Vendôme, 135 feet, and the statue 11 feet; Colonne de Juillet, 154 feet; of the Trajan Column, at Rome, 125; of Antoninus, 123; of Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria, 100; of Cleopatra's Needle, about 70 feet.

on April 19th, 1861. Concord granite. Dedicated June 17th, 1865.

Monument at Bloody Brook, Deerfield, erected in 1838, in memory of Capt. Thomas Lothrop and seventy-six men, out of eighty under his command, who were killed by 700 Indians, at Bloody Brook, September 18th, 1675 (Old Style).

Monument at Somerville, in memory of citizens of that town killed in the war of the Rebellion. Built by the Somerville Light Infantry, of marble, 1865.

Monument at Mount Auburn; in memory of Lieut. Underwood and Midshipmen Henry, Reid, and Bacon, of the United States Exploring Expedition, erected by their associate officers and scientific corps.

Wadsworth Monument, at Sudbury, in memory of Capt. Wadsworth, killed by the Indians, in King Philip's war, in 1676. Completed and dedicated in November, 1852.

Warren Monument, on Bunker Hill, erected in 1794; taken down in 1825, to give place to the present structure. A miniature model, in white marble, is deposited in the present monument.

West Cambridge Monument, in memory of twelve persons who fell in that town, on the 19th of April, 1775, on the return of the British troops from Concord. Erected 1847. Granite obelisk.

There are many monuments, of a more or less public character, erected by private munificence, in our cemeteries and in every city and almost every town in the Commonwealth, in memory of prominent and eminent citizens. One of the most conspicuous and beautiful of these is that erected a few years ago, by Mr. T. Bigelow Lawrence, at Worcester, in memory of his great-grandfather, Colonel Timothy Bigelow, of Revolutionary renown. This monument was publicly dedicated on the 19th of April, 1861, the 86th anniversary of the day on which he rallied his company of minute-men and started for Concord.

The Monumental Urn, generally regarded as a memorial of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, which for more than half a century stood in the centre of the inclosure in Franklin place, in Boston, was erected about 1793, and was removed when that beautiful place was surrendered for the erection of warehouses in 1858–59. It was purchased at Bath, England, whence the plan of Franklin place, in its elliptical form, was derived, and in which city such ornaments were common. It is made of oolite, or white free stone, of which the ancient fashionable city which rejoices in the possession of a statue of "Beau Nash," is mostly built. It is now over the grave of Mr. Charles Bulfinch, Mr. Willard's earnest friend, at Mount Auburn.

CROQUET. — The following communication to the New York *Evening Post* apparently tells the whole story about the origin of this popular game:—

As your "Inquirer" stated, the game is not unlike that of "Pall Mall," and has adopted many of the rules of the latter, but it has also appropriated to itself the features and rules of other games.

Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes" (second edition, London, 1810), in describing the game of "Paile Maille," says that it is a modification of the ancient game of "Goff," or "Bandy Ball." Instead of the holes you have rings; and just as "Goff" had at first but one hole and afterwards an optional number, so "Paile Maille" at first was played with but one ring or hoop, though afterwards the number was increased. Strutt, on page 95 says: "Paile Maille is a game wherein a round box ball is struck with a mallet through a high arch of iron, which he that can do at the fewest strokes, or the number agreed upon, wins." In that it differs materially from our game of "Croquet."

Strutt, on the next page, also mentions a variety of the game as played by children. This game has two rings (already an increase in the number of hoops), one of which, the one near the bottom of the alley, was stationary, and the other turned freely on a swivel. The one on the swivel was placed near the middle of the alley, and had two sides; if the ball passed through the "lawful" side you had ano-

ther turn; if it passed through the "unlawful" side you had no other turn, but must beat your ball back until you could pass through "lawfully." (If you put "hoop" for "side," "right," instead of "lawful," and "wrong," instead of "unlawful," you will have three of the cardinal rules of the present game.) After passing through the "turning" hoop you went on to the second one, and, by passing through, completed the game. The one who passed through both hoops with the fewest strokes won the game.

In this game, as described by Strutt, the particular feature of our game, viz.: the "croquet," is wanting. The "croquet" is taken from an old French game, called in the country near and around Geneva, Switzerland, "Croque Loup," "Cochon," or "Chiens et Loups." In that game the players are divided into two sides, "les chiens," the dogs, and "les loups," the wolves. Each player has a large wooden ball about three to three and a half inches diameter. A smaller ball, "le cochon," is thrown some twenty feet in front of the players, and the game consists in getting as near as possible to it by throwing your own ball. Each side counts as many points as it has balls nearer to the "cochon" than the nearest ball of the other side. Whichever side gets a given number of points first, wins.

If a player, in getting near the "cochon," strikes "croque" (from the French verb "croquer"), another ball, he has the right to place his ball against the stricken one, and to hit his own with his heel. If the stricken ball is one of his own party, he strikes them both towards the "cochon," and "fait un roquet" (does a roquet); if the stricken ball is one of his adversaries, he places his left foot on his own ball, and, balancing himself, strikes his ball with his right heel, and "fait un double croquet," (does a double croquet;) he has also the right to make with the stricken ball a "side party," or "faire un roquet-croquet," (make a roquet-croquet.) After "roquetting," "double croquetting," or "rouquet-croquetting," the player has not another turn, as in our game of croquet.

I dare say some of your readers who have been educated in Geneva have played the game as boys, and will doubtless remember it.

The Franklin Family.—Mr. Parton, in his recent "Life of Dr. Franklin," appears to think that the subject of his book monopolized all the talent of the family. In this, injustice has been done to the other members of it.

Two of Josiah Franklin's descendants have sat in the Senate of the United States:—Franklin Davenport, of Woodbury, New Jersey, a very distinguished lawyer, who died about thirty-five years ago, and Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, the latter a brother of the well known Arthur Tappan (lately deceased), and Lewis Tappan, of New York. These gentlemen were grandchildren of two of Dr. Franklin's sisters.

Jacob Barker, the well known politician and banker of New York and New Orleans, is another descendant of Josiah Franklin. He is still living in the latter city, and is said to bear a most striking resemblance to Dr. Franklin. The likeness prefixed to his interesting autobiography confirms this.

Could not the New England Historic-Genealogical Society prepare a complete genealogy of the descendants of Josiah Franklin?

J. H. C.

First Soldier of the War.—The first soldier mustered into the United States service to suppress the rebellion is still in service, and on duty at Washington. He was sworn in April 10, 1861, as orderly sergeant of the Washington Light Infantry, and his name is James Coleman.

Peregrine White, the first-born child in the Plymouth Colony, left descendants, who as loyalists removed to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in the time of the American Revolution. They are among the gentry of that region.

QUAKER TESTIMONIES RESPECTING THE REVOLUTION:—

No. I.—1775.

THE TESTIMONY of the People called QUAKERS, given forth by a Meeting of the Representatives of said People in PENNSYLVANIA and NEW JERSEY, held at Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of the first month, 1775.

Having considered, with real sorrow, the unhappy contest between the legislature of Great Britain and the people of these colonies, and the animosities consequent thereon; we have by repeated public advices and private admonitions, used our endeavors to dissuade the members of our religious society from joining with the public resolutions promoted and entered into by some of the people, which, as we apprehended, so we now find, have increased contention, and produced great discord and confusion.

The Divine principle of grace and truth which we profess, leads us all who attend to its dictates, to demean themselves as peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpose many of the late political writings and addresses to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a sense of duty to declare our entire disapprobation of them—their spirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the gospel, but destructive of the peace and harmony of civil society, disqualify men in these times of difficulty for the wise and judicious consideration and promoting of such measures as would be most effectual for reconciling differences or obtaining the redress of grievances.

From our past experience of the clemency of the king and his royal ancestors, we have grounds to hope and believe that decent and respectful addresses from those who are vested with legal authority, representing the prevailing dissatisfactions and the causes of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, ascertaining and establishing the just rights of the people, and restoring the public tranquillity; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been pursued, which have involved the colonies in confusion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodshed, and threaten the subversion of the constitutional government, and of that liberty of conscience, for the enjoyment of which our ancestors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of crossing the seas, and of settling in the wilderness.

We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country publicly to declare against every usurpation of power and authority in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies; and, as we are restrained from them by the conscientious discharge of our duty to Almighty God, "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice," we hope, through his assistance and favor, to be enabled to maintain our testimony against any requisitions which may be made of us inconsistent with our religious principles and the fidelity we owe to the king and his government as by law established, earnestly desiring the restoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of these provinces, and been attended by the Divine blessing on their labors.

Signed in and on behalf of the said meeting.

JAMES PEMBERTON, *Clerk at this time.**

No. 2.—1776.

The ANCIENT TESTIMONY and PRINCIPLES of the People called QUAKERS renewed, with respect to the KING and GOVERNMENT; and touching the COMMOTIONS now prevailing in these and other parts of AMERICA, addressed to the PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

* An ancestor of General Pemberton of the late so-called Confederate Army. See Marshall's Diary for some observations on the above-mentioned Yearly Meeting and its Testimony.

A religious concern for our friends and fellow-subjects of every denomination, and more especially for those of all ranks, who, in the present commotions, are engaged in public employments and stations, induces us earnestly to beseech every individual, in the most solemn manner, to consider the end and tendency of the measures they are promoting; and, on the most impartial inquiry into the state of their minds, carefully to examine whether they are acting in the fear of God, and in conformity to the precepts and doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom we profess to believe in, and that by him alone we expect to be saved from our sins.

The calamities and afflictions which now surround us, should, as we apprehend, affect every mind with the most awful consideration of the dispensations of Divine Providence to mankind in general in former ages, and that as the sins and iniquities of the people subjected them to grievous sufferings, the same causes still produce the like effects.

The inhabitants of these provinces were long signally favored with peace and plenty: have the returns of true thankfulness been generally manifest? Have integrity and godly simplicity been maintained and religiously regarded? Hath a religious care to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly, been evident? Hath the precept of Christ, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, been the governing rule of our conduct? Hath an upright, impartial desire to prevent the slavery and oppression of our fellow-men, and to restore them to their natural right, to true Christian liberty, been cherished and encouraged? Or have pride, wantonness, luxury, profaneness, a partial spirit, and forgetfulness of the goodness and mercies of God, become lamentably prevalent? Have we not, therefore, abundant occasion to break off from our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; and with true contrition and abasement of soul, to humble ourselves, and supplicate the almighty preserver of men to shew favor, and to renew unto us a state of tranquillity and peace?

It is our fervent desire that this may soon appear to the pious resolution of the people in general, of all ranks and denominations; then may we have a well-grounded hope that wisdom from above, which is pure, peaceable, and full of mercy and good fruits, will preside and govern in the deliberations of those who, in these perilous times, undertake the transaction of the most important public affairs, and that, by their steady care and endeavors, constantly to act under the influences of this wisdom, those of inferior stations will be incited diligently to pursue those measures which make for peace, and tend to the reconciliation of contending parties, on principles dictated by the spirit of Christ, who "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Luke ix. 56.

We are so fully assured that these principles are the most certain and effectual means of preventing the extreme misery and desolations of wars and bloodshed, that we are constrained to entreat all who profess faith in Christ, to manifest that they really believe in him, and desire to obtain the blessings he pronounced to the makers of peace. Matt. v. 9.

His spirit ever leads to seek for and improve every opportunity of promoting peace and reconciliation, and constantly to remember that as we really confide in him, he can, in his own time, change the hearts of all men in such manner, that the way to obtain it hath been often opened contrary to every human prospect or expectation.

May we, therefore, heartily and sincerely unite in supplications to the Father of Mercies, to grant the plentiful effusion of his spirit to all, and in an especial manner to those in superior stations, that they may with sincerity guard against and reject all such measures and counsels as may increase and perpetuate the discord, animosities, and unhappy contentions which now sorrowfully abound.

We cannot but with distressed minds beseech all such in the most solemn and awful manner to consider that, if by their acting and persisting in a proud, selfish spirit, and not regarding the dictates of true wisdom, such measures are pursued as

tend to the shedding of innocent blood; in the day when they and all men shall appear at the judgment-seat of Christ, to receive a reward according to their works, they will be excluded from his favour, and their portion will be in everlasting misery. See Matt. xxv. 41. 2 Cor. v. 10.

The peculiar evidence of Divine regard manifested to our ancestors in the founding and settlement of these provinces, we have often commemorated, and desire ever to remember with true thankfulness and reverent admiration.

When we consider—That at the time they were persecuted and subjected to severe sufferings, as a people unworthy of the benefits of religious and civil society, the hearts of the king and rulers, under whom they thus suffered, were inclined to grant them these fruitful countries, and entrust them with charters of very extensive powers and privileges.—That on their arrival here, the minds of the natives were inclined to receive them with great hospitality and friendship, and to cede to them the most valuable part of their land on very easy terms.—That while the principles of justice and mercy continued to preside, they were preserved in tranquillity and peace, free from the desolating calamities of war; and their endeavors were wonderfully blessed and prospered, so that the saying of the wisest of kings was signally verified to them, "when a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." Pro. xvi. 7.

The benefits, advantages, and favour we have experienced by our dependence on, and connection with, the kings and government, under which we have enjoyed this happy state, appear to demand from us the greatest circumspection, care, and constant endeavors to guard against every attempt to alter or subvert that dependence and connection.

The scenes lately presented to our view, and the prospect before us, we are sensible are very distressing and discouraging, and though we lament that such amicable measures as have been proposed, both here and in England, for the adjustment of the unhappy contests subsisting, have not yet been effectual, nevertheless, we should rejoice to observe the continuance of mutual peaceable endeavours for effecting a reconciliation, having grounds to hope that the divine favour and blessing will attend them.

"It hath ever been our judgment and principle since we were called to possess the Light of Christ Jesus, manifested in our consciences to this day, that the setting up and putting down kings and governments is God's peculiar prerogative, for causes best known to himself, and that it is not our business to have any hand or contrivance therein, nor to be busy-bodies above our station, much less to plot and contrive the ruin or overthrow of any of them, but to pray for the king and safety of our nation, and good of all men, that we may live a peaceable and quiet life in all godliness and honesty, under the government which God is pleased to set over us."—*Ancient Testimony*, 1696, *in Sewell's History.*

May we, therefore, firmly unite in the abhorrence of all such writings and measures as evidence a desire and design to break off the happy connection we have heretofore enjoyed with the kingdom of Great Britain, and our just and necessary subordination to the king and those who are lawfully placed in authority under him, that thus the repeated solemn declarations made on this subject in the addresses sent to the king, on the behalf of the people of America in general, may be confirmed, and remain to be our firm and sincere intentions to observe and fulfil.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting of the Representatives of our Religious Society in Pennsylvania *and* New Jersey, *held at* Philadelphia, *the 20th day of the first month*, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON,* *Clerk.*

A SOLDIER'S LAST LETTER—1775. That gallant soldier, General Richard Montgomery, fell at the siege of Quebec, on the last day of 1775. At the same time his aides-de-camp, Major John MacPherson (wrongly printed McPhunn, in Lossing's

* Brother to the signer of the previous epistle.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. I. p. 198), and Captain Cheeseman, were also slain. The spot is still pointed out—namely, at the foot of a cliff called Cape Diamond, crowned with the citadel. Of MacPherson and Cheeseman, we are told by Lossing, that "they were brave and accomplished, and gave assurance of future renown; but they fell with their leader, and share with him the grateful reverence of posterity."

The day before the attack upon Quebec, MacPherson wrote a letter to his father, which we shall here give—not only because it is a model of what a Christian soldier would write under the circumstances, but because it has never before been published. It runs thus:

My Dear Father: If you receive this, it will be the last this hand shall ever write you. Orders are given for a general storm on Quebec this night; and Heaven only knows what may be my fate; but whatever it may be I cannot resist the inclination I feel to assure you that I experience no reluctance in this cause, to venture a life which is only lent, to be used when my country demands it.

In moments like these, such an assertion will not be thought a boast by any one—by my father I am sure it cannot. It is needless to tell that my prayers are for the happiness of the family and their preservation in this general confusion. Should Providence, in its wisdom, call me from rendering the little assistance I might to my country, I could wish my brother did not continue in the service of her enemies.

That the All-gracious Disposer of human events may shower on you, my mother, brothers, and sisters, every blessing our nature can receive, is, and will be to the last moment of my life, the sincere prayer of your dutiful and affectionate son,

John MacPherson.

Headquarters before Quebec,
30th December, 1775.

MacPherson's brother held a commission in the British army, and it is to him that special reference was made in the above. The letter was left with directions to be sent, in case the writer did not survive the assault upon Quebec. Accordingly, Gen. Philip Schuyler despatched it to Captain John MacPherson, the father, with the following missive from himself:

Permit me, sir, to mingle my tears with yours for the loss we have sustained; you as a father, I as a friend. My dear young friend fell by the side of his General, as much lamented as he was beloved, and that, I assure you, sir, was in an eminent degree. This, and his falling like a hero, will console, in some measure, a father who gave him the example of bravery, which the son, in a short military life, improved to advantage.

General Montgomery and his corpse were both interred by General Carleton with military honors. Your most obedient and humble servant,

Ph. Schuyler.

Albany, 14*th June*, 1776.

Both letters remained among the papers of the MacPherson family, and the copies from which we print are endorsed thus: "The originals of which these are copies were lent to General Wilkinson when he was writing his memoirs, and never were returned. J. M. MacPherson."—*Philadelphia Press, Oct.* 30, 1860.

Who captured Gen. Rial? The following interesting letter from General Jesup throws light on one of the most interesting events of the war of 1812; and we find a place for it with much pleasure.—Editor Yonkers Gazette.

Washington, *Sept.* 25, 1852.

Gentlemen: By an article copied into the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th instant, from the St. Louis *Republican*, I learn that a controversy is going on in the public journals as to who captured Gen. Rial, of the British army, in the battle of Niagara. That is not a subject for dispute. Gen. Brown's official report of the battle states the matter correctly. At the close of the third paragraph of that report, the general says: "The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances;" and in the paragraph which fol-

lows he says: "The 25th regiment, under Major Jesup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by Gen. Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's flank; had captured, by a detachment under Captain Ketchum, Gen. Rial, and sundry other officers," &c. (See Gen. Brown's report in Brannon's *Military and Naval Letters*, page 381.) The facts are these: When the 25th had turned Gen. Rial's left flank, it was ascertained from prisoners that Gen. Drummond was advancing at the head of a heavy division. The importance of checking his movement, and keeping him out of action until Gen. Brown should come up with Ripley's and Porter's brigades, was obvious. Captain Ketchum was detached with his company to seize the Niagara road, with orders to seize all who should attempt to pass, either to the front or rear; the commander of the regiment at the same time taking a position with five companies to support him, and to check the movements of a body of cavalry not more than a hundred paces from the road.

In about ten or fifteen minutes Ketchum reported the capture of Gen. Rial, with his escort. While these events were occurring, a detachment under a non-commissioned officer, which had been sent down the road towards the advancing column, captured Captain Moorson (I believe that is the name), the British adjutant-general, on his way with a communication from General Rial to Gen. Drummond, and Capt. Loring, an aide of the latter general, with a communication to the former. The 25th regiment was then between the two British divisions, and it was important to get the prisoners out of the way that they might not impede its action. It was due to Capt. Ketchum that he should conduct them from the field, and he was detached with forty men to deliver them to Gen. Scott.

Gen. Brown's report was first published in the *National Intelligencer*, if I mistake not, in August, 1814, and can be referred to by any one having access to a file of that journal. It is due to the memory of Ketchum, as gallant a soldier as ever led American troops into battle, who never hesitated, no matter what the peril, to execute any order given to him; who never made an attack which was not successful, nor received one which was not repulsed, that the facts in regard to the capture should be correctly understood. I therefore ask the favor of you, gentlemen, to publish this note in the *Intelligencer* as early as you can conveniently find room for it; and I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

LETTERS OF H. LEE, JR., TO R. H. LEE.

Camp on Cape Fear River,
3d April, 1781.

—Lord Cornwallis is on his march towards Wilmington; he left Cross Creek on the 1st inst.

Gen'l Greene moves to-morrow; our wants are so many and so pressing that I cannot indulge myself with a long letter.

One of my servants has orders to call on you, on his way to Philad'a with some papers belonging to me, which my servant neglected to send away in due season, and which it is necessary to preserve.—I take the liberty to request your care of them. They will serve to inform you more fully of the present as well as past situation of affairs here, than I can do in the compass of one epistle.

Camp on the High Hills of Santee,
July 24th, 1781.

I received your letter in answer to mine by Capt. Carns. The late reinforcement from England and Ireland amounted to 2500 men, and arrived at a most critical juncture. The siege of Ninety Six which had been pushed with the utmost vigor, was nearly at a period, as our approaches were nearly completed. Lord Rawdon lost no time on having his hands strengthened, in moving towards the relief of that most important post. If you examine the Map of this Country you will find Ninety

Six especially valuable to the enemy, as it is centrical to a rich and populous back country, and commands the settlements between the Saluda and Broad Rivers. At the same time it renders the possession of the Country on the Congaree more secure and communicates with Charleston without the intervention of any considerable River. To possess Camden the Santee or the Congaree must be passed: to possess Augusta the Savannah must be passed.

These were difficulties which our comparative situations forbid the enemy to encounter. Every effort was used by Gen'l Greene to harrass the Enemy on their long march and thereby delay the approach. The Militia under Gen. Sumpter were collected: the small body of them which arrived in season were joined to the Cavalry of the Army and put under Lieut. Col. Washington, to meet and difficult the progress of his Lordship. These measures availed nought: and the near approach of the foe obliged Gen. Greene to relinquish the siege. Previous to which, our works being far advanced, the General attempted a storm. This decision was taken on the wisest principles, and the operation was executed with the most brilliant gallantry. Our success was partial; and the ensuing morning our troops crossed the Saluda. Lord Rawdon was in fifteen miles and followed us rapidly. The pursuit was vain, and his Lordship after two days advance retired to Ninety Six. General Greene, having received a small reinforcement and gathered some militia, made a forward movement. The Legion was directed to lay close to the Enemy. In this posture of things Lord Rawdon determined to relinquish Ninety Six, and of course the whole back country. This was the great point for which we had been contending: to reduce his Lordship to which all our measures were pointed. Lord Rawdon moved in two divisions, each equal to our collected strength, only in Cavalry, in which we had a superiority in number as well as quality. Col. Cruger commanded the rear division and continued at Ninety Six till his Lordship gained the Post on the Congaree, formerly fort Granby. Gen. Greene moved with the utmost vigilance to reach the Enemy before a junction could be effected.

While Lord Rawdon lay on the Congaree a squadron of the Legion Cavalry obtained a complete victory over the British horse, made fifty prisoners, and destroyed the whole body, five only excepted. Captain Eggleston has the honour of this enterprise. After this event, his Lordship renewed his march: Col. Cruger was obliged to file off to his right, taking his route on the south side of the Edisto River, Gen. Greene being so far advanced as to intercept the direct road. Our army crossed the Congaree, and followed his Lordship by forced marches, anxious to bring him to battle in his divided state. We came up with the Army at Orangeburg which is a small village on the north side of the Edisto, with a bridge over the River at the town.

The position is most strong, and has one most uncommon advantage, a certain retreat by means of bridges, which circumstance denies the least improvement to victory. A large brick jail commands the bridge, and the ground is so close and broken that Cavalry cannot act. These reasons obliged Gen. Greene to resign his intentions of attacking the Enemy in their Camp, and Lord Rawdon would not hazard an action by advancing on us.

Baffled in this favourite wish, it was necessary to adopt measures which promised to produce the same end; for altho' we had recovered all the back country, and had had the satisfaction of chasing Lord Rawdon from the Congaree, we plainly foresaw that on the junction of Cruger the enemy would advance, and that we should be under the necessity of yielding the Congaree, or risqueing an unequal action. We also wished to force them to leave Orangeburg and to confine them to Charleston and its dependencies, that our wearied soldiers might repose during the hot weather in a healthy country, and that the Enemy might be subject from their position to all the disadvantages of the Climate.

Monk's Corner and Dorchester are the two points which comprehend the Country necessary for the ready support of Charleston. The first is 30 miles distant from the

town towards the Santee or Cooper River. The latter is in front of the town, 20 miles distant on Ashley River. At this time the Enemy had 550 infantry and 100 cavalry at Monk's Corner, and a Captain's command at Dorchester.

Gen. Greene determined, on being disappointed in bringing Lord Rawdon to battle, to move his army to Summer Quarters, and to form a detachment to strike at Monk's Corner. The Army accordingly moved to this place, the most healthy in the State; and the detachment formed under General Sumpter—of which the Legion was part,—marched towards Monk's Corner. To cover Gen. Sumpter fully, and to caution the Enemy as to leaving their interior possessions, I was detached with a body of horse, with directions to move towards Charleston, and to act as circumstances should advise, afterwards to join Gen. Sumpter. The full execution of this enterprise ensured to us all our wishes. The troops moved off in high spirits, and the Enemy, as we have experienced, were totally in the dark as to our intentions.

Lord Rawdon continued waiting at Orangeburgh for Col Cruger, who joined him two days after we moved. Orangeburgh is 80 miles and upwards from Monk's Corner. In my letter of this date to your brother, I will conclude the Journal of Affairs here to the present day.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS.—Why the isolated little group of islets distant about fifteen miles to the southeast from Portsmouth, N. H., is called the "Shoals" is a matter of conjecture. The fitness for the name for the islands has no similitude in their formation, nor significance in definition found in the most unshortened of dictionaries. Neither sand-bank nor sand-bar is there, but only rock and high ground. It is said that in ocean gemmary these firm-set mosaics of geology originally bore the title of "Smith's Isles," from Capt. John Smith, and that indeed, collectively, they are the only territory he ever gave his own name to when sailing on the coast. If this be so, every Smith, in honour and justice to the memory of his namesake, the truly chivalrous Virginia governor, should be interested in restoring the appellation of the now-called "Shoals," and further, I may say, minus the stale wit of an allusion to the "Smith family," so should every lover of correct history, for Capt. John Smith deserves more of posterity than to be lightly remembered. In thus putting his name to these diminutive islands—granting it to be true that he did so—something for his modesty at least is proved, for there were other and greater territories in those days which might properly have received his patronymic, given by himself.

It is gratifying, however, to know that Captain John Smith's claim to have his name perpetuated in connection with the subject of which I write, is not entirely forgotten; for on Star Island, one of the most populous of the so-called "Shoals" group, stands a monument erected to his memory in the spring of 1864, being the 250th anniversary of the discovery. It stands on one of the most prominent bluffs of the island, and is in form a granite pedestal surmounted by a triangular marble shaft of some seven or eight feet. On each corner of the triangle, at the top, is placed a Turk's head, designed to represent the three heads which, tradition had it, Capt. Smith deprived the barbarian owners of with his sabre. Rev. Daniel Austin of Portsmouth is the public-spirited donor of the monument, and Rev. Mr. Beebe, the devoted clergyman and physician of the Isles, supervised its construction and erection on the present site. The three sides of the monument are inscribed as follows:

On the first angle—

JOHN SMITH was born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, England, in 1579, and died in London, in 1631, aged 52.

He was "Governor of Virginia," and subsequently "Admiral of New England." The Isles, properly called "Smith's Isles," were discovered by him in April, 1614, while with eight others, in an open boat, he was exploring the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod.

On the second angle—

CAPT. JOHN SMITH was one of "nature's noblemen." In his generosity toward the

public he almost forgot himself; those who knew him best loved him most, and say of him: "In all his proceedings he made virtue his first guide and experience his second; despising baseness, sloth, pride and indignity more than any dangers. He would never allow more for himself than for his soldiers, and to no dangers would he expose them which he would not share himself. He would never see any in want of what he had, or could get for them; he would rather want than borrow, or starve than not pay; he loved action more than words, and hated covetousness and falsehood more than death. His adventures were for their lives, and his loss was their death.

On the third angle:

In reward of his valor, the Prince of Transylvania presented to CAPT. JOHN SMITH his picture, set in gold; gave him 300 ducats, and granted him a coat of arms bearing three Turks' heads in a shield with the motto: "*Vincere est Vivere.*"

In 1627 he says: "I have spent five years and more than 500 pounds in the service of Virginia and New Hampshire, but in neither have I one foot of land, nor the very house I built with my own hands, and am compelled to see those countries shared before me among those who knew them only by my descriptions."

Consideration of the interesting facts of his life has led to the erection of this monument.

DANIEL AUSTIN, *Erector.*
GEORGE BEEBE, *Supervisor.*
ALLEN TREAT, *Constructor.*

LITERARY CALAMITIES.—The *Nation*, referring to the destruction of a library of unique value in London by accident, recalls the frequency of these catastrophes fatal to books, in which we must find an explanation of the steady disappearance of old books, as the generations pass by:—

"No doubt a very appreciable percentage of the existing stock of them in the world is doomed to destruction by the agencies of shipwreck, fire, and warfare, that have already to answer for the devastation of much beyond human means to replace. Even at the present day war is by no means stripped of its terrors to non-combatants, and men of letters have suffered largely by its inseparable accompaniments. The library of Wm. Gilmore Simms, amounting to 10,500 volumes, was entirely destroyed during General Sherman's march through South Carolina, and the valuable oriental library and collection of Wm. B. Hodgson (well known to *savans* by his researches in the African languages, etc.) shared the same fate in the neighborhood of Savannah; these are isolated instances that have come to our ears, but may be paralleled in most parts of the country. Of all known losses by shipwreck, the great typical one is that of the copy of Dante, illustrated by marginal designs from the hand of Michael Angelo—a volume that would *now* be as nearly beyond price as any we can imagine. It was the property of a Florentine architect, Antonio Montanti, who shipped it with his goods at Leghorn for Civita Vecchia, when he was appointed architect to St. Peter's at Rome, in a vessel that foundered at sea. Few valuable books are now exposed to the waves of the Mediterranean in all probability. It is between Europe and America that the great commerce of literature now is carried on, and the Atlantic gathers its tribute of books as of men's lives and fortunes. A fine 'first folio' Shakespeare from the library of the Pagets at Beaudesert went down in the Arctic, as well as some of the rarest and probably unique books on American history, collected abroad, which perished with their owner. Independently of the great national calamities by fire, such as are historical and easily remembered, as the burning of Moscow, the fire of London, etc., it is likely that the greatest losses to literature have been occasioned by conflagrations at the houses of English country gentlemen, where untold wealth is often stored, unknown perhaps to any one even in the immediate neighborhood. Thus perished the invaluable collection of Colonel Johnes (the translator of Froissart) at Hafodd, the unique library of the Wynnes at Wynnstay (leaving a complete gap in Welsh history), the grand library of the Marquis of Bute at Luton, and possibly hundreds of others.

There are at this moment in England four private collections of manuscripts which would, if brought together, exceed in number and value the great national manuscript library of the British Museum; which are exposed to all the casualties that every private library is liable to."

PRESENTS FOR INDIANS.—Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York, in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nations, thirty silver medals; his Majesty's picture on one side, and the Royal Arms on the other, with silver loop and ring, in shagreen cases, with a yard of the best broad scarlet watered ribbon, silver hooks and eyes. Though these medals seem to have all disappeared, possibly a stray one may be found in some collection. I therefore "make a note of it." E. B. O'C.

LATITUDE OF FORT NIAGARA.—Mr. Lewis, a French Engineer, in a letter to M. de la Galissonière, dated 5th July, 1749, states he found by observation the latitude of Fort Niagara to be 43° 53′ 17″—*N. Y. Coun. Min.*, 21: 362.

EARLY SURVEY OF NEW YORK.—I have before me a claim of the administrator of the estate of Philip Wells, Surveyor General of the Province of New York, under Governor Dongan. In this account is the following item:

For 7 days taking a gen[l] survey of New Yorke Island . . . £5 5 0
For 5 days each 2 men on sd. employ, & expenses of Mr. Vaughan & Mr. Cortlandt . £1 0 0

E. B. O'C.

OTHER SURVEYS OF MR. WELLS.—In the same account is a charge for running the line between New York and Connecticut; also for taking an account of the Delaware river, as low as the Falls, and making a draught of all his Majesty's territory in America, from the Bay of Honduras, with all the Coast and Islands, and boundaries of all the Colonies, including all Newfoundland. Mr. Wells was likewise employed in running the line between New York and East and West Jersey, correcting the former draught, and making another great draught of all the colony, and several small draughts of the 3 colonies, viz.: New York, East Jersey, and West Jersey.

E. B. O'C.

POPULAR ERROR.—James Wilkes was convicted, at the January term of the Supreme Court, 1756, of the murder of John Christie, deputy sheriff of New York. The judges recommended him as an object of mercy, it having appeared on the trial, that "the prisoner had imbibed, and strongly believed a common error, generally prevailing among the lower classes of mankind in this part of the world, that after warning the officer to desist, and bidding him stand off at his peril, it was lawful to oppose him, and by any means to prevent his arrest," in consequence of which opinion he killed the officer. The judges further declare, "that this is the first instance of the like nature that has happened in the Province of New York." The man was reprieved until his Majesty's pleasure be known, and eventually pardoned.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.* 82: 63, 164.

NAMES OF CANADIANS TAKEN PRISONERS AT THE BATTLE OF TICONDEROGA, JULY 8, 1758.

[*N. Y. Col. MSS.* 86: 34.]

La Palme,	Antoine Colom.
Pierre Dion,	Louis Picket,
Jolibois,	Jaques Butart,
Jaques Latoille,	Basti Capoint,
Charles St. Mor,	Jean Oudet,
Francois Le Cler,	Jaques Turquet,
Antoine Niel,	Louis Deloge,
Joseph Martel,	Jean Turmel.
Jean Trudel,	Batiste Drolet,
Picol,	Francois Germain,
Louis Gagnan,	Joseph Eli,
Larativias,	Charles Obelan,
Toma Mor,	

E. B. O'C.

EARLY RICHMOND PRINTED BOOK.—A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. *Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.*—Acts xxvi. 28.

By Soame Jenyns, Esquire. The Ninth Edition, corrected. Richmond: Printed by Dixon and Holt. MDCCLXXXII. Small 4to., pp. 40.

De Monts and Boon Island.—Now that the people of Maine have revived the historic renown of Popham's short-lived colony at Sabino, they should also erect a monument on Boon Island to commemorate amid the ruins of De Mont's fort, the name and labors of, that early colonizer of North America, whose settlement, transferred to Port Royal, still exists as Annapolis, and who shares with Champlain the glory of colonizing the shores of the St. Lawrence. Thoreau says well of the St. Croix: "The very grave-stones of those Frenchmen are probably older than the oldest English monument in New England north of the Elizabeth Island, or perhaps anywhere in New England, for if there are traces of Gosnold's storehouse left, his strong works are gone."

Beaujeu (H. M. Vol. XI. p. 260.) After the word commandant, line 26, add the following words, accidentally omitted, "*on the Ohio river and its dependencies.*"

QUERIES.

Name Wanted.—"Miscellaneous Works, Prose and Poetical. By a young gentleman of New York. *Quisquis erit vitæ scribam color.* Hor.—New York. Printed by Thomas Greenleaf. 1795." 12mo. pp. 353.

The author states that a few of the Miscellanies appeared previously in the *N. Y. Magazine.* Who was he?

Baron de Leri and St. Just.—Where is there any detailed account of the attempt made by the Baron de Leri and St. Just to settle Sable Island (Isle aux Sables, —Isola dell' Arena) in 1508. Lescarbot alludes to it and Charlevoix mentions it, though he does not give it a place in his Chronological Table of Discoveries.

The San Pelayo in Denmark.—The San Pelayo, one of Menendez's ships, was recaptured by the Huguenot prisoners on board and run into Denmark. Such an event could scarcely have been unnoticed in Denmark. Is any Danish account known of the arrival of the vessel or the statements made by those survivors of the unfortunate French colony in Florida?

Grave-Stone found on Goat Island.—Thoreau, in his Cape Cod, says:—"Dr. Charles T. Jackson tells me that in the course of a geological survey in 1827, he discovered a grave-stone, a slab of trap-rock on Goat Island, opposite Annapolis (Port Royal), in Nova Scotia, bearing a Masonic (?) coat of arms, and the date 1606, which is fourteen years earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims. It was left in the possession of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia." Is this stone in existence? and can a copy of the inscription and the arms be obtained?

Menendez' Inscription on Ribaut's Men.—In what year, and what publication, and on what authority was the inscription given, said to have been put by Menendez on the French taken at La Caroline and hanged by him?

Gourgues' Expedition.—Was there any published account of this expedition, from which Lescarbot and Champlain drew their narrative?

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

Maine Historical Society.—*Brunswick, Aug. 3.*—The Annual Meeting took place Aug. 3, at the Society's Rooms in Bowdoin College, Brunswick. A large number of members was present, and by their election the following gentlemen were again made officers for the coming year: viz.: Hon. E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, *President;* Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D.D., of Gardiner, *Vice-President;* Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, *Corresponding Secretary;* Rev. Edward Ballard,

D.D., *Recording Secretary;* A. C. Robbins, Esq., *Treasurer;* and Rev. Alpheus Packard, D.D., *Librarian:* all of Brunswick. The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian presented their departments as in a prosperous condition. Several Resident and Corresponding members were elected. Notice was taken of Mr. C. C. Rafn, of Copenhagen, whose death had been brought to the attention of the Society by a letter from his wife, Mrs. Johanna Rafn.

During the year the first volume of the Society's collection has been republished, under the editorship of the Hon. William Willis, whose care and resources have supplied it with many valuable additions, with a few corrections, which his unceasing investigations had found to be required. The "Pejepscot Papers" have been arranged in nine volumes for convenient consultation. This company was resident in Boston, beginning about 1714, and by purchase from the heirs of Richard Wharton and others, became proprietors of a large tract, mostly of wild lands, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers, and the neighboring ocean. The papers are of great value. No history of the region should be written without reference to these records and maps. A report of the Committee appointed to represent the Society at the Popham celebration last year, was presented by R. K. Sewall, Esq., of Wiscasset. It spoke of the fitness of the address of the Hon. Mr. Bourne on that occasion, as indicating great investigation and judicious deductions, against the unfounded aspersions with which a single writer had endeavored to sully the memory of the dead, in the persons of the members of this first chartered colony from England on New England shores. The Hon. Charles Dummer of Hallowell was appointed Chairman of a Committee to represent the Society at the approaching celebration, August 29, at Fort Popham, when it is expected the Hon. J. W. Patterson, M.C., of Dartmouth College, will deliver the oration.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Bennington, August* 16, 1865. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON. This anniversary was under the auspices of the State Historical Society, who hold a special meeting at this time, and who have made great efforts to procure a large attendance of celebrities from abroad. This society has of late acquired new life and vigor, and is now devoting itself with great perseverance to the hunting up and preservation of everything of importance in Vermont history. Their wide-spread invitations to attend here to-day have been accepted by many prominent men throughout the State, to whom the generous hospitality of the town is extended. The place swarms with people, and it may be estimated that fifteen thousand persons are here. All day yesterday and to-day the crowd of people has been increasing, until to-night every house in the town is full to overflowing.

The morning opened pleasant, but warm, and notwithstanding the efforts which had been made by the committee of arrangements for sprinkling the streets, the dust was almost stifling.

As usual on such occasions, there was a long delay in starting the procession. It was announced that it would be formed at half-past ten o'clock, but the orator of the day—Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York — and Major-General Joseph Hooker, who was the great military hero of the occasion, did not arrive until noon, and the whole thing was consequently postponed till that hour.

The arrangements were as complete as is possible upon occasions of like character. Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Pratt, chief marshal of the day, had acquired sufficient experience during his four years of service in the army to form and move the large force under his command without the slightest difficulty.

It is estimated that at least five thousand people marched in the procession, and that three times that number of strangers were in the town. The procession was formed at half-past twelve o'clock, in the following order:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Pratt, Chief Marshal.
Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Cole, Assistant Marshal.
Lieutenant J. H. Cushman, Assistant Marshal.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment Vermont Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Cady commanding.
Distinguished guests.
Vermont Historical Society.
Sullivan's Troy Band.
Company G, Twenty-fourth New York National Guard, Captain Cusick commanding.
Company H, Twenty-fourth New York National Guard, Captain Colder commanding.
Troy Drum Corps.
Bennington Fire Department, George Benton Chief.
Spartan Engine Co. No. 1.
Protection Engine Co. No. 2.
Carriages, &c.

The procession was really a fine one, and would have done credit to any city in the Union. The military presented a fine appearance. The Troy National Guard particularly received the applause of the crowd for their soldierly appearance and good marching. The engines of the

Bennington Fire Department were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the companies turned out in full force.

The procession formed in front of the Mount Anthony House, and marched to Morgan's Grove, about half a mile from town, where a platform had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the multitude.

The speaker's stand was large enough to seat about forty people, and was occupied by distinguished visitors from abroad and members of the press.

Quite a number of distinguished military heroes were among the number, and received a full share of public attention.

The following were among the prominent gentlemen on the speaker's stand:—Major-General Joseph Hooker, Major-General Truman Seymour, Brigadier-General George J. Stannard, Brevet-Brigadier-General Foster, Brigadier-General Phelps, Colonels R. Proctor and T. O. Seaver, Brigadier-General Carr, Colonel Redfield Proctor, Colonel A. Potter, Thirty-fourth Maine, Colonel McCreary, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Governor J. G. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor Dellingham, Ex-Governor H. Hall, Ex-Governor R. T. Fletcher, Rev. Pliny H. White, A. D. Hager, Esq., Prof. Parke, of Andover, Henry Clark, Henry Hall, Hon. A. L. Miner, Hon. Mark Skinner, of Chicago, Dr. E. N. S. Morgan, Dr. Martin Love, George F. Haughton, Esq., Recording Secretary Vermont Historical Society, Major N. B. Hall, Professor Bascom, Williams College, F. A. Fisher, Esq., of Rutland.

Ex-Governor Hall, president of the day, called the meeting to order, and in a few and appropriate remarks upon the object of the celebration, and also the rise and progress of the Vermont Historical Society, introduced Rev. Isaac Jennings, who delivered a fervent and impressive prayer.

At the conclusion Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, orator of the day, was introduced and delivered a most eloquent address. His subject was "The Elements of National Life." For an hour and twenty minutes he held that vast audience spell-bound with his eloquence. His rapid utterance renders it very difficult to take down his remarks in full, but the following is the substance of his speech:—

Gentlemen of the Historical Society, Fellow-Citizens—No one can regret more than I do that circumstances prevent my presenting you on this occasion with an appropriate address. Drawn hither by the memory and associations of the day you celebrate, I hoped to hear from other lips the story of that day. True, the story of that battle has often been told, but a narrative of such heroism and achievement never grows stale. We perpetually require the story of the past to illustrate the present. I am sure that many who hear me are able to add to that story many details which I should be glad to listen to. Feeling, then, much like one who faces a battery with little ammunition, I proceed to consider some of the results of that battle. That action exerted a palpable influence upon the war. The battle of Bennington was the Gettysburg of the Revolution. The narrowness of our vision renders us unfit to say that any one thing at any time has threatened or injured the success of an effort; we are not wise enough to tell what causes are great and what small. But in a secondary sense, and reviewing the events preceding this battle, remembering the fears of the people, and that hope burned brightly in but one heart—Washington's—we may say that this battle was a crisis in the war. If Burgoyne had succeeded, who can say he would not have awakened those swarms always lurking in the slime of treason? Aye, Burgoyne sounded the treasonable propensities of Vermont, and found she had none. (Here the speaker burst forth in a splendid tribute to the staunchly unalterable patriotism and loyalty of this State.) But there was treason elsewhere, and Burgoyne's success might have been the hair to break the camel's back among the traitors. We know what the consequences of that battle did for us in Europe, bringing us aid, the memory of which enables us still to wash away the thought of later deeds in that quarter. But it is not as a mere victory that we celebrate this battle. It was a critical affair, and there are times when we need to go back to the alphabet of a nation's life. The revolution was neither the beginning nor the completion of a nation, but its birth-throe. I undertake to say that the end of our late war may not have completed our nationality. Indeed I do not know that any great question in the world is settled. I now proceed to consider the elements of a nation. First, let us consider its idea—its purpose. Nations are not a construction but a growth, when and where God pleases, whether on the Swiss mountains or between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. (The speaker here depicted in glowing language the peculiar characteristics and contributions to the world of nations now dead.) A nation may go on ignorant of its mission; but how different may be its course and attainment when it comprehends its primal, shaping idea. How is it with ourselves? What is our idea? Our nation was founded with deliberate intention. Its idea was the organization and diffusion of national

liberty—of self-government. (The speaker explained at length what he meant by self-government.) Dare we hope that our crisis is past? If we had failed in the late war, would the knell of that failure have been the joy bell of the safety of European aristocrats? No, gentlemen of Europe, don't flatter yourselves that you would have conquered; ideas are more than bullets; they shoot a thousand years ahead, and hit the mark at last. Nations are not abstractions. They have an individuality more sacred than that of persons, and it is more heinously wicked to attack it. No, not mere abstractions did you fight for, General Hooker. (And here the speaker turned to that commander and paid him, with the other Generals present, an eloquent compliment.) A second element of nationality are its institutions. Liberty had existed previously, but our fathers organized it in the constitution. Here the speaker eulogized this document, and then proceeded to discuss the question of State sovereignty, dealing out keen sarcasm upon that limited class who always will complain and kick and growl, whether their rights suffer or not, and saying that he did not wish to revile those who had drawn in a belief in State sovereignty with their mother's milk, and honestly believed the doctrine. But all the more keenly shall we combat them, because they were honest and yet deceived. Shall we ever have a race of Americans? All the glory of our past and the hope of our future lies in our nationality. Shall we wander over the world as Yankees, Hoosiers, Suckers, &c., or as Americans? Granted that the great essential of nationality—sympathy—does not yet unite us, still we have the union of lakes and lands, if not of hearts; but the mountains, seaboards, valleys, rivers, forbid disunion. Then there are our common traditions, which cannot be divided. Nationality cannot be dissolved to order any more than it can be made to order. Our late war has been conservative of blood. It has prevented greater wars among us.

The speaker now came to the last element of nationality—the men. He said a nation should be judged by the kind of men it produced and the use it made of them, declared that the right of suffrage should depend upon educated mind, and closed with an eloquent statement of what, as individuals, we have to do in national affairs.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by rapturous applause, and delivered himself throughout with a fervid eloquence which he has never surpassed.

At the close of Mr. Chapin's oration short speeches were made by Gov. Smith and Lieut. Gov. Dillingham, but the crowd were evidently uneasy and anxious to get a good view and a few words from General Hooker.

The General, after being repeatedly called for, reluctantly came forward and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Nine cheers were given him, and several minutes elapsed before he was able to make himself heard. He evidently would have felt more at ease in command of his corps, in the face of the enemy, than in meeting the thousands of upturned faces and obliged to make them a speech. He told them that he was no speech-maker; that he came there to attend the celebration, to see and hear and to meet at their homes the fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers of the brave boys who had been under and with him on many of the recent battle-fields. His remarks were brief but pertinent, and gave evident satisfaction to the audience.

General Truman Seymour, one of the defenders of Fort Sumter, and recently connected with the Sixth corps, was next called out and made a few remarks. He said he had never made but one speech, and that was to his Southern friends after his capture. For that they threatened to hang him, and for fear the audience would regret their not doing so, he would take his seat.

Brigadier-General George J. Stannard, who lost his right arm in front of Richmond, and one of the bravest and most gallant officers in the army, was next called for and received with vociferous cheers. His remarks were brief but excellent, and he was an evident favorite with the crowd.

Lieutenants Carr and Foster, and Brigadier-General J. W. Phelps, were in turn called for and made brief speeches.

This closed the exercises at the grove.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At five o'clock P. M., a meeting of the Historical Society was held at Academy Hall, and the following gentlemen elected Corresponding Secretaries:—Giles B. Kellogg, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Cothern, Woodbury, Conn.; R. D. Smith, Guilford, Conn.

George G. Butterfield, of the Burlington *Free Press*, and formerly on General Stannard's staff, then read a paper on the battle of Gettysburg. It was a well written article; and, from the gentleman's facilities of seeing the battle and obtaining information, doubtless as truthful as many accounts of battles.

L. L. Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, also read "A Serio-Comic History of June Trainings," which was much applauded.

The following are the officers elect of the Historical Society for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Hiland Hall.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Wm. H. Lord, George W. Benedict, Rev. Pliny H. White.

Recording Secretary—George F. Houghton.

Corresponding Secretaries—Albert D. Hager, Henry Clark.

Librarian—Charles Reed.

Treasurer—George B. Reed.

Curators—Dugald Stewart, Rev. John A. Hicks, Rev. John B. Perry, Henry Hall, Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, General J. W. Phelps, Hon. John Wilder.

The exercises of the Historical Society wound up the day's celebration, with the exception of the ball in the evening, which was a fine affair, and attended by most of the best people in the place, as well as many from abroad. An elegant supper was furnished by Mr. Nutting, of the Mount Anthony House; and the dancing was kept up till a late hour of the night, to the evident enjoyment of the participants.

Notes on Books.

The History of the Indian War in New England, from the first Settlement to the Termination of the War with King Philip in 1677, from the original work of the Rev. William Hubbard. Carefully revised, and accompanied with an Historical Preface, Life and Pedigree of the Author, and Extensive Notes, by Samuel G. Drake. Roxbury, 1865. 2 vols. Munsell. 4to. pp. 292, 303. 300 copies on small quarto at $10.00; on large at $20.

Hubbard's work appeared first at Boston in 1677, and subsequently at London in the same year, being probably the first reprint of an American book in England. And it was done promptly. On the 29th of March, 1677, their High Mightinesses, the General Court of Massachusetts, acting as Congregation of the Index, gave the work their sanction, and on the 27th of June in the same year Roger L'Estrange informed the good people of England that he graciously permitted them to read the same, imprinted in the loyal city of London. The next edition was in 1775, the publisher apparently thinking that it would do his generation good to show them how their fathers fought. Under the Republic several editions appeared, but of such a character that a republication was sadly needed, and of all men, Mr. Drake was the one to do it. He follows the London edition, which, as the author's last revised edition, is to be taken as the standard.

Hubbard's is a work on New England history necessary to study and examine. Yet, considering the wonderful development of the New England race and ideas, how wonderfully slow and dull the pilgrims seem. As Thoreau remarks, when the Pilgrims had explored the distance of a morning's ramble, Champlain would have reached the Connecticut, drawn pictures of its fish, and jotted down a vocabulary. But they laid a solid foundation in a way of their own, and the vigor and energy of youth came last, not first.

Washingtoniana: or Memorials of the Death of George Washington; giving an account of the Funeral Honors paid to his memory, with a list of Tracts and Volumes printed upon the occasion, and a Catalogue of Medals commemorating the event. By Franklin B. Hough. Roxbury, 1865. 2 vols., Bradford, 8vo.

What more need we say! Dr. Hough has taken the Washingtoniana of 1800, a clumsy book, ill-printed and tasteless, weeded it, and here brought together all that can be of interest of the feeling of America on the death of Washington. It was an epoch. Party virulence died beyond all hope of resurrection, and Washington, first in the hearts of his countrymen, has since grown day by day a more exalted and heroic being in the eyes of all Americans. Few men ever won more honor in their prime, met more obloquy in their decline, or obtained a speedier rehabilitation after death. These volumes are beautifully printed, and the numismatic part alone, which we cannot err in attributing to Dr. Woodward himself, gives the work a place in our numismatic catalogues. It has two portraits, Peale's by Hall, Savage's by Buttre.

(We took these for presentation copies, but have just discovered a bill!)

Histoire de la Mère de l'Incarnation, Première Supérieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France, précédée d'une esquisse sur l'histoire réligieuse des premiers temps de cette Colonne par l'Abbé H. R. Casgrain. Quebec: Desbarats. 8vo., 1864. 467 pp.

This is certainly the handsomest work we have yet seen from a Canadian press, and well deserves its dress. The Teresa of New France, whose biography her son portrayed in the 17th, and Charlevoix in the 18th, had her claims on the 19th; and Canada, in one of her most gifted sons, a litterateur of exquisite taste, of rich and classic language, pays the tribute of his country to the heroine whose exalted piety and devotion can rouse even the sons of the Puritans to admiration. Mr. Casgrain weaves into his narrative all the grace and beauty of style called for in our day, without neglecting the accuracy of historical details or the pious element, the omission of

which, as a pervading atmosphere in such a life, would be a misconception of the subject.

Life, Times, and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University. By Reuben Aldridge Guild. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1864. 12mo. 523 pp.

This is a most interesting volume, whether regarded as the life of a patriotic and learned gentleman, a history of one of our best colleges, or a contribution to the religious history of the country. It is full of matter, and the style is so relieved by occasional illustrative matter, that it affords most pleasing reading to all. Brown University holds so high a rank that its history belongs to the annals of America, and Dr. Manning was so identified with its early history that his life was required to throw full light upon it. Many of his papers have been lost, and Mr. Guild deserves great credit for the persevering and successful zeal with which he collected the matter for his volume. We think that our historical societies should print and distribute a tract "How to treat Old Papers," to induce old families having papers which they value, to bind them, so as to ensure preservation, or if they do not prize, to induce them to send the collection to some safe society. It might even do to offer a price sufficiently above that of old rags and kindling-wood to make it a temptation. The old paper men, by dint of advertising, make their warehouses known. Societies might do the same.

Voyage de Jaques Cartier au Canada, en 1534. Nouvelle edition publiée d'après l'edition de 1598, et d'après Ramusio. Par H. M. Michelant, avec deux cartes. Documents inédits sur Jaques Cartier et le Canada. Communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé. (Paris: Tross. 12mo. 1865.)

Mr. Tross, who has enriched our libraries with so many reprints of early works on Canada, and who has just given us the second voyage of Jaques Cartier, and the works of Sagard, gives us here a reprint of the French version of the first voyage of Cartier: called forth in 1598 by the preparations made for the expedition of the Marquis de la Roche. Of the original, a copy in the Imperial Library in Paris, standing unique, few could be gratified by an examination or perusal of it. Mr. Tross has therefore rendered a real service by reprinting it, the more so, as close examination suggests doubts whether it is merely a translation of Ramusio. The Indian vocabulary differs considerably, being probably drawn from that in the second voyage. The full title is, "Discours du Voyage fait par le Capitaine Jaques Cartier, aux Terresneufves de Canadas Norembegue, Hochelage, Labrador et pays adiacens, dite nouvelle France, avec particuliers mœurs, langage et ceremonies des habitans d'icelle. A. Rouen, De l'imprimerie de Raphael du Petit Val, Libraire et Imprimeur du Roy, à l'Ange Raphael. MDXCVIII. Avec Permission. This shows an evident acquaintance with the second voyage, the first having really made no approach to Hochelage. Yet it will remain a puzzle why the vocabulary given in Ramusio, with the first voyage, and in this edition, should be "of Hochelage et Canada," and evidently a Huron dialect.

Mr. Tross enriches his edition with two maps from Ramusio, one a map of New France, and a plan of the town of Hochelaga, and also with a most interesting supplement paged apart, entitled, Documents Inédits sur Jaques Cartier, et sur le Canada, communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé de Rennes, 18mo. pp. 53, which, with the papers collected by the Quebec Historical Society and Buckingham Smith, enable us to follow the history of Cartier with a satisfaction not dreamed of a few years since.

The Two Pageants. A Discourse delivered in the First Eng. Evan. Lutheran Church, Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday, June 1, 1865, by Charles P. Krauth, D.D. Pittsburg, 1865, 8vo. 23 pp.

An Address on the Death of President Lincoln, delivered at the request of the Citizens of New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., by John Fowler, Jr., April 20, 1865. New York, 8vo. 1865, 28 pp.

Among the discourses elicited by the sudden and tragic close of Mr. Lincoln's administration and life, which collectors of the next century will collect, the Sermon of Mr. Krauth and the Address of Mr. Fowler will be read with interest. If Mr. Krauth in eloquence, in imagery, and in delicate appreciative thought, wins admiration, Mr. Fowler's calm, impartial, unpartisan appreciation of our homely, untutored, but honest and manly President, will stand as one of the very best and clearest appreciations of his character that have appeared, far excelling in this respect the utterances of many whose reputation fills the land.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. vi., No. 5 and 6; vol. vii., Nos. 1 and 2.

We have already drawn an interesting reply from the Collections, and are happy to see its numbers reach us. The chief papers in these numbers are Craft's Journal of the Siege of Louisbourg; A Memoir of Capt. Wm. Nichols; Cleaveland's Historical Discourse; a Memoir of George A. Ward; Papers on Slavery in Salem;

Shipbuilding there, with various contributions to family and local history.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication, by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. July, 1865. Iowa City.

This number (xi.) bringing the volume up to 528 pages, contains sketches of the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Early Settlement of Wapelo County; our article on Schoolcraft (which the Editor of the Annals, our friend Mr. Parvin, apologizes for taking without credit—we have sins of the kind to be atoned for in this way); Iowa State Legislature; James L. Langworthy; Association of Early Settlers of Dubuque County.

Proceedings of a General Court-Martial for the Trial of Major-General Arnold, with an Introduction, Notes, and Index. New York: Privately printed, 1865. 100 copies, 8vo.; 35 copies, 4to.

Few are doing more than Mr. Hoffman in rendering scarce tracts and works accessible to students. His taste and discrimination are evinced in the works selected and in the style in which he presents them. His Supplement to Burgoyne, Trial of Gen. Lee, Defence of the Captors of Major André, and this noble edition of the trial of Arnold (which on the reprint might bear "Auri sacra fames, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?") all show the Revolution as the field of his predilection. In spite of the great and dazzling events of our recent civil war, the Revolution stands as our heroic age, and no illustration of it is unacceptable, if well done, adding to our store of knowledge; meaning by us, not the wealthy book collector to whom excessive rarity is a matter of delight, but the patient student, whose researches are often at fault for want of what has become not literature, but crown jewels, on which the eyes of the many may look only from afar. The notes and introduction are really such, and show that study of the subject which clears doubt and gives light and illustration.

Miscellany.

Mr. Benjamin Everett, aged 101 years, two months, and 20 days, died at Fishkill, July 28. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and through his long life maintained an exemplary character.

Frederick S. Kidder, Esq., of Boston, is preparing an elaborate account of Lovewell's Fight, which, with his well known research and study of the Indian character, cannot but be of more than ordinary value.

The Rev. Elias Nason, A. M., a cultivated and eloquent student of history, has printed, we learn, "Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet: or, Boston in Colonial Times," at the press of Mr. Munsell, which will be a treat to the antiquarian who delights in the romantic episodes, the delightful byways of the past.

Mr. Henry B. Dawson has ready his edition of Dring's Narrative, which, with his additional matter, will be most valuable. Another edition by Mr. C. J. Bushnell will contain also new and interesting matter.

The Zenger Club, we see by the Yonkers *Gazette*, closed its labors by issuing a single page. Our own experience of the Club is not encouraging. It announced a volume in four parts at five dollars. Two parts appeared, and a hiatus of many months ensued. Hearing that the volume was complete, we asked the Club, and being so assured, expressed a wish for a copy. It came, with a bill for $10, which we paid, though somewhat surprised; but on opening our package, found only the two parts which we had had months before, with the page spoken of by our Yonkers friend. Deeming the whole thing a fraud, we returned the copy instanter, and carried the $10 to account of *Profit and Loss.* We are reminded of the affair only by Mr. Dawson's allusion to the Club.

Miss Elizabeth Belknap, whose death in Boston on the 3d of August, at the great age of above ninety-one years, has been already announced, was the last surviving child of the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, author of the History of New Hampshire, and one of the foremost and most honored among the pioneers of our proper national literature.

The "Batchelor family," to the number of two hundred, held a reunion on the 16th August, at "Purgatory," in Sutton, and organized for the annual gathering of the family. Delegations of the cousins were present from at least fifteen towns and cities. Upton had the honor of being represented most largely, she sending fifty-three of her sons and daughters. Northbridge had forty present, and Sutton thirty-nine. Geo. B. Peck, Esq., of Providence, R. I., was invited to prepare a history of the "family," to be presented at the next annual gathering. Any facts of interest in the possession of any member of the family will be gratefully received by him.—*Worcester Spy, Aug. 19th.*

THE

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General Department.

THE "RELATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL BEGINNINGS OF THE LORD BALTIMORE'S PLANTATION IN MARYLAND," which we now publish, is printed from a transcript of the excessively rare work, printed in 1634, and found in the British Museum. It was unquestionably the first publication, issued in London, describing the new *province* of Maryland;—the *first* PROVINCE possessed by the British Empire. The pamphlet now given was perhaps prepared by Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, from the letters of his brothers Leonard and George Calvert, who went out with the expedition. Indeed it is probable that it is in the exact language of the adventurers themselves, and so, contains their fresh impressions of the land and people during the first two months of their residence in America. They came into the Chesapeake on the 3d of March, and the document is dated "from Saint *Mairie's* in Mary-land, 27 May, 1634."

This pamphlet served as the basis of the more extended colonizing programme and description of the Province, called "A RELATION of MARYLAND," subsequently published in London in 1635, and lately reprinted here by Mr. Sabin.

We were so charmed by the racy freshness of the pages now issued from the rare original of 1634,—a printed copy of which we have never seen in this country,—that we thought our readers might share the delight with which we perused the narrative, and be glad to possess a copy of the virgin draft of the familiar letters which afterwards grew into a more pretentious, colonizing pamphlet. B. M.

BALTIMORE, 16 Aug., 1865.

A Relation of the successfull beginnings of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land; being an extract of certaine Letters written from thence, by some of the Aduenturers to their friends in England. Anno Domini 1634.

ON *Friday* the 22 of November 1633, a small gale of winde comming gently from the Northwest, weighed from the *Cowes*, in the Ile of *Wight*, about ten in the morning; & (hauing stayed by the way twenty dayes at the *Barbada's*, 'and fourteene dayes at S^t^. Christophers, vpon some necessary occasions,) wee arived at *Point-Comfort* in *Virginia*, on the 24. of *February* following, *the Lord be praised for it.* At this time one Captaine *Claybourne* was come from parts where wee intended to plant, to *Virginia*, and from him wee vnderstood, that all the natiues of these parts were in preparation of defence, by reason of a rumour some-body had raised amongst them, of sixe ships that were come with a power of *Spanyards*, whose meaning was to driue all the inhabitants out of the Countrey.

Wee had good letters from his Maiesty to the Gouernour and Councill of *Virginia*, which made him fauor vs and shew vs as noble vsage as the place afforded, with promise, that for their Cattel and Hoggs, Corne and Poultry, our plantation should not want the open way to furnish ourselues from thence: He told vs likewise, That when his Lordship should be resolued on a conuenient place to make himself a seat, he should be able to prouide him with as much Bricke and Tile as he should haue occasion to imploy, vntil his Lordship had made of his own: Also, that he had to furnish his Lordship with two or three hundred stocks already grafted with Peares, Apples, Plummes,

Apricotes, Figgs, and Peaches, and some Cherries: That he had also some Orrange and Limon trees in the grounds which yet thriued: Also Filberds, Hazelnuts and Almonds; and in one place of the Colony, Quince-trees, wherewith he could furnish his Lordship; and, in fine, that his Lordship should not want any thing that Colony had.

On the 3. of *March* wee came into *Chesapeake* Bay, and made sayle to the North of Patoemeck riuer, the Bay running betweene two sweete lands in the channell of 7. 8. and 9 fathome deepe, 10 leagues broad, and full of fish at the time of the yeere; It is one of the delightfullest waters I euer saw, except Potoemeck, which wee named S^t^. Gregories. And now being in our own Countrey, wee began to giue names to places, and called the Southerne Pointe, *Cape* Saint *Gregory;* and the Northerly Pointe, Saint *Michaels.*

This riuer, of all I know, is the greatest and sweetest, much broader than the *Thames;* so pleasant, as I for my part, was neuer satisfied in beholding it. Few marshes or swamps, but the greatest part sollid good earth, with great Curiosity of woods which are not Choaked vp with vndershrubbes, but set commonly one from the other in such distance, as a Coach and foure horses may easily trauell through them.

At the first loaming of the ship vpon the river wee found (as was foretold vs) all the Countrey in Armes. The King of the *Paschattowayes* had drawen together 1500 bowe-men, which wee ourselues saw, the woods were fired in manner of beacons the night after; and for that our vessel was the greatest that euer those Indians saw, the scowtes reported wee came in a Canoa, as bigge as an Island, and had as many men as there bee trees in the woods.

Wee sayled vp the river till wee came to *Heron* Ilands, so called from the infinite swarms of that fowle there. The first of those Ilands we called Saint *Clement's:* The second Saint *Katharine's;* And the third, Saint Cicilie's. We took land first in Saint Clement's, which is compassed about with a shallow water, and admitts no access without wading; here by the ouerturning of the Shallop, the maids which had been washing at the land were almost drowned, beside the losse of much linnen, and amongst the rest, I lost the best of mine which is a very maine losse in these parts. The ground is couered thicke with pokickeries (which is a wild Wall-nut very hard and thick of shell; but the meate (though little) is passing sweete,) with black Wall-nuts, and acorns bigger than Ours. It abounds with Vines and Salletts, hearbs and flowers, full of Cedar and Sassafras. It is but 400 acres bigg, & therefore too little for vs to settle vpon.

Heere we went to a place, where a large tree was made into a Crosse; and taking it on our shoulders, wee carried it to the place appointed for it. The Gouernour and Commissioners putting their hands first vnto it, then the rest of the chiefest aduenturers. At the place prepared wee all kneeled downe, & said certain Prayers; taking possession of the Countrey for our Saviour, and for soueraigne Lord the King of *England.*

Heere our Gouernour had good aduice giuen him, not to land for good and all, before hee had beene with the Emperour of *Paschattoway,* and had declared vnto him the Cause of our coming: Which was first to learne them a diuine Doctrine, which would lead their Soules to a place of happinesse after this life were ended; And also, to enrich them with such Ornaments of a ciuill life wherewith our Countrey doth abound: and this Emperour being satisfied, none of the inferiour Kings would stirre. In conformity to this aduice, hee took two Pinnaces, his owne, and another hired in *Virginia;* and leauing the Ship before Saint *Clements* at Anchor, went vp the river and landing on the South Side, and finding the Indians fled for feare, came to Potoemack Towne, when the King being a child, Archihan his vncle gouerned both him and his Countrey for him. Hee gaue all the Company good Well-come: & one of the Company hauing entered into a little discourse with him touching the errours of their religion, hee seemed well pleased therewith; & at his

going away desired him to return vnto him againe, telling him hee should liue at his Table, his men should hunt for him, and hee would diuide all with him.

From hence they went to *Paschattoway.* All were heere armed: 500 Bow-men came to the Water-side. The Emperour himself more fearlesse than the rest, came priuately aboard, where he was courteously entertained; and vnderstanding wee came in a peaceable manner, bade vs welcome, and gaue vs leaue to sit downe in what place of his Kingdome wee pleased. While this King was aboard, All the Indians came to the Water-side, fearing treason, wherevpon two of the King's men, that attended him in our shippe were appointed to row on shoare to quit them of this feare: but they refusing to goe for feare of the popular fury; the interpretours standing on the Deck shewed the King to them that hee was in safety, wherewith they were satisfied. In this iourney the Gouernour entertained Captaine *Henry Fleete* & his three barkes: who accepted a proportion in beauer trade to serue vs, being skillfull in the tongue, & well beloued of the natiues.

Whilest the Gouernour was abroad the *Indians* began to lay aside feare, & to come to our Court of guard, which wee kept night and day vpon Saint *Clements'* Ile: partly to defend our Barge, which was brought in pieces out of *England* & there made vp, and partly to defend the Captaines men, which were imployed in felling of trees, and cleaning pales for the pallizado: and at last they ventured to come aboard our ship. It was worth the hearing for those who vnderstood them to heare what admiration at our ship; Calling it a Canow, and wondering where so great a tree grew that made it, conceiuing it to bee made of one piece, as their Canows are. Our great Ordnance was a great & fearefull thunder, they had neuer heard any before; all the Countrey trembles at them.

The Gouernour being returned, wee Came some nine leagues lower to a riuer on the North Side of that land, as bigg as the *Thames:* which wee called Saint *Gregorie's* river. It runs vp to the North about 20 miles before it comes to the fresh. This river makes two excellent Bayes, for 300 sayle of Shippes of 1000 tunne, to harbour in with great safety. The one Bay we named Saint *George's;* the other (and more inward) Saint *Marie's.* The King of Yaocomico, dwells on the left-hand or side thereof: & we tooke vp our Seate on the right, one mile within the land. It is as braue a piece of ground to set down on as most is in the Countrey, & I suppose as good, (if not much better) than the primest parcell of *English* ground.

Our Town we call Saint *Marie's;* and to auoid all iust occasion of offence, & collour of wrong, wee bought of the King for Hatchetts, Axes, Howes, and Cloathes, a quantitie of some 30 miles of Land, which wee call *Augusta Carolina;* And that which made them the more willing to sell it, was the warres they had with the *Sasquesa-hanoughs*, a mighty bordering nation, who came often into their Countrey, to waste and destroy; & forced many of them to leave their Countrey, and passe ouer Patoemeck to free themselues from perill before wee came. God no doubt disposing all this for them, who were to bring his law and light among the Infidells. Yet seeing wee came so well prepared with armes, their feare was much lesse, & they could be content to dwell by vs: Yet doe they daily relinquish their houses, lands, & Corne-fields, & leaue them to vs. Is not this a piece of wonder that a nation, which a few days before was in armes, with the rest against vs, should yeeld themselues now vnto vs like lambes, & giue vs their houses, lands and liuings, for a trifle? *Digitus Dei est hic:* and surely some great good is entended by God to his Nation. Some few families of *Indians*, are permitted to stay by vs till next yeere, & then the land is free.

Wee had not beene long time seated there, ere, Sir *John Haruey*, Gouernor of *Virginia*, did our Gouernour the honour (in most friendly manner) to visit him: & during the time of his being there, the King of Patuxunt also came to visit vs; and being come aboard the Arke, and

brought into the great Cabbin, & seated between the two Gouernors (Captaine *Fleete* and Master *Golding* the interpreters being present) he began his Speech as followeth.

When I heard that a great Werowance *of the* English *was come to* Yoacomoco, *I had a great desire to see him. But when I heard the* Werowance *of* Pasbie-haye *was come thither also to visit him, I presently start vp, and without further counsell, came to see them both.*

In the time of his stay at Saint *Mairie's*, wee kept the Solemnitie of carrying our Colours on shore: and the King of *Patuxunt* accompanying vs, was much taken with the Ceremony. But the same night (hee and Captaine *Fleete* being at the Indian House) the Arke's great gunnes, to honour the Day, spake aloude; which the King of *Patuxunt* with great admiration hearing, counselled his friends the *Yoacomoco Indians* to be careful that they breake not their peace with vs; and said: *When we shoote, our Bow-strings giue a twang that's heard but a little way off; But doe you not heare what cracks their Bow-strings giue?* Many such pretty sayings hee vsed in the time of his being with vs, & at his departure, hee thus exprest his extraordinary affection vnto vs:

I doe loue the English *soe well, that if they should kill me, so that they left mee with so much breath, as to speake vnto my people, I would commend them not to reuenge my Death.*

As for the natiues they are proper tall men of person; swarthy by nature but much more by Art: painting themselues with Colours in oyle, like a darke Red, which they doe to keep the Gnatts off: wherein I confesse, there is more ease than Comlinesse.

As for their faces, they haue other Colours at times, as Blew from the nose vpward, and Red downeward, and sometime contrariwise in great variety, and in very gastly manner; sometimes they haue no beards till they come to be very old, and therefore drawe from each side of their mouthes, lines to their very eares, to represent a beard; & this sometimes of one colour, and sometimes of another.

They wear their hair generally very long, and it is as black as *Jett:* which they bring vp in a Knott to the left eare, and tye it about with a large string of Wampampegge, or Roanoke, or some other of the best Jewels among them. Vpon their forehead, some vse to weare a Fish of Copper, and some weare other figures.

About their neckes, they vse to weare many bugle chaynes, though these begin now not to be esteemed among them for truck. Their apparell generally is deere-skin, and some furre, which they weare like loose mantles: yet vnder this about their middle, all women & men, at man's estate, weare *Perizomata* (or round aprons) of skinnes, which keeps them decently couered, that without any offence to chast eyes, wee may conuerse with them.

All the rest of their bodies are naked, & at times, some of the youngest sort both of men & women have iust nothing to couer them. Their feete are as hard as any horne, when they runne over prickles & thornes they feele it not. Their Armes is a Bow, with a bunch of Arrowes, of a yard long, furnisht with three feathers at the top; and pointed either with the point of a deere's horne, or a sharp three-cornered white flint; the rest is a small cane, or straight sticke. They are so experte at these, that I haue once seen one, a good distance off, strike a very small bird through the middelle: and they vsed to cast a thing vp from hand, and before it come to the ground to meete it with a shaft. Their bowes are but weake, and carry not leuell very farre; yet these are their liuelyhood, and euery day they are abroad after squirrells, paretidges, turkies, deere, & the like game; whereof there is a wonderfull plenty; though wee dare not yet be so bold ourselues, as to fetch fresh meate by this meanes, farre off.

The *Indian* houses are all built here in a long halfe Ouall; nine or tenne foote high to the midelle top, where (as in ancient Temples) the light is admitted by a window, halfe a yarde square; which window is also the chimney, which giueth passage to the smoake, the fire being made in the middest of the floore (as in our old halls

of *England*) and about it they vse to lie. Saue only that their Kings & great men haue their Cabbins, and a bed of skinnes well dressed (wherein they are excellent) set on boards and foure stakes driuen into the ground. And now at this present, many of vs liue in these *Witchotts* (as they terme them) conueniently enough till better bee sett vp: But they are dressed vp something better than when the *Indians* had them.

The naturall witt of this nation is good and quick, and will conciue a thing very readily: they excell in smell and tast, & haue far sharper sight than wee. Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne, to which they adde at times, Fish, Fowle, and Venison.

They are of great temperance, especially from Hott-waters or Wine, which they are hardly brought to tast, saue onely whom the *English* haue corrupted with their owne vices.

For modestie, I must confess, I neuer saw from Man or Woman, any action tending to leuitie; & yet daily the poore soules are heere in our houses, & take content to bee with vs, bringing sometimes Turkies, sometimes Squirrells as bigge as *English* Rabbetts, but much more dainty; at other times fine white cakes, Patridges, Oisters ready boil'd and stewed: and doe runne vnto vs with smiling countenance when they see vs, and will fish and hunt for vs, if wee will; and all this with entercourse of very few words, but wee haue hitherto gathered their meaning by signes.

It is lawfull among them to haue more wiues than one: but all keepe the rigour of coniugall faith vnto their Husbands. The women's very aspect is modest and graue.

Generally the nation is so noble, that you cannot doe them any favour or good turnes but they returne it. There is small passion among them, but they weigh all with a calme and quiet reason. And to doe this the better, in greate affaires they are studdying in a long silence what is best to bee said or done: And then they answer yea or no, in two words: And stand constantly to their resolution.

If these people were once Christians (as by some signs wee haue reason to thinke nothing hinders it but want of language) it would bee a right vertuous & renowned Nation.

As for their religion, we haue not language ourselues to find it out; Master *Thoroughgood*, who driues his Lordship's trade vpon the riuer Patuxunt, hath related somewhat. First they acknowledge One God of Heaven, which they call (our) God; and cry, a thousand shames vpon those Christians that so lightly offend so good a God. But they giue no externall honour vnto him, but vse all their might to please an Okee (or frantick spirit) for feare of harme from him. They adore also Wheat and Fire as two gods, very beneficial vnto man's nature.

In the Machicomoco, or Temple of *Patuxunt*, there was scene by our Traders this Ceremony. Vpon a day appointed all the Townes mett, and a great fire being made; about it stood the younger sort and behinde them againe the elder. Then taking a little deer suett, they cast it into the fire, crying *Taho*, *Taho*, and lifting their hands to heauen. After this, was brought before them a great Bagg, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Poake, which is the word they vse for Our *Tobacco*. This was carried about the fire, the youth following, and singing *Taho*, *Taho*, in very good tune of voice, and Comely gesture of body.

The round ended, one comes reuerently to the Bagg, and opening it, takes out the *Pipe*, and diuides the Poake from one to one. As euery one tooke his draught, hee breath'd his smoake vpon the limbs of his owne body; as it were to sanctifie them by this ceremony, to the honour & seruice of their God, whomsoeuer they meant.

This is all I can say touching their religion: saue onely that they seeme to haue some knowledge by tradition, of a flood wherein the world was drowned for sinne.

And now to returne to the place itself, chosen for our plantation. Wee haue been vpon it but one month, and therefore can make no large relation of it. Yet thus much I can say of it already; For our

own safety, we haue built a good strong Fort or Palizado, & have mounted vpon it one good piece of Ordnance, and 4 Murderers, and have seuen pieces of Ordnance more, ready to mount forthwith. For our prouision, heere is some store of Peasen, and Beanes, and Wheate left on the ground by the *Indians*, who had satisfaction for it.

Wee haue planted since wee came, as much Maize (or Indian Wheate) as will suffice (if God prosper it) much more company than we haue. It is vp about knee high aboue ground already, and wee expect return of 1000. for one, as we haue reason for our hope, from the experience of the yeelde in other parts of this Countrey, as is very credibly related to vs.

Wee haue also *English* Peasen, & French-beanes, Cotton, Oringes, Limons, Melocotunes, Apples, Pears, Potatos, and Sugar-Canes of our owne planting, beside Hortage comming vp very finely.

But such is the quantity of Vines and Grapes now already vpon them (though young) as I dare say if wee had Vessells and skill, wee might make many a tonne of Wine, euen from about our Plantation; and such Wine, as those of Virginia say (for yet we can say nothing) as is as good as the Wine of Spaine. I feare they exceede; but surely very good. For the Clime of this Countrey is neere the same with *Sivill* and Corduba: lying betweene 38 & 40 degrees of Northerlie latitude.

Of Hoggs we have allready got from *Achomack* (a plantation in *Virginia*) to the number of 100, & more: and some 30 Cowes; and more wee expect daily, with Goats and Hennes; our Horses and Sheepe wee must have out of *England*, or some other place by the way, for we can haue none in Virginia.

For the Commodities, I will speake more when I see further; onely wee haue sent ouer a good quantitie of Iron-stone, for a tryall, which, if it proue well, the place is likly to yeeld infinite store of it. And for that flaxe and hempe which wee haue sowed, it comes vp, and we hope will thriue exceedingly well: I end with the soyle, which is excellent, couered with store of large strauberries, Raspices, Vines, Sassafras, Wall-nutts, Acornes, & the like: and this in the wildest woods too.

The mould is blacke, a foot deepe, and then comes after a red Earth. All is high wood, but in the *Indian* fields, which are some parcels of ground cleared for Corne. It abounds with good Springs, which is our drinke. Of beasts; I haue seene Deere, Racounes, and Squirrills, beside which there are many others, which I haue not yet seene. Of Birds diuersely feathered there are infinite; Eagles, Bitternes, Herons, Swannes, Geese, Parteridge, Ducks, red, blew, partie-coloured Birds and the like. By all which it appeareth, the Countrey aboundeth not onely with profit but with pleasure. And to say trueth, there wanteth nothing for the perfecting of this hopefull plantation; but greater numbers of our Country-men to enioy it.

From Saint *Mairie's* in Mary-land, 27 May 1634.

THE IDOLATRY OF THE HUNTING TRIBES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By D. G. Brinton, M.D.

"For two thousand leagues that we journeyed by land and sea, and, farther, during the months after we escaped from captivity, travelling constantly, we never saw any sacrifices or idolatry." (Cabeza de Vaca, in Ramusio, Tom. III., fol. 329.) So wrote the remarkable man who, first of all Europeans, explored the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mexico. Later observers repeated his assertion. Adair states positively that "from Hudson's Bay to the Mississippi" no tribe was addicted to idolatry, nor had any lascivious or Priapean images or observances. (Hist. Inds. of N. Am., p. 22.) William Bartram reiterates: "These Indians are by no means idolaters; they have no images among them."—(Travels, p. 197). Following these and other early writers, later compilers and antiquarians not only have assumed the absence of image worship as beyond doubt, but have made it a diagnostic trait between the

later Indians and the supposed extinct race of mound-builders. (Jones, Mon. Rem. of Georgia, pp. 38, 51; Braunschweig, Alt. Amer. Denkmaler, s. 74, Klemm, Culturgeschichte, B. II., s. 172.) As archæologists, therefore, the question is worthy our attention, nor is it without a general interest as illustrating the growth of the arts, and the religious development of the human mind.

It is obvious that erratic hordes moving to and fro at the calls of war or the necessities of peace would hardly rest their industry in images of large size, and therefore of precious tenure. Their property being chiefly limited to household goods, we must expect the symbols of their deities confined to household gods. An exception to this were those local deities, supposed to preside over particular spots, either where danger was apprehended (*primus in orbe deos fecit timor*), or where ancient tradition located some important event in tribal history. Thus the Mandans venerated their "oracular stone;" the Minnetarees, a large insulated rock, the Memo-ho-pa; the Oneidas a syenitic boulder, the Oneöta; while the Massachusetts Indians crowned certain rocks with garlands and wampum; and the natives of Canada believe that in the highest stone of the portage the genius of the place had his seat. (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes I.,176, *seq.*; Mackenzie, Hist. Fur Trade, p. 42; and especially Prof. Finch, on Stone Worship among the N. Am. Indians, in the Am. Jour. Science, Vol. VII.) These honors to rough blocks of stone are the first steps toward idol-worship. Their origin is a curious problem. They are found in every natural religion, and have been diversely interpreted by mythologists. The Iroquois, Witchita, Muscogee, and other tribes had traditions that their first ancestor came forth from a stone, while the Chepewyans, Mexicans, and Guatemalans believed that after death the soul entered into a stone and there found its permanent resting-place.

Occasionally these rocks were chipped or painted into a rude resemblance to some animal. Thus on the traverse of the Lac des Souris, Mackenzie found a large stone like a bear on which the Indians had painted the head and snout of that animal and used to deposit their offerings before it (Hist. Fur Trade, p. 55); and on an island in the Willamette river, Simpson noticed a mass of a black basalt, rudely chiselled into a column and regarded with superstitious veneration. (Journey round the World, p. 106.) The next step was to erect such monuments, and this, it is recorded, the natives of Virginia and Carolina were in the habit of doing, placing the rocks in the shape of pillars and pyramids, coloring them with the root of the yellow orchanet, and suspending from them garlands and wampum. (Beverly, Hist. Virg. B. III., ch. VIII; Lawson, New Acct. of Carolana, p. 182, in Stevens' Coll.) Painted rocks either of natural or artificial origin, are frequently mentioned by the older travellers.

Working in stone on a large scale belongs, however, to a higher grade of civilization than that of hunting tribes. Their larger structures were of wood, and of this perishable material their images were usually constructed. Tall posts or poles were erected in their villages, sometimes with great labor, and, painted or ornamented in various devices, were the centres of their dances and the witnesses of their vows. Occasionally upon the summit they placed a deer or other offering, as is mentioned by Heckwelder of the Delawares, by De Morgues of the Floridians, and by Father Marest of the Illinois. Mr. Squier and other archæologists have explained these poles as phallic emblems, some in deed having gone so far as to extend the same licentious interpretation to the Maypoles of our animal festival, to the obelisks of Egypt, and even to the spires of our churches! (Mackay, Prog. of the Intellect, I., 158). This, in my opinion, is entirely unwarranted. We know that single trees were often objects of deep veneration by the hunting tribes. The Iroquois regarded them as symbols of peace, and planted them at the conclusion of a treaty (Smith, Hist. New York, pp. 63, 79); on certain ones they were accustomed to hang

votive offerings, and from among their foliage to sing hymns to their gods, while they planted them by the graves of their departed friends. In offering their grain and flesh to the Great Spirit, they sometimes placed it on a tree stripped of its branches. These customs indicate a simpler explanation of the pole-worship, and I believe a more correct one.

Sometimes these posts or poles, painted of divers colors, were placed around the graves or upon them (Romans, p. 88, *et al.*); sometimes alone or bearing offerings and garlands, they were made the centre of a circle of devotees at their festivals (Dickinson, Loskiel, Le Moyne de Morgues); sometimes they surrounded the temples with such posts, either surmounted with skulls, or the summit painted to resemble a human head; or again, and what is more pertinent to my theme, rudely carved into a man's head. (Beverly, Hist. Virgin., Bk. III., ch. VIII.; Dupratz, Hist. La., vol. II., p. 213.) In their festival to the new moon the natives of East Florida made use of the leg of a man carved in wood and painted, though its exact significance is uncertain (Dickinson, God's Protecting Providence, p. 38), and carved wooden birds were placed on the council lodges and temples of the southern Indians, usually looking towards the East. La Vega, who mentions this, on several occasions speaks also of the images cut in wood found by the Spaniards, and which, with his customary extravagance, he asserts were carved with such skill as to be "worthy the admiration of ancient Rome."

Whether these were idols or ornaments is uncertain, but that the southern tribes were idolaters is clear from other sources. "The Natchez," says Père le Petit (Lettres Ed. et Cur., IV., 261), "have a temple filled with idols. These idols are different figures of men and women for which they have the deepest veneration." In another passage he is more explicit: "Their idols are *images of men and women made of stone and baked clay*, heads and tails of extraordinary serpents, stuffed owls, pieces of crystal, and the jaw bones of great fishes." A similar religion, adds Lafitan, prevailed among the Oumas and many tribes of Florida and Virginia, though much changed soon after the settlement of the country. As an instance of this change, it may be mentioned that when Charlevoix visited the temple of the Natchez, he saw no other idols than human heads carved in wood. (French, Hist. Coll. La., p. 160.) M. Bossu describes an idol worshipped by the Akanzas, carved in wood, the upper portion of the body resembling the human figure, but surmounted by a pair of deer's antlers, and with wings fastened to the back, while the lower portion resembled an alligator. (Nouv. Voy. aux Indes Oc., Lets. IV., VII.) It is interesting in this connection to observe that both the Natchez and Akanzas, as well as the later Creeks (Romans, Hist. Flor., p. 101) regarded alligators as sacred, and did not injure them. This idol, called *Vistipuliquickapouc* by the natives, was not unlike the *Oke* of the Virginian Indians mentioned in Purchas (Vol. IV., p. 1701, in McCulloh) as "evil favouredly carved, and then painted, and adorned with copper chains and beads," and more at length by Beverly (Bk. III., ch. VIII.), who says it was of wood, in the figure of a man in a squatting posture, the thighs strongly abducted and the feet together. Doubtless the figures mentioned by La Vega were, like these, objects of religious worship.

Among the more migratory tribes of the north, as before observed, we could hardly expect to find sculpture on so extended a scale. They contented themselves with small carved images in wood and stone from a few inches to a foot in length, representing the totems of the different families and their personal gods. These they carried with them in their "medicine bags," employing them in the mystic rites of the meday worship, and making them "objects of the most pious regard." (See Mackenzie, Hist. Fur Trade, p. 70; Copway, Hist. Ojibway Nation, p. 166; Loskiel, p. 39, *et al.*) In their appearance, says William Smith (Hist. N. York, p. 54), "they would remind a man of letters of the Lares and Pe-

nates of the ancients." These amulets and idols are frequently mentioned by the early travellers. They belong to Class I., *Nabikoaguna*, and Class II., *Medäeka*, of Schoolcraft's division of the antiquities of New York. (Hist. of the Iroquois, p. 232 *et seq.*) The custom and art of their manufacture were abandoned and forgotten very soon after the introduction of European articles, and so totally as to cause astonishment to the historian (*ibid.* p. 221). They were often worked with surprising skill from very hard material. Pipes of elaborate workmanship are not rare in collections of Indian curiosities, and their cunning in this branch as well as the very immodest devices they favored, is mentioned pointedly by various writers (Adair, La Vega). When due weight is accorded these facts, various antiquarian enigmas are easy of solution, such as the discovery of a white marble idol in Wisconsin, five inches in height, now in the cabinet of the Historical Society of that State (Trans. Wis. Hist. Soc., Vol. II., p. 11); the human figure in sandstone twelve inches high found in the Etowah Valley, Ga. (Jones, Mon. Rem. of Ga., p. 108); the stone phallus and small figure of a nude man in Tennessee (Arch. Am. II. 201), supposed by Mr. Squier to be a proof of the worship of reciprocal principle by certain ancient inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley (Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., Vol. II.); and the serpents cut in stone, sometimes ornamented in relief, one of which was found in Westmoreland Co., Penn. (Hist. Colls. of Pa., p. 680), and another on Paint Creek, Ohio (Squier and Davis, Anc. Mon. Miss. Vall., p. 276), and which have afforded enthusiastic antiquarians an opportunity to discover the worship of the "feathered serpent" of Aztec tradition in the Ohio Valley.

There can exist no reasonable doubt but that all these are the little images referred to by Smith, Copway, and others. The pieces of shells, flat stones, and native metals, worked into cordate, crescentic, circular, or other fanciful shapes, found in the mounds, were in common use as charms and ornaments among the natives when first visited by the whites. Sometimes they were marked with figures and lines resembling rude hieroglyphs, as in the case of the famous Grave Creek mound stone (if this indeed be a veritable antique). La Hontan gives representations of these mysterious inscriptions, but in reality, like the Εφεσια γραμματα of the Greeks, they had no other signification than that attached to them by the superstition or fancy of the artist.

I have said enough to show the wide prevalence of iconolatry among the tribes east of the Mississippi, and to prove the error of the very respectable authorities quoted at the outset, and also, I hope, enough to suggest to American antiquarians a more ready and simple explanation of the origin of many relics of ancient art found in that region, than they have generally adopted.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA— 1779–1781.

Memoirs of Lt.-General Samuel Graham.

(Continued.)

The British prisoners moved out of Yorktown next day, 20th, in two divisions, escorted by regiments of militia or state troops; one took the direction of Maryland, the other, to which I belonged, moved to the westward in Virginia. Our guards were all from the upper part of the State, called backwoodsmen, between whom and the inhabitants of the lower parts there existed no cordiality; and at night when we halted they not only allowed, but even encouraged our men to pull down and make fires of the fence rails, as we had been accustomed to do when we had arms in our hands; and when a proprietor complained, they only laughed at him. They did not scruple also to let us make free with a turnip field. We moved on towards the base of the lesser Blue Ridge of mountains in the direction of an opening or gap called Ashley's Gap, where was a public house kept by a person of that name. Happening to ride on in front of the column, I asked Mrs. Ashley if she

could give two or three of us something to eat. She stared at my uniform, saying, "A militia man, I guess." "No," was my reply. "Continental, mayhap," to which I also replied in the negative. "Obo!" said she, "I see you are one of the sarpints, one of ould Wallace's men; well now, I have two sons, one was at the catching of Johnny Burgoyne, and the other at that of you; and next year they are both going to catch Clinton at New York; but you shall be treated kindly, my mother came from the ould country." We soon afterwards arrived at Winchester,* the place of our destination. The officers were lodged in the town on parole, the soldiers were marched several miles off to a clear spot in the woods, on which stood a few log-huts, some of them occupied by prisoners taken at the Cowpens. The guards who conducted us were relieved by regiments of militia from the neighbourhood. Crowds of the country people came daily amongst the men, inviting them to their plantations. They were not strictly guarded, and as there was not covering for half their number, it was intimated that we should not object, provided they previously made us aware of their intentions, and gave in the name of their inhabitant; but that otherwise we should consider them in the light of deserters. The huts were few, and there was a prospect of bad weather. Being senior officer, I therefore applied to the commissary of prisoners for permission to send a certain number of men into the town to occupy a church which was little used, to which request he gave his consent. Accordingly, 500 men were brought in, and the huts thus emptied were distributed among the other prisoners. A few days afterwards I got a message from Brigadier-General Morgan, who lived near the town, informing me that the soldiers could not be allowed to occupy the church and remain in the town any longer, and that they must return to the huts. I immediately wrote a letter, remonstrating with him, and stating that there was no covering for half of the men at that place, neither had we any money to purchase tools with and erect more, and requesting that 500 men might be allowed to remain in the town until a statement of their situation could be forwarded to headquarters. To this I received the following reply:—

"Saratoga, 28th *November*, 1781.

"Sir—I rec^{d} your letter of this day's date, and am realy surprised at the purport of it. Two or three days before Christmas our army began to hut at Middle brook, Jersey, and had nothing to keep off the inclemency of the weather till huts were made. You have time enough, this snow won't last long, it will be gone directly, if your men don't know how to work thay must learn, we did not send for them to come among us, neither can we work for them to build them houses. I have been a prisoner as well as thay, and was kept in close goale five month and twelve days; six and thirty officers and their serv^{ts}. in one room, so that when we lay down upon our straw we covered the whole floore, consider this, and your men have nothing to grumble at. Col. Holmes had no Right to bring them to town, thay were ordered to the Barrack, and thare thay ought to have continued. Col. Holmes tho a commisary of prsoner, is under controul, you have nothing to do but Hut your men as soon as you can, for that must be the case, I have sent to Gen^{l}. Washington, informing him of all matter, and of what I had done, and what I intended to do, and am shure it will meet with his approbation, as he has neaver yet found fault with my conduct. Youl conclude from this that Col. Holmes must obay my orders. The sooner your men hut themselves the better, for thay must not stay in Town much longer. I will try to redress every grevence as well as I can, but this I cant look on as a grevence; if we had barracks to afford you you should have them, but as we have them not your

* Winchester or Fredericktown, a post town of Virginia, situated 32 miles S. W. from the celebrated passage of the Potowmack through the Blue Ridge. It was formerly fortified, but the works have been allowed to crumble into ruins; 62 miles W. N. W. of Washington; 108 miles N. W. of Richmond.

men cover themselves, at least I would recommand it to them or they will suffer.

"I have wrote this letter in a plain, rough stile, that you might know what you had to depend on, at which, I hope, youl not take umbrage.

"(Signed) DAV. MORGAN,
"Brig.-Gen.

"To Captain Samuel Graham,
a Brittish Officer in
Winchester.

"By express."

I lodged with two brother officers in the house of the colonel commanding the militia who guarded the men, and knowing that Gen. Morgan had come to town about some occurrences connected with the prisoners, I waited upon him and invited him to dinner. He came, and in course of conversation he asked the Colonel if he remembered a certain person, a most remarkable rifle-shot; the latter said he did. He then told him that having been ordered to seize a height contiguous to the British posts at Saratoga; he no sooner did so than his people were driven from it, but having again retaken the height he saw an officer on a grey horse advancing, whom he had before observed, he therefore sent this man, who was such an excellent shot, into a tree, with orders to take aim at that officer, which was certainly done, for he did not re-appear, nor was the height retaken. This was undoubtedly General Frazer, as the story nearly corresponds with the narrative in which General Burgoyne relates the fact of General Frazer; according to that account he fell by a rifle-ball. General Morgan also told us that the British still owed him a lash, for in the seven years' war, while quite a youth, he drove a wagon with General Braddock's army, but having committed some gross irregularity he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes, of which he had only got 499 as he counted them himself, and afterwards convinced the drum-major of his mistake.

Major Gordon had remained behind at York, in order to provide for sick and wounded, of whom we had more than 1900 at the time of the surrender; the effectives of all kinds, British and foreign, in the lines at Yorktown only amounted to 3273, and in Gloucester to 744, including the provincials. Major Gordon's own quarters were fixed at Fredericktown, in Maryland, where the 80th regiment was kept, and soon after his arrival there he visited Winchester. In conjunction with him I made a representation on the subject of our men's rations, as the issue of flour was very irregular, although the men were well supplied with meat. Our joint remonstrances, however, had little effect, and after staying for two or three days, and making me promise to visit him at Christmas, the Major returned to Maryland. According to promise I went to Fredericktown at Christmas, but had not been many days there when orders were given for the Maryland division of prisoners to march to Lancaster, a town of Pennsylvania half a mile from Comstoga Creek and ten miles to the north of the river Susquehannah, and for the Winchester division to move to Little York, a town of the same State ten miles to the south of the same river, and both on the great road leading to Philadelphia.

Nothing very material happened on the march. The weather was intensely cold, and the frost keen. At a small river in Maryland, on the banks of which the division halted in the afternoon of one day, they crossed over on the ice next morning. The officers were badly off for money, and there were not wanting Jews in that part of the world hovering about us offering money at a most extravagant discount for bills on England; but Major Gordon set his face against this, as far as he could, assuring us that a paymaster would soon arrive amongst us. Through the activity of Captain Barclay, paymaster of the 76th, that regiment had been fortunate enough to procure some pairs of shoes for the soldiers, and I was much surprised at an application for a pair from an Irish soldier of the 43rd Light Infantry who had lived with the Colonel of Militia, at whose house we lodged at Winchester, but to whom none of us ever spoke, as he had quitted his company without giving the requi-

site notice. I said I was much surprised at his impudence, when he knew our sentiments regarding his conduct; his answer was—"your honor, ask the guardmen, ask your own soldiers if they have been in want of tobacco since I entered the Colonel's store, and your honor knows we have had no money to buy it; no, no, Pat. Sullivan is no deserter, but I had my *raisins* for not telling my officers; and there was no great harm in taking a few more hogsheads of tobacco and giving it to my starving comrades."

At Lancaster the soldiers were kept in a tolerable barrack, surrounded by a high stockade, and strictly guarded. At a little distance from, but in sight of, our men's huts, upon a rising ground were situated a number of huts occupied by soldiers of General Burgoyne's army, also prisoners of war, but without stockade or guard. Our men named their own camp "security," and the other camp, "indulgence." Major Gordon having been directed to take charge of the prisoners at Camp Indulgence, and having received but indifferent accounts respecting them—most of them have married in the country—generally selected bad weather to visit them, when very few appeared. About this time *Herman Ryland* arrived from New York to reside with us as paymaster general; some necessaries for the men were also received, but as some of our fellow-prisoners, who had been long in the country, had enlisted with the enemy and appeared as guards upon their countrymen wearing the necessaries they had received, it required great circumspection in the distribution of them. The Major, therefore, took every precaution to save the public money, and allowances only were given to such men as resided in the huts. I remained some time at Lancaster with Major Gordon. In March 1782, a Lieutenant Cunningham of the 80th died there. One of his friends applied to Mr. Ottley, commissary of prisoners, for permission to bury him in the church-yard in his ground; at first it was refused, but the commissary afterwards consented and even implored.

"No," said Major Gordon; "you see that spot near the barracks where so many British soldiers have been buried; that is the place where I myself would wish to lie were I to die and there will we deposit the remains of this British officer; for you know that officers and soldiers should not be separated, and at the last day the soldiers will be surprised if they saw no officer," he was accordingly buried there.

Whilst hostilities were carried on in America, there was a board at New York, styled the Board of Loyalists, who managed all matters relating to that unfortunate class. The warfare carried on between these people and the American Republicans has already being alluded to as being almost distinct from that of the two armies. It was also characterized by the exercise of cruelties of many kinds on both sides. The following correspondence took place at this time arising out of an occurrence in this irregular warfare:—

To His Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.

"Sir—The enclosed representation of the inhabitants of Monmouth, with testimonials to the fact (which can be corroborated by many other unquestionable evidences), will bring before your excellency the most wanton, cruel, and unprecedented murder that ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people. I shall not,—because I think it altogether unnecessary, trouble your excellency with any animadversions on this transaction. Candour obliges me to be explicit, to save the innocent I demand the guilty. Captain Lippencot, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Huddy, must be given up, or if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this will mark the justice of your excellency's character; in failure of it, I shall hold myself justified in the eyes of God and man for the measures to which I shall resort. I beg your excellency to be persuaded that it cannot be more disagreeable to be addressed in this language than it is for me to offer it, but the subject requires frankness and decision. I have to request your speedy determination, as my

resolution is suspended but for your answer.

(Signed) "G. WASHINGTON.

"Head Quarters, 21st April 1782."

(*Reply.*)

"*To His Excellency General Washington.*

"SIR—Your letter of the 21st instant, with the enclosed testimonials of Captain Huddy's execution, was delivered to me yesterday; though I am extremely concerned for the cause, I cannot conceal my surprise and displeasure at the very improper language you made use of, which you could not but be sensible was totally unnecessary. The mildness of the British Government does not admit of acts of cruelty and persecuting violence, and as they are notoriously contrary to the tenor of my own conduct and disposition, having never yet stained my hands with innocent blood, I must claim the justice of having it believed that if any such have been committed by any person under my command, they could not have been warranted by my authority, nor can they ever have the sanction of my approbation. My personal feelings therefore need no incitement to urge me to take every proper notice of the barbarous outrage against humanity which you have described to me the moment it came to my knowledge; and accordingly, when I heard of Captain Huddy's death, which was only four days before I received your letter, I instantly ordered a strict inquiry to be make into all its circumstances, and shall bring the perpetrators of it to an immediate trial. To sacrifice innocence under the notion of preventing guilt in place of suppressing, would be adopting barbarity and raising it to the greatest height, whereas, if the violators of the laws of war were punished by the general under whese power they act, the horrors which these laws were formed to prevent would be avoided, and every degree of humanity war is capable of maintained. Could violations of humanity be justified by example, many from the parts where your power prevails, that exceed and probably gave rise to this in question, could be produced. In hopes that the mode I mean to pursue will be adopted by you, and prevent all future enormities, I have the honour to be, sir, your excellency's, etc., etc., etc.

"HENRY CLINTON.

"New York, 22nd April, 1782."

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton having embarked on his return to England, Lieutenant-General Robertson, on whom the temporary command devolved, addressed General Washington on this subject, and received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, 5th May, 1782.

SIR—I had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant. Your Excellency is acquainted with the determination expressed in my letter to Sir Henry Clinton, of the 21st April. I have now to inform you that so far from receding from that resolution, orders are given to designate a British officer for retaliation; the time and place are fixed, but I shall hope the result of your court-martial will prevent the dreadful alternative.

G. WASHINGTON.

To His Excellency General Robertson.

His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton having arrived at New York, as successor to Sir Henry Clinton, wrote to General Washington:

NEW YORK, 7th May, 1782.

SIR—I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have on both sides given way to their passions, which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual control, which has begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper prevention, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonorable to both parties, though, as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country. How much soever we differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils as can have no effect on general decisions. Every proper measure that may tend to prevent these criminal exercises on individuals I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act

of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father in New Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

GUY CARLETON.

To his Excellency George Washington.

(*Reply.*)

HEADQUARTERS, 9th May, 1782.

SIR—I had the honour this evening to receive your Excellency's letters of the 7th instant, with the several papers inclosed. Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war my conduct has borne invariable testimony against these inhuman excesses, that in too many instances have marked its various progress. With respect to a late transaction I have already expressed my fixed resolution, a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton.

Although the above letters were published in the Philadelphian newspapers, yet we had not an opportunity of seeing them at that time; but in all the papers we observed many inflammatory paragraphs calling upon General Washington and Congress to retaliate for cruelty exercised upon the Americans. I remained at Lancaster till about the middle of May with Major Gordon, and then returned to Little York, where the 76th lay, and had been there only a few days when I was surprised by a visit from the Major. He appeared to be laboring under some affliction, being greatly depressed in spirits. He begged of me not to ask him the cause, as he had pledged his honor not to divulge what had been communicated to him, but said that he had brought an order from the commanding officer at Lancaster, directing the officer in command at Little York to order all the British officers on parole there to repair to Lancaster next day. The Major also requested that I would advise them each to take a servant, with spare necessaries, and that he expected to see them at his quarters next day soon after their arrival. Accordingly, having received the order from Colonel Gibson, I communicated the Major's wishes to the captains, and on Sunday, 25th May, five lieutenants of the Foot Guards, one captain 23d Regiment, and two of the 76th Regiment, set off for Lancaster, crossing the Susquehanna, and arrived there about three in the afternoon. We repaired to the Major's quarters, where we were soon joined by one captain 17th, one captain 33d, two of the 80th Regiments, and one of the Queen's Rangers, in all thirteen. The Major addressed us in a most feeling manner, acquainting us that orders had arrived to send on one of us as a subject of retaliation for the murder of a Captain Huddy, said to have been put to death by the refugees. He assured us that no exertion should be wanting on his part to save the life of the unfortunate person, be he who he may, and read us letters which he had sketched out to General Washington, to the President of Congress, to Count Rochambeau, and to the Chevalier de Lucerne, French Consul at Philadelphia, and also one to Sir Guy Carleton at New York, acquainting him of the transaction. "Moreover," said he, "gentlemen, I beg leave to tell you that I am determined to accompany the gentleman, whoever he may be, to the place of his destination, having obtained the general's promise to be allowed to do so." We parted, not a little consoled by the thought of being accompanied by this excellent man; and having been summoned to assemble next morning at nine o'clock at the Black Bear, on passing through the yard of that inn to the room we were directed to, we there saw a dragoon officer and twenty dragoons, already mounted. In the room we met Brigadier-General Moses Hazan, the officer in command, Captain White, his aid-de-camp, and Mr. Witz, commissary of prisoners. The thirteen captains were:

		LIEUTENANTS.
Eld,	Foot Guards	Killed at Dunkirk.
Perryn,		Died a Brig.-Gen. in West Indies.
Asgill,		Died a Lieut.-Gen. and a Baronet.
Ludlow,		Earl Ludlow and a general officer.
Greville,		Quitted the army.

CAPTAINS.

Lawford Mills, 17th Reg., served afterwards in militia.
Saumarez, 23d Reg., now Sir Thomas, and Lieut.-Gen.
Ingram, 33d Reg., died in the service.
Graham, 76th Reg., a Lieutenant-General.
Barclay, 76th Reg., served in 54th Reg., since dead.
Arbuthnot, 80th Reg., died in the service in W. Indies.
Hathorn, 80th Reg., died on half pay.
Whitelocke (Queen's Rangers), settled in Nova Scotia.

And accompanied by Major Gordon. After the usual salutations the Brigadier-General, with much feeling, proceeded to read us the following letters, the dragoon officer entering at the same time :*

To Brigadier-General Moses Hazan, Commander at Lancaster.

HEADQUARTERS, 5th May, 1782.

SIR—The enemy persisting in that barbarous line of conduct they have pursued during the war, have lately most inhumanly executed Captain Joshua Huddy of the Jersey State troops, taken prisoner by them at a post on Tom's River; and in consequence I have written to the British commander-in-chief, that unless the perpetrators of this horrid deed were delivered up, I should be under the necessity of retaliating, as the only means left to put a stop to such inhuman proceedings. You will, therefore, immediately on receipt of this, designate by lot for the above purpose, a British captain who is an unconditional prisoner, if such a one is in our possession; if not, a lieutenant under the same circumstances from amongst the prisoners at either of the posts in Pennsylvania or Maryland. As soon as you have fixed upon the person, you will send him under a safe guard to Philadelphia, where the Minister of War will order a proper guard to receive and conduct him to his place of destination. For your information respecting the officers who are prisoners in our possession, I have ordered the commissary of prisoners to furnish you with a list of them. It will be forwarded with this. I need not mention that every possible tenderness that is consistent with the security of him, should be shewn to the person whose unfortunate lot it is to suffer.

G. WASHINGTON.

To Brigadier-General Moses Hazan, Commander at Lancaster.

HEADQUARTERS, 13th May, 1782.

SIR—It was my wish for the purpose of retaliating to have taken an officer who was an unconditional prisoner of war; but being informed by the Secretary at War that none of that description is in our power, I am under the disagreeable necessity to direct that you immediately proceed to select in the manner before described from amongst all the British captains that are prisoners either by capitulation or convention, who is to be sent on as soon as possible under the regulations and restrictions contained in my former letters to you.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Having finished, he again addressed us, saying that it was much his wish that we should settle amongst ourselves who the unfortunate was to be; but we unanimously declined, protesting against this breach of a solemn treaty by which we had come into their power. Major Gordon also added, that these gentlemen were but a small portion of the captains of the army which had surrendered at Yorktown, and that if such a deed was to be done, the whole ought to be called upon, being certain that no one officer, let him be where he might at the time, would decline to take his chance. The brigadier replied that his instructions limited him to those only present. The Major said that there was another captain, now in Virginia, and wished to have the decision put off. But the brigadier stated that his instructions particularly mentioned such as were in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and as he was directed to forward the unfortunate person directly, being himself a servant, he was obliged to comply. The brigadier then turning to his aid-de-camp, and to the commissary, the two latter left the room, and in a short time returned, each with a hat in his hand and accompanied by a drum boy. In one hat were the names of the

* The author gives as a note the account of the affair in Phillimore's International Law.

thirteen captains, written on separate slips of paper; in the other were thirteen slips of paper, of the same size, upon one of which was marked *unfortunate*. A drum-boy drew a name, while the other drew the slip, until the slip bearing the word came up, after that of Captain Asgill. The brigadier immediately addressed the dragoon officer, saying—"This gentleman, sir, is your prisoner," but Major Gordon prevailed upon him to delay the departure till next day, and also obtained leave to dispatch an officer to New York without delay.

The meeting then broke up, and there being a vast crowd of persons assembled, their observation was: "What odd people these Britishers are! they went in all cheerful and chattering before they knew which of them was to suffer for our good friend Captain Huddy; but now when they know, they all come out in tears, except the young man himself who has been selected." The Hon. Captain Ludlow having procured a swift horse, was furnished with Major Gordon's letter to Sir Guy Carleton at New York; also with proper passports from General Hazan, and lost not a moment in setting off. The brigadier likewise promised to send off the Major's letter to General Washington, which was accordingly written out nearly in these words:

To his Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief.

SIR—As field officer of the British prisoners of war at this place, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Captain Charles Asgill of his Britannic Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards, a prisoner of war, on his parole of honor, in terms of capitulation at Yorktown, whereof your Excellency as a principal, with the Counts Rochambeau and de Grasse on one part, and the Earl Cornwallis and Commodore Symonds on the other, has been selected and put in close confinement by your Excellency's orders, as an object of retaliation for a murder said to have been committed in New Jersey by a banditti styling themselves refugees, in direct violation of that solemn treaty, the fourteenth article of which expressly stipulates that no article shall be infringed on pretence of reprisals; and if there are any doubtful expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the usual sense and meaning of the words. I do therefore demand, in name of his most sacred Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, my royal master, that you cause the said Captain Asgill to be set at liberty, and admitted to his parole in terms of the capitulation, as you shall hereafter be responsible.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON.

A letter was written to the Minister-at-War at Philadelphia and to the Chevalier de Lucerne, French ambassador; and a friend having informed the Major that the Count Rochambeau was in Virginia, another was written to him, calling upon him to interfere; and a messenger was found who delivered the letter into his own hands. The Major being also informed that the party of dragoons who formed the escort had regular stages on the road, where forage was issued, and finding that the distance between each was considerable, a circumstance which would enable them to reach Philadelphia in a short time, and delay being most desirable on such an occasion, to give time for the letters to reach their destination, prevailed upon the general to allow him to choose his own stages, provided he furnished forage to the dragoons. Accordingly he lengthened out the journey several days; but deeming this to be a service of a public nature, he directed Mr. Ryland, paymaster-general, to be prepared with £500 in money, to be carried with him next day for that and other purposes.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.—(H. M. IX. p. 252.)—In the number of the *Historical Magazine* for this month, "J. J. R." publishes a brief communication in relation to the new National Banking System, and

expresses the hope that other contributions may be furnished to the press on the subject. I have thought that the following "circular" comes within the scope of the request.

It was published in the New Bedford *Mercury*, the day it bears date, *February* 14, 1838. I had it printed as a circular, and sent by mail to most of the leading men of the country.

When I wrote, I had never heard or read a word upon the subject. I had never seen, I never have seen, a copy of the *Analectic Magazine*. I was a boy when the article of "W" was published. It was to me, as it was to the country, as if it had never been.

My circular bears date prior to the New York movement; prior, of course, to the celebrated measure of Sir Robert Peel, in which the principle of basing the currency upon the public credit is distinctly recognised.

On the 14th day of February, 1843, exactly five years after the date of the circular, I caused it to be republished in the *Mercury;* and in a brief note connected with it, I said: "I am altogether in favor of having the *General Government* rather than the State Government, as the debtor of the bank and the source of security for its issues. A currency issued by our State banks, secured by loans actually made to the United States, and receivable for government dues, would be perfect."

The H. M. is not the place for extended discussions. I send a humble contribution in aid of the effort "to trace to its source the origin" of the system, and will only add one remark: we have attained but one of the two main objects proposed in my circular—a safe currency. The other has not yet been reached, securing all the advantages of the proper circulation to the people. Separate the banking and the currency-making of the country; let the Government provide the paper-money and pay it out directly to the people, and the system would be perfected. J. B. C.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., *August 22d*, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

Your attention is requested to the following plan for a reform in our Banking System; although brief (as all detail has been purposely omitted), it is the result of much thought, of long experience, and a thorough conviction that our present system is very imperfect. Of course, some time must elapse before the plan can go into operation. The process of making the loan to the State must be gradual, as must be the change in the circulation.

Let us remember these things:

1. A currency should be perfectly safe.
2. The advantages arising from a paper currency belong to the people, and not to the stockholders of banks.
3. The State is in want of funds for railroads and other works of public utility.

You have, without further preamble, the outlines of a *new bank law.*

1. The charters of the present banks to be continued.
2. The bank-tax to be abolished.
3. The present bank-note circulation to be all taken up, and no more bills to be issued except as hereafter provided.
4. One-fifth part of the capital stock of every bank to be loaned to the State at an interest of six per cent.; the funds thus obtained by the State to be devoted as above.
5. Every bank to be allowed to issue bills to the amount of the loan made to the State.
6. The banks to pay to the State Treasurer six per cent. per annum on the amount of bills which they shall respectively keep in circulation.
7. All the bills issued to be made payable in Boston, excepting those under five dollars.
8. Every bank to provide funds for the redemption of all its bills in Boston.
9. If any bank shall fail to provide for the redemption of its bills in Boston, the holders of the bills of the bank may present them to the Treasurer of the State, who thereupon shall give them a receipt in the name of the Commonwealth, bearing interest at six per cent.; and the interest

shall stop on the debt due from the State to the bank for the amount receipted for by the Treasurer.

10. Any bank that shall fail to redeem its bills, to forfeit its charter.

Could not this plan accomplish all that is desirable? A *safe* currency is wanted; here we have one based upon the credit of the State.

The people claim the right to the exclusive benefit of a paper circulation: here they obtain it, by receiving six per cent. interest upon the amount of bills issued.

The State wants funds for the prosecution of works of a public nature: here they are obtained; and if the banks use the right of issuing bills to the amount of the loan to the State, they are obtained without taxing the people for principal or interest. J. B. C.

New Bedford, Mass., *February* 14, 1838.

A Distinguished Class.—The Boston Latin School was established two centuries ago, or thereabouts, and has furnished an excellent classical education to thousands of Boston merchants and others distinguished in the various walks of life. I have before me a list of the class that entered in 1766, when the famous "Master Lovell" and his son James (afterwards members of Congress) were the principals. So large a proportion of this class rose to eminence, that I have made an abstract of their names, and collated from various sources their pursuits and success in life, for the pages of the H. M.

There were 28 in the class, and the school term was for seven years, terminating in July, 1773. Several of the boys were of families that adhered to England, and left Boston on its evacuation, March, 1776. The class comprised the following persons, viz.:

Sir Isaac Coffin, Admiral of the White, in the British Navy, member of Parliament, and afterwards distinguished for his benefactions to his native State, and founder of the "Coffin School" at Nantucket, Mass.

Sir David Ochterlony, Knight of the Grand Cross, and Lieut.-General in the British army. He entered the service in 1778, as a cadet in the East India Co.'s employment, and died in the East Indies in 1825, after nearly fifty years' service, and reaching the highest military honors.

Hugh Mackay Gordon, Lieut.-General in the British army.

Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, member of the British Parliament, and LL.D. from Oxford.

Constant Freeman, Colonel of U. S. Engineers, Accountant of the Navy, and Fourth Auditor till his death, Feb. 27, 1824.

Samuel Bradford, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, and High Sheriff and U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts.

Samuel Newman, Captain 2d U. S. Infantry, killed Nov. 4, 1791, at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians.

Thomas Dawes, Judge of the Probate, Municipal, and Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, member of the Legislature, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

James Prince, U. S. Marshal, and member of the Mass. Legislature.

James Freeman, D.D., who would probably have been a bishop but for his dissenting creed, being one of the patriarchs of the Unitarian denomination.

Samuel Cooper, Judge of the Inferior Court of Massachusetts.

Wm. Greenough, M.D.

Shirley Erving, M.D.

Thomas Walcutt, one of the founders of the Mass. Hist. Society.

Benj. Bethune, captain in the British army.

Jonathan Homer, D.D.

John Erving, a distinguished navigator.

Thomas K. Jones, a leading auctioneer and merchant in Boston for nearly half a century.

Daniel Johonnot, Charles A. Wheelwright, Wm. Davis, Thos. Fletcher, Jona. D. Robbins, and Jacob Eustis, were merchants; and a few died young, before entering on any career.

Of this class of 28, it is a remarkable fact that 20 were living in 1816, fifty years

after entering the school, and 13 in 1825. It was the happy lot of those who held positions in the British army and navy, never to be called upon to serve against their native country.

Thos. K. Jones and Sir Isaac Coffin were successively at the head of the class; and on one of the frequent visits of the latter to this country, not long before his death, Mr. Jones gave a splendid entertainment to all the surviving members of the class that could be assembled, at his hospitable house and table in Dorchester, Mass.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LACO.—Who was the author of the savage articles against JOHN HANCOCK, in the *Boston Sentinel* of 1789, signed "LACO," and republished in New York in 1857, under the title of *Life of John Hancock?* In bitterness of style the writer's pen almost rivals that of Junius. It is a pity that notes were not added to the latter edition, giving at least the names of the Boston notabilities of that day, referred to by the author. It is but fair to add, that the articles were written during an exciting canvass for Governor, HANCOCK being one of the candidates, and that they seem to have had but little effect, as he was reëlected by an increased majority. R.

STEADY HABITS.—Emerson, in his book on English character, speaks of an old town in England where a piece of bread and a draught of beer are given to every one who should ask it at the gate. About twenty call daily on an average. This is paid for from a fund bequeathed for that purpose in 1136, more than seven hundred years ago. To show how such trusts are abused, however, it is complained that a minister takes £2000 per annum from the income of the fund intended for the poor, while this small pittance is only spent on small beer and crumbs.

Considering the comparative ages of the two nations, we can nearly match that in this country. About 1775, the Hon. Theodore Atkinson of Portsmouth, N. H., left a legacy of £1000, the income of which was directed to be distributed in loaves of bread to the poor of that town every Sunday. This has been done regularly for nearly a century; about $5000 have been thus spent, and the fund has not been impaired. R.

A ROMANTIC STORY OF STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT.—That such a town as Stratford should afford anything in the way of romantic personal histories was hardly to be expected, but the subjoined story is authentic as well as interesting. At the commencement of the present century a young man made his appearance in the village, and spent a few weeks at the tavern which then existed to afford shelter to stage-coach travellers. Whence he came and what his business, none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and the forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, said that he was from Scotland, that he was travelling *incog.*, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans; he did so, and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by their disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone.

He took his departure, and the gossips had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion; the wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and in hope. At the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for *her home* in England. On her arrival in

New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and, as the wife of a baronet, was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Sterling. On the death of her husband many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his fathers, and in the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsom of Stratford, North America." When the late Professor Silliman visited England some years since, he had the pleasure of meeting Lady Sterling at a dinner party, and was delighted to answer her many questions about her birthplace in Connecticut.—*The Nation.*

Hall of Military Records—Necessity for Reform.—*The Journal of Commerce* says: The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed a law to "provide a suitable repository for the records of the war," at the same time appointing a board of commissioners, composed of several prominent men of the State, to carry it into effect. These commissioners, entering fully into the views of the framers of this law, held a special meeting a few weeks since, and resolved to erect a suitable fire-proof building upon land donated, with appreciative liberality, by the city of Albany for this purpose. The committee, however, did not—as many Legislative and Congressional committees do—consider their work done when they had passed a series of resolutions, but at once set themselves vigorously to work to carry out the plan in the quickest and best manner. In accordance, therefore, with the law, which directs that the Hall shall be built by voluntary contributions from the several towns of the State—they have appealed to the people of the State for funds, at the same time sending circulars into different neighborhoods, setting forth the objects of the Hall, and specifying in detail the kind of relics and war records to be placed in it when completed. Already, we are pleased to observe, the response to this appeal has been far more general than even the most sanguine of the commissioners dared to hope. Villages from all parts of the State are sending in their quotas; and the Supervisors of the different towns are moving strongly in the matter. Even obscure hamlets in the Adirondacks are manifesting considerable interest in the project; and one town especially, on the edge of Saratoga and Warren counties, whose voters do not number more than thirty, has just sent in quite a respectable sum.

All this interest is very pleasing. It shows that our people are not so entirely absorbed in their business pursuits, to the utter exclusion of everything else, as some would have us suppose. It must be confessed, however, that we have not been wholly free from that charge. We have, indeed, for a few years past, shown too little desire to gather up and preserve the records of our State, our cities, and our towns—and the consequence is that town traditions, put into print with family genealogies, are fast becoming the only record of important past events of different sections. To those whose attention is directed to this matter for the first time, this statement may appear overdrawn; but it is not. In a beautiful little country town on Long Island Sound, there have been no town records kept until within the past thirty years, and even now they are kept in a little greasy copy-book, which in turn is deposited under the counter of a country store. This, too, in a town one of the oldest in the country—having been settled in 1659—and one full of historical associations!

But we need not go out of our own city to find instances as striking and as lamentable as the one just narrated. Even here, we are told that there cannot be found a complete set of Valentine's *Manual of the Common Council* among the archives of the City Hall. Another instance, also, of the utter neglect, and, we may truly say, criminal indifference, to the preservation of our most important city records, may be named. A friend recently wished to as-

certain who was the Superintendent of our common schools some twenty years back. Knowing therefore a gentleman (we will call him A) whom he knew to be engaged in a history of our public schools, he went to him and asked the question. The gentleman was unable to tell him at the moment, but referred him to the Board of Education as the place where, of course, the desired information could be obtained. Our friend went there and asked an officer of the board the question. He could not tell him, but referred him to a gentleman up stairs who would know. The latter, however, was equally in the dark, but, in his turn, referred his questioner to a gentleman down stairs in still another department, who, having been connected with the board for a long term of years, would certainly know. Upon repeating the question to this one, he was informed that he did not know, as until within a few years the school records had not been annually printed, and that the manuscript kept by the different secretaries before that time was mislaid. He, however, was positive that if he should go to Mr. ——, in Wall street, he would know, as he was one of the school commissioners in the year designated. To him, therefore, our friend went; but his astonishment may well be imagined when that person said he had entirely forgotten, but stated that if he would go to such a one—mentioning the veritable *Mr. A*, he could undoubtedly tell him, as he was now engaged upon a history of the common schools! This, if not "reasoning in a circle," certainly was questioning in a circle—the questioner having brought up at the very point from which he started! Finally, upon our friend making a second visit to the room of the board, an attaché of the place, who had a dim recollection of a record book being in the cellar, went down stairs, and after much search, exhumed the manuscript, from which, after patient search, the desired information was brought to light. Now if such difficulty exists in ascertaining, not an insignificant fact, but one relating to the Superintendent of common schools only twenty years since, what would be the difficulty in finding the history of events which occurred thirty, forty, or fifty years ago?

We have stated the above with no intention of throwing censure upon the officers of the board. The fault lies not at their door. On the contrary, with great courtesy, they endeavored to aid to the extent of their ability, and realized in its fullest extent the evils of the manner in which the records had in former times been kept. Indeed, it is only justice to say that it has been through their exertions that the proceedings have latterly been printed.

Another remarkable illustration of the subject existed a few years ago in the basement of the City Hall, under the County Clerk's office. The ancient rolls of the Colonial courts were one grand pile of parchment, lying in mass, and great quantities were stolen and sold to gold-beaters. It would probably be impossible at the present time to find the judgment-roll in any cause tried prior to the year 1787, unless by chance. Possibly there has been more care of late in the preservation of these records. Their value cannot be over-estimated.

Although there may be spasmodic attempts by individuals to bring about a reform in this regard, yet we greatly fear that it will continue so long as the true cause of the difficulty remains, to wit, that political maxim—the bane of American institutions—"to the victors belong the spoils." New office-holders care little for old records; and, throwing aside all sentiment in the matter, unless this thing is rectified it will, in time, embarrass the practical business relations of every-day life. More attention must be paid to preserving records. It is not necessary to make enormous jobs, such as the atrocity which was perpetrated in this city in reference to the Register's office. What is needed is, a general respect for the value of old records, and the adoption of preservative means. Better paper to record on, better binding to keep; and, above all, fire-proof buildings for all public records.

QUERIES.

JNO. OR GEO. WALTON?—"The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States," was signed on the ninth day of July, 1778, at Philadelphia. "On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia," it was signed by "Jno. Walton, Edwd. Telfair, and Edwd. Langworthy."

Geo. Walton was a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, and his signature is affixed to the Declaration of Independence; he remained in Congress until near the close of 1778, when he returned to Georgia, to join the regiment of which he was Colonel. In 1779, he was elected Governor of the State. In 1780, he was again elected to Congress, which station he resigned in October of that year, having again been elected Governor. At the close of his term of office he was elected Chief-Justice of the State, which office he held until his death.

In November, 1795, he was appointed by the Governor to the United States Senate, where he remained until February 20th, 1796. He retained the office of Chief-Justice during his Senatorial term. Geo. Walton died on the second day of February, 1804, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The signature of Jno. Walton is affixed to the Articles of Confederation; no mention is made of such a person in the history of Georgia, nor is he named in the rolls of Congress. Were the signatures of Jno. Walton and Geo. Walton made by the same person? J. C.

BOSTON, *October*, 1865.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE (BOSTON).—Please inform me through column of *Queries*, who published the *American Magazine* in Boston; also how long it was published, and who edited it. And are the copies rare now?

J. F. PRATT.

POINT OF ROCKS, VA.

REPLIES.

PAINTINGS BY COPLEY.—(H. M. Vol. VIII. p. 345.)—In addition to the list sent (H. M. Vol. IX. p. 128), I have met with the following:—

St. Cecilia (portrait, full length) playing on the harp; owner, Mrs. N. Appleton, Boston.

Portrait of Joseph Green, Boston; owner, Dr. Joshua Green, Groton, Mass.

Portrait of Jonathan Parsons; owner, S. H. Parsons, Middletown, Conn.

Portrait of Thomas Cranston, Newport, R. I.; owner, L. L. Miller, Providence.

Portrait of Mrs. and Miss Cranston, Newport, R. I.; owner, L. L. Miller, Providence. J. C.

DOCTOR SCANDELLA (H. M. Vol. IX. p.—) An account of Dr. Scandella can be found in Vol. II. of the *Medical Repository*, pages 212 and 213.

ELLSWORTH ELIOT.

TEA-WATER PUMP (H. M. Vol. IX. p. 127).—Winterbotham, in his History of the United States, thus refers to this pump:

"A want of good water is at present a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city; most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Pearl street (*ci-devant* Queen street), which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the *centre* of the city. This well is about twenty feet deep and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well is 110 hogsheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days 216 hogsheads have been drawn from it, and what is very singular, there are never more nor less than three feet of water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hogshead at the pump. Several proposals have been made by individuals to supply the citizens by pipes, but none have yet been accepted."

The population at that time was 33,000, of which 2,369 were slaves. Probably we should feel the want of slavery at this day, if dependent upon pumps for water.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CANADA.

MONTREAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montreal, July* 26–31.—At the sittings of the *Société Historique* of Montreal held on the 26th and 31st of July, Mr. J. U. Beaudry presented a collection of Parliamentary documents, several letters from emigrants in the colony of Kankakee, a "Glance at the Victoria Bridge and the Men who built it," and a copy of the Census of 1861. He also submitted a *Mémoire sur quelques cours de droit*, and read some genealogical notices by the late Sir Louis Lafontaine, the patron of the society. Rev. Mr. Verreau communicated a fragment of the original journal kept by M. St. Luc de Lacorne after the wreck of the French vessel l'*Auguste*. The reverend gentleman submitted certain explanatory notes, which are to accompany the publication of the manuscripts of Sanguinet and Badeaux on the war with the "*Bastonnais*" in 1775, now in the press; he also presented *l'Histoire des Petites Écoles de Montréal*. Hon. Mr. Chauveau presented the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* for 1864, and the pamphlet on the Indian languages, by Mr. O. N., in answer to Mr. E. Renan. Mr. R. Bellemare presented, on behalf of Robert Forsyth, Esq., a leaden plate found under the foundation walls of the old Court-House of Montreal, situated at the upper end of what is now called Jaques Cartier Square. The inscription on this plate indicates the years 1622 and 1742 as the dates at which the Jesuits settled in this place. He also presented documents on the capture of Fort Necessity, the imprisonment of the hostages, Stobo and Vambraam, and their examination before the tribunals of Montreal. These documents contain a plan of Fort Duquesne.

The President having announced the death of two of the most active and zealous members of the society, namely, Sir Etienne Taché, the Premier, and the Hon. G. R. Saveuse, Count de Beaujeu, member of the Legislative Council, a resolution was adopted expressing the profound regret felt by this society for the loss of these distinguished members, and of its sense of respect for the memory of men who had placed at the service of the country their personal knowledge and experience, as also the numerous and important documents which they held in their possession; and further requesting the secretary to transmit a copy of the resolution, together with an address of condolence, to Lady Taché and Mme. de Beaujeu.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Concord, June* 14*th*, 1865. The Forty-third Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held at the Library Room of the Society; the President, Hon. Wm. H. T. Hackett, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the proceedings of the Society during the preceding year.

Hon. Matthew Harvey, Samuel Coffin, Esq., and Dr. Thos. E. Hatch, were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Joseph B. Walker, Esq., the report of the Standing Committee, on account of the absence of the chairman of the Committee, was postponed.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell presented the report of the Publishing Committee, which was accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was presented by Joseph B. Walker, Esq. It was accepted; and it was ordered that the same be placed on file.

Dr. Thos. E. Hatch, from the Committee on the Nomination of Officers, made a report, which was accepted.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to the choice by ballot of the officers of the society for the ensuing year.

The following named gentlemen were elected: Wm. H. T. Hackett, *President;* Joseph B. Walker, 1*st Vice-President;* Asa McFarland, 2*d Vice-President;* Nathaniel Bouton, *Cor. Secretary;* Wm. L. Foster, *Rec. Secretary;* Wm. R. Walker, *Treasurer;* Wm. F. Goodwin, *Librarian.*

Publishing Committee.—Samuel D. Bell, Nathaniel Bouton, Ebenezer Cummings.

Standing Committee.—Benj. P. Stone, Joseph B. Walker, Wm. Prescott.

Committee to Settle with the Treasurer.—Ebenezer S. Towle, Moses H. Bradley.

The subject of the adoption of a corporate seal was suggested, and the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider the matter, and report at a future meeting of the society:

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Wm. L. Foster.

Voted, That the sum of fifty dollars be paid to the corresponding secretary for his services the current year.

Voted, That the Treasurer be directed to send to each member of the Society now in arrears, a circular, stating the amount of his indebtedness.

A communication from Wm. F. Goodwin, Esq., concerning the pecuniary condition and wants of the Society, and containing a proposition and plan

in aid of the Society, was read to the meeting; and it was

Voted, That the subject matter of the communication be referred to a committee of three.

The President appointed as such committee:

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Samuel Coffin, Esq., Wm. H. Hackett, Esq..

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Dr. Thos. E. Hatch, and Chandler E. Potter, Esq., were appointed a committee to nominate new members.

Their report being made and accepted, the following named gentlemen were elected members of the society:

Resident Members.

Moses Woolson, Esq.,	Concord.
Robert E. Pecker,	"
Major George H. Chandler,	"
Wm. R. Walker, Esq.,	"
Charles W. Sargent, Esq.,	"
Charles P. Gage, M.D.,	"
Edson C. Eastman, Esq.,	"
Geo. B. Twitchell, M.D.,	Keene.
Geo. A Wheelock, Esq.,	"
Rev. John A. Hamilton,	"
Rev. Wm. O. White,	"
Col. Benj P. Cilley,	Manchester.
Hon. Frederick Smyth,	"
Rev. Adoniram J. Patterson,	Portsmouth.
Rev. Thos. F. Davies, Jr.,	"
Horace Webster, Esq.,	"
John Bell, Esq.,	Exeter.

Honorary Members.

Henry E. Angell, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
John Bell Bouton, Esq.,	New York City.
Francis W. Upham, Esq.,	" " "
Hon. Chas. J. Walker,	Detroit, Mich.
Joshua Waterman, Esq.,	" "
Edward Bissell, Esq.,	Toledo, Ohio.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Wm. Foster, Esq., and Wm. H. T. Hackett, Esq., were appointed a committee, to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation in aid of the Society.

The subject of the publication of the 8th Vol. of the Historical Collections of the Society was referred to the Publishing Committee, with full power.

Voted, That an assessment of two dollars be levied upon each member of the Society.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to appoint an orator for the year 1866:

Rev. Dr. N. Bouton, J. B. Walker, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Bartlett.

Voted, That when the Society adjourn, it be to meet again on the 14th day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Voted to adjourn.

WM. L. FOSTER, *Rec. Sec.*

September 14th, 1865.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held at its Library Rooms in Concord, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President being absent, Hon Matthew Harvey was chosen chairman of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Foster, it was voted that when this meeting adjourn, it be to meet at Eagle Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon; and that when it then adjourn, it be to meet at such future time as shall be appointed by a committee. The committee was then appointed—consisting of Wm. L. Foster and Samuel C. Eastman, Esqs.

Voted to adjourn.

WM. L. FOSTER, *Rec. Sec.*

In accordance with the preceding action, a meeting of the Society was held at Eagle Hall, in Concord, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 14th, when a memorial of the late Gen. Lewis Bell, prepared by John Bell Bouton, Esq., of New York city, was read by the Rec. Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Stone, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to John B. Bouton, Esq., for his interesting memorial of Gen. Lewis Bell, read this day by Wm. L. Foster, Esq., and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to consider and report at a future meeting upon the subject of erecting a fire-proof building for the better preservation of the library and other property of the Society.

The committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Rev. Dr. Benj. P. Stone, John A. Harris, Esq., Joseph B. Walker, Esq., and Wm. H. Hackett, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, September* 14. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held in the Dowse Library on Thursday, after the reading of the record of the previous meeting, the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, spoke as follows:

I need not say to you, gentlemen, that our Society has sustained a severe loss since our last monthly meeting. Other names have disappeared of late, in but too rapid succession from our rolls, which have enjoyed a wider celebrity from their association with exalted public service or with eminent literary or professional success. But we have been called to part with no name which has

been more immediately and peculiarly identified with the prosperity and progress of our own Society, during the golden period of its last ten years, than that of GEORGE LIVERMORE, and we owe to his memory the largest measure of respect and gratitude.

We need not look beyond the room in which we are assembled to find evidence of the leading part which he took in what may almost be called the reconstruction of our Society. No one will have forgotten that it was from his hand, on the 9th of April, 1857, we received the key which unlocked to us this beautiful library, and which first admitted us to the enjoyment of privileges which each succeeding year has taught us to value more and more highly. To him, beyond all doubt, as the tried and trusted friend of our munificent benefactor, and as one of his chosen executors,—to him more than to any or all other men, except Mr. Dowse himself, are we indebted at once for the original possession of these cherished treasures, and for the rich appointments and liberal endowments by which they were accompanied and followed.

I was myself officially in the way of witnessing his earnest interest and efficient intervention from the first confidential intimation of Mr. Dowse's views until the final consummation of the noble gift. And, though his modesty at that day shrank from any formal recognition of his own relation to the transaction, I should be wanting in fidelity to its history were I to omit to bear testimony to the controlling influence which he seemed to exercise in our behalf. Our lamented friend was accustomed always to speak of this apartment, in which he justly took so much pride, as finished and completely furnished —nothing to be taken away, and nothing to be added. And so indeed we have all regarded it as long as he lived. But now that he is gone, and his familiar and welcome presence may no longer be looked for among us, we cannot but feel that there is something wanting to these walls, that there is a void to be supplied so far as it is in the power of poor, perishable canvas to supply it; and I trust that at no distant day a suitable portrait may find its place here which may perpetuate the remembrance of that effective intervention, and that thoughtful and constant care, which have entitled the name of George Livermore to be associated with that of his venerated friend, Thomas Dowse, in connection with this richest of all our possessions.

Our obligations to Mr. Livermore, however, have by no means been confined to those resulting from his relations to our enjoyment of the Dowse Library. From his first admission on the 22d of November, 1849, he has been among our most active and useful associates.—As a member of our Standing Committee for many years, and its chairman for more than one, and as a member of the Publishing Committee of our beautiful volumes of Proceedings, he has rendered us most valuable services. Nor has he been wanting in important contributions to our collections in the cause of History. The "Historical Research respecting the opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers," which he read at our August monthly meeting in 1862, and which he afterwards printed in so many attractive forms, and distributed widely at his own cost, would alone have been enough to secure for him a reputation which any of us might envy.

Our Society, however, I am aware, can claim no monopoly in the sorrow which Mr. Livermore's death has occasioned. Boston has lost in him an upright and intelligent merchant. Cambridge has lost in him a useful and respected citizen. The American Antiquarian Society has lost in him an active associate and trusted counsellor. The Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts State Library have lost in him a faithful and assiduous trustee. The Sunday School of his own parish has lost in him a devoted instructor and superintendent. Indeed, it would be difficult to name the public institution in this neighborhood which has not been directly or indirectly indebted to him for personal services or valuable contributions. Ardent, intelligent, laborious, liberal, philanthropic, he was untiring in his exertions in every field of usefulness which was opened to him. You all know the zeal he displayed in the cause of the Union during the last four years, and how he labored, in season and out of season, at the risk and even at the positive sacrifice of his own health, to promote the raising of troops, to stimulate patriotic action, and to uphold the flag of his country.

Yet while he was thus willing to spend and be spent in the service of others, Mr. Livermore had special pursuits and tastes of his own, quite apart from his mercantile connections, to which he devoted his hours of leisure through a long course of years, and which were enough of themselves to secure for him an enviable distinction and a cherished remembrance. His beautiful library, with its remarkable collection of rare editions of the Sacred Scriptures, including not a few Bibles which had the special charm of having belonged to illustrious persons of other ages and other lands, and, foremost among them all, the Bible of that loved and loving disciple and friend of Luther, Philip Melancthon,—was the chief source of his own pleasure, as it was an object of the deepest interest to all who visited him. Nor can any one forget that exquisite bibliographical taste of his which had been kin-

dled by a personal acquaintance with Dibdin himself, which had been nurtured and stimulated by familiar association with the beautiful books in his own library or in the libraries of kindred spirits in this or in other States, and which he so often indulged by preparing a private edition of some tract of his own, or of some reprint of a rare old book or pamphlet, in a style which will always render it a gem in the collections of the many friends whom he delighted to gratify with a presentation copy.

I will attempt no analysis of Mr. Livermore's personal character and qualities in presence of so many who have known him longer and better than myself. Admirable tributes have already been paid him, and others are ready to be paid here and elsewhere. We had all hoped that many more years of usefulness were still in store for him, but we may apply to him the exquisite words of Jeremy Taylor: "It must needs be, that such a man must die when he ought to die, and be like ripe and pleasant fruit falling from a fair tree, and gathered into baskets for the planter's use." I may be permitted to express my regret that unavoidable absence from the State prevented me from uniting in the last honors to his remains. But not a few of our officers and members were present on the occasion, and you will all concur, I am sure, in the adoption of the resolutions which the Standing Committee have instructed me to submit before proceeding to other business this morning:—

Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow we make record of the death of our esteemed associate, George Livermore, Esq., whose services to our society in many ways, and more especially in connexion with our possession and enjoyment of the Dowse Library, have entitled him to our most respectful and grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the president be requested to appoint one of our number to prepare a memoir of Mr. Livermore, for the next or an early volume of our Proceedings.

Charles Deane, Esq., then addressed the meeting as follows:

You kindly ask me, Mr. President, to say a few words to-day respecting our dear friend and associate who has departed from us since our last meeting of this Society; and I certainly thank you for the privilege of doing so. One of our members with whom I conferred concerning this meeting, one who loved our friend most tenderly, said that he should desire that over this grave, as over no other, the official eulogium might be dispensed with. And in some respects, I sympathize in this feeling. The modest and retiring nature of Mr. Livermore would have shrunk from the idea of a eulogium of himself. But, a moment's reflection would satisfy us that this omission could not be. Our friend was too important a member of this Society, his memory is too closely interwoven with its history and welfare for the past ten or fifteen years, to warrant us in passing over his name in silence. We owe a duty to ourselves and to the public, to record our testimony here to those rare virtues which should be held up for the emulation of all. And we have the satisfaction, Mr. President, in feeling that whatever will be uttered here to-day, will be uttered as no mere formal eulogy. Every one will speak from the heart, for all loved Mr. Livermore:

> "None knew thee but to love thee,
> Nor named thee but to praise."

So much has been already said elsewhere, and so well said, on the character of Mr. Livermore, added to what I know will be contributed from those who will follow me here; feeling also, as I do, that I should fail in any attempt to realize my own idea of the man, that I shall content myself, in the few words I may now utter, with relating some details of Mr. Livermore's literary history which have come under my own observation. These may not be deemed wholly inappropriate before this Historical Society.

I formed an acquaintance with Mr. Livermore over twenty years ago, being attracted towards him by his loving and genial nature, his general intelligence, his historical tastes, and his great love of books. He was then forming his biblical library. About that time, or soon after, an important addition was made to his collection of books in this department, by the purchase of a number of Bibles from the library of the late Rev. Dr. Homer, of Newton, whose books were placed on sale at one of the book stores in Boston; and the most valuable of them secured by Mr. Livermore. One of these, I well remember, afterwards proved to have once been the property of Adam Winthrop, the father of the first Governor Winthrop. Soon after, an opportunity was offered by the sale of the library of the Duke of Sussex, which was especially rich in biblical literature, to add other copies of choice editions to his store. In 1845, Mr. Livermore went to Europe, it being his first and only visit, and he then doubtless improved the rich opportunities before him, to enlarge his collection of books as regards Bibles, and to increase his knowledge and gratify his tastes on the general subject of bibliography, of which he had long been fond. While in London, he formed an acquaintance with Dibdin, the celebrated bibliographer, who took a great interest in our friend; and after his return, I remember seeing in his library copies of some of Dibdin's own works, which had been presented to him by their author.

Mr. Livermore had early formed a great admiration of William Roscoe, whom he thought a true literary merchant. He named one of his children from Roscoe, and always had a bust of him in his hall; and when we were selecting suitable memorials of distinguished men to place over the book-cases in this room, Mr. Livermore requested that the bust of Roscoe might not be forgotten. While in England, he studied the character of Roscoe anew, on the spot.

His opportunities here of seeing famous men, and, what pleased him better, famous libraries, were well improved. His enthusiasm for bibliography—I may almost say bibliomania—was well illustrated by a letter which he wrote home to a friend, from the celebrated Althorp library, to which he said he had gained access by a letter from Mr. Everett, our late minister at London. "I am writing this letter," he says, "with my arm resting on the Decameron." This was the famous *editio princeps* of Valderfer, 1471, the only perfect copy known. It was sold at the great Roxburgh Library sale, in 1812, for the enormous sum of £2260, or over $10,000, the highest price ever paid for a book. The Roxburgh Club was formed to commemorate the event of its sale. Dibdin has told the story of the book and of its sale with great unction. He says that when Evans's hammer fell, it resounded throughout the libraries of Europe, and startled Boccaccio himself from his slumber of five hundred years. Mr. Livermore was familiar with all this, so, on entering this library where the famous book now reposes, he seeks it out, places it on the table, and resting his arm upon it, writes a letter to his friend. What can better illustrate his love of rare books, and his sympathy with a friend in the enjoyment of them!

After his return from Europe, Mr. Livermore continued to add to his library as opportunities and means were afforded. But he not only *bought* books, he *read* them. On the subject of the Scriptures—his specialty—his information was extensive and thorough. And, as regards the history of the different editions of the Bible since the invention of printing, his ambition was to know everything, to exhaust his subject. He carried his inquiries into the by-ways of its history. Although, as I have said, he was not confined to one branch of historical pursuit, still, on this, he became like "the man of one book," of whom we are told in the proverb to "beware." A good illustration of the accuracy and minuteness of his knowledge here, is exhibited in a series of papers which he contributed to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in 1849, in reply to the charge brought by Bishop Chase of Ohio, against Cromwell and the Puritans, of having corrupted the Scriptures. The charge was that Cromwell, having supreme power, had authorized his friends to change the word "we," in the sixth chapter of Acts, 3 v., respecting the appointment of the seven deacons, to "ye," in order to favor the views of the Independents. The Bishop indulged in many other loose statements, neither creditable to his taste nor his knowledge. Among others, that the Cambridge Platform of 1648 was based upon this noted error.

Mr. Livermore, in answering the Bishop, showed by respectable Episcopalian authority, that the addition of the Bible first containing this error, was printed while Laud and Charles I. were in the ascendant in Church and State; and that the next edition of the Bible which is known to contain the error, was printed after the Restoration.

About the same time he corrected some singular errors into which Mr. Bancroft had fallen, respecting the publication of the Scriptures in this country before the Revolution. An article also which he wrote in the *Christian Examiner*, reviewing Strickland's history of the American Bible Society, gave abundant evidence of his large information on the subject of the circulation and translation of the Scriptures.

In 1850, Mr. Livermore wrote a paper for the *North American Review*, on "Public Libraries," being a review of some of the reports of the British Parliament on this subject. In this he showed his thorough acquaintance with the condition of libraries, both in this country and in Europe. A curious piece of literary history is connected with this paper. A few months after it was published, a volume of Chambers's "Papers for the People" was issued in Edinburgh, containing an article on "Public Libraries," which was made up of Mr. Livermore's article; another from the *North American Review*, I think written by George W. Greene, Esq.; and, a third from some other source, and no acknowledgment whatever made by the Edinburgh publisher.

In 1850, Harvard College acknowledged Mr. Livermore's claims to scholarship, by conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. I remember in a note I had from him at the time, he pleasantly said he thought the degree of "D.D." would have been more appropriate.

But Mr. Livermore's claims to be a member of this Historical Society were always made good. He had a love for our early history, and had made a respectable collection of books on this subject; and his library now contains them. He at one time contemplated writing the history of his native town, Cambridge, but relinquished it on learning that our associate, Mr. Paige, was engaged on that work.

You have referred, sir, to Mr. Livermore's agency or intervention, in securing to us this

noble library. Mr. Livermore always disclaimed having suggested to Mr. Dowse such a disposition of his library. Perhaps he would have hesitated to take the responsibility, under the circumstances, of directing Mr. Dowse's mind in the matter. Mr. Dowse had had many plans concerning the disposition of his library, but could fix on nothing. I once thought (perhaps I was mistaken) that there was danger his books would come to the hammer. There will be no impropriety, I think, in my stating here now, that Mr. Dowse once offered to present his library to Mr. Livermore. Mr. Livermore, of course, would not have accepted it. He was not the person to have thus taken advantage of the confidential relation between himself and Mr. Dowse. To some persons of less honor or delicacy, it might have been a temptation. I will relate some of the circumstances which led Mr. Dowse to select the Historical Society to be the recipient of his bounty.

In the latter part of June, 1856, the Historical Society, by invitation of Mr. Livermore, held a special meeting at his house. It was in the season of strawberries, and gentlemen who were present on that occasion, will remember the bountiful supply of that fruit which our host had provided for his guests. We called it a "strawberry festival." The next day, Mr. Livermore (as he was in the habit of doing almost daily) called on Mr. Dowse, who was at that time quite feeble, and gave him some account of the meeting at his house the evening before—telling him who were present, &c.; at the same time taking him a dish of the strawberries. Mr. Dowse was much interested in the account of the meeting of the Historical Society, and he began to make further inquiries respecting it. He had some general knowledge of its character and position, and was, of course, personally acquainted with many of its members. He probably saw that it was as likely to be a permanent institution as any of the literary bodies among us. Soon after, Mr. Dowse asked Mr. Livermore if he thought the Historical Society would accept his library. He received encouragement that they would. He wished to see a plan of their building and the rooms they occupied; and after having fully decided to offer his library to the acceptance of the Society, Mr. Livermore conferred with the President, and the matter was soon consummated. On the third of August, a special meeting of the Society was called for congratulation and acknowledgment. The obligation of this Society to Mr. Livermore for the liberal endowment made by him as trustee under Mr. Dowse's will, has also been duly acknowledged by the President.

But, sir, I must draw these desultory remarks to a close. I can hardly realize that we shall never again see our friend in his seat at our monthly meetings. I dare not attempt to express my sense of our great loss. His was a noble nature. I sometimes felt that there was a depth to it I could not fathom, and a height I could not reach. I never saw one who desired more to bring every act of his life to the touchstone of conscience. The events of the last four years brought out some traits of his character into bold relief. He threw himself into the cause of the Union with the greatest energy and zeal. If the occasion had called for it, and his strength had permitted, he would not have hesitated to shoulder his musket and to go through the battles of the Wilderness. His "Historical Research" was prepared, I know, under the highest sense of duty.

The events that came so thickly upon us about the time of the breaking up of the rebellion—at one time so joyous and then so sad, sounding the very depths of our natures—were almost too much for the delicate organization of our friend.

I saw Mr. Livermore during his last illness; the last time a few weeks before he died. His mind was in a delightful frame. I could not but feel as I left his room, that it was indeed "the chamber where the good man meets his fate." He passed quietly away. A good Providence granted to him the blessing of an easy death.

Remarks were also made by the Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, the Rev. Dr. Peabody, the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles Folsom, Esq., Dr. O. W. Holmes, the Rev. R. C. Waterston, the Hon. Richard Frothingham, and the Rev. E. E. Hale, who paid special tributes—many of them eloquent and feeling—to the memory of their late valued friend and associate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Deane was appointed to write the customary memoir for the Proceedings of the Society.

New England Historic-Genealogical Society. *Boston, Sept.* 6, 1865.—Report on a Poetic Epistle to George Washington, read by Wm. R. Deane at the meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Sept. 6th, 1865.

The committee chosen at the last meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, to examine the manuscript entitled "A Poetical Epistle to George W———n, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, from a native of the Province of Maryland," submit the following report:

At a meeting of the Society several years since, Mr. Pulsifer read extracts from this manuscript. He had then just received it from England, and he did not know who was the author, and was unaware whether it had ever been published. The date was July 10th, 1778.

An account of that meeting and an extract of a few lines from the manuscript, were published in the *Historical Magazine*, edited by a member of our society, which led to a communication from Col. Aspinwall, the recently returned Consul at London, in which he stated that he had a copy in his possession, printed in London in 1780, with a frontispiece engraving of what he supposed might be the earliest portrait of Washington. This copy was ostensibly a reprint of an original edition published at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1779.

The following are the first fourteen lines of the manuscript:

"While many a servile muse her succour lends
To flatter Tyrants, or a Tyrant's friends,
While thousands slaughtered at ambition's shrine
Are made a plea to court the tuneful nine;
Whilst Whitehead lifts his hero to the skies,
Foretells his conquests twice a year and lies,
Damns half starved rebels to eternal shame;
Or paints them trembling at Brittania's name;
Permit an humble Bard, Great Chief, to raise
One truth erected trophy to thy praise.
No abject flattery shall these numbers seek
To raise a blush on virtue's modest cheek,
Rehearse no merit, no illustrious deed,
But foes must own, and Washington may read."

The manuscript has a reference mark against the name Whitehead in the fifth line, and the following explanatory foot-note:

"*Poet Laureat to his Brittanic Majesty, and obliged from his office to discover in his Royal Patron matter of praise twice in the year.*"

In the Annapolis edition and the reprints, the foot-note is omitted and the fifth and sixth lines read thus:

"Whilst laureats lift their heroes to the sky
Foretell their conquests twice a year and lie."

This omission of the name of Whitehead and the note, and the substitution of the word "laureate" in the place of his name, in the printed copy, was without doubt by the author when it first went to press. Whitehead was then living, and however true that to lie semi-annually in praise of the king was then required of the Laureate, this sharp truth was made impersonal by the omission of his name in the printed epistle. The character of the present most excellent Queen does away with any such exigency, and the present talented Poet Laureate need not humble himself in false adoration before her Majesty, for he finds in her virtues a fire to light the offerings of his genius as he lays them upon *his* altar of praise.

This manuscript contains one hundred and ninety-three lines; the printed editions have two hundred and nine; the same sentiments being remodelled at greater length in several instances. There was, according to Watt, another English edition of this poem in 1796.

Col. Aspinwall's communication called forth another in the same magazine, soon after, by the Rev. W. S. Perry, then of Watertown, Mass., now of Litchfield, Conn., in which the name of the author of this poetic epistle is given—Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, D.D., who was, at the writing of this epistle, chaplain to the Roman Catholics in Worcester, England. He was, as the poem indicates, a native of Maryland. He afterwards became an Episcopalian, and was for thirty-five years rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., where he died July 23, 1833, aged 86 years. Mr. Perry states that a letter to Dr. Wharton, dated Nov. 2, 1778, by a fellow-countryman in the confidence and employment of the British government, mentions two criticisms on the piece, one of which was by Sir William Jones. This fact seems to confirm the statement of Bishop Doane, in a brief memoir of Dr. Wharton, prefixed to the volume of his Remains, that an edition of this poem was published in 1778, by J. Bradford in Philadelphia, though it is possible that the criticisms may have been on a manuscript copy.

In another communication a few months after the above (*Hist. Mag.* Nov., 1857) Mr. Perry says there is still a different edition (1782) in the library of Harvard College, London printed; Springfield (Massachusetts), reprinted by Babcock and Haswell.

It seems that Dr. Wharton being anxious to aid in some way the hundreds of American prisoners then suffering confinement in the gaols of England, published this poem originally for their benefit. Fifteen thousand copies were sold in London in about three weeks, at 2s. 6d. sterling each, and the money was divided to the benefit of the prisoners.

It seems, therefore, that there have been printed at least five, if not more, editions of this Poetic Epistle to Gen. Washington, viz.: 1778, 1779, 1780, 1782, 1796, and 1865. This last edition is a reprint of the London (1780) from the Annapolis (1779) edition. It is printed by Mr. Munsell, at Albany, for Francis S. Hoffman, Esq., of New York, only seventy-five copies being printed, twenty-five of which are on large paper. This edition may be found at J. K. Wiggin's, in School street; who also has the edition (1780) mentioned by Mr. Aspinwall, with a frontispiece engraving of Washington.

The poem has much merit. The sketch here given demonstrates the usefulness of such a society as ours, where papers may be read and information elicited; and the value of such publications as the *New England Historical and*

Genealogical Register, and the *Historical Magazine*, as vehicles of information and for the settlement of historical queries, and the dissemination of curious and important historical facts. The particular point on which the committee have to decide and report is, whether the manuscript here exhibited is in the handwriting or autograph of Rev. Dr. Wharton, whose authorship of the poem has been established.

We have examined and compared the manuscript minutely with some private manuscript letters of Dr. Wharton's, kindly forwarded to Mr. Pulsifer by Rev. W. S. Perry for this purpose, and have come to the unquestionable conclusion that this manuscript, from which Mr. Pulsifer first read to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, is in the handwriting of Rev. Dr. Wharton.

Notes on Books.

An Authentic and Comprehensive History of Buffalo: with some Account of its early Inhabitants, both Savage and Civilized, comprising Historic Notices of the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians; including a Sketch of the Life of Sir William Johnson, and of the prominent White Men long Resident among the Senecas. Arranged in Chronological Order, in 2 vols. By William Ketchum. Vol. II. Buffalo: Rockwell, Baker and Hill. 1865.

We have already noticed the first volume of this contribution to the history of Western New York. The present volume, bringing the history of Buffalo to the destruction of the city by the English, in 1824, completes Mr. Ketchum's work. Exteriorly it is called Buffalo and the Senecas, and to the Senecas much of it is given. This volume comes more, however, in the general sphere of local history, and attests the research and accuracy of the writer. He begins with the Senecas during the Revolution, and traces their history down to the days of the Holland purchase. This, and a discussion as to the name of Buffalo, with notices of early travellers, brings us to the first white settlers. The beginnings of the important city are then given; its pioneers, in many cases, drawn from life; their careers, their labors, their characters given. The volume closes with the operations during the war with England, and a most valuable appendix of illustrative documents.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It will be a comparatively easy task to continue the history of Buffalo down from the point where Mr. Ketchum closes. When it is considered that all the records, both public and private, that existed here were destroyed at the burning of Buffalo by the British, in January, 1814, it will be perceived that it was no easy task to supply the facts necessary to elucidate the history of the period before the war. The mass of matter published in the appendix, much of it now for the first time given to the world, is evidence that it has not been withheld for future use by the author, though we have already heard wishes expressed that he would extend the work to another volume. A copy of the original survey of the city, or 'village of New Amsterdam,' beautifully engraved by Messrs. E. R. Jewett & Co., will be found in the second volume, together with the name of the original purchaser of every lot. It will surprise the owners of some of the most valuable lots in the city to see the figure at which they were originally purchased of the Holland Land Company."

History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts; including Lynnfield, Saugus, Swampscot, and Nahant. By Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall. Boston: John L. Shorey, 1865. 8vo. 620 pp.

The history of Mr. Lewis enjoyed considerable fame, deserved by the spirit of research of the author, but more perhaps by his eccentricity. Its merit induced Mr. Newhall to adhere to it rather than write a new work; but while preserving the labors of his predecessor, he has made it a very complete and satisfactory local history. A local paper more competent than we are to judge of its merit in some points, says: "James R. Newhall has brought to the work great research, care, and attention, following out the plan of the original author, and giving a truthful and appreciative memorial of Mr. Lewis, which adds very much to the value of the work. So full and complete has he made the book that it appears to be a new and finished work. Not only are the events faithfully narrated, but it is filled with biographical notices of individuals who have rendered Lynn famous. These comprise individuals remarkable for position, character, intellect, and eccentricity, and they are ably and faithfully drawn. Although a local history, it contains much that is of general interest, and is full of entertainment, and we may say of instruction, for the general reader."

A great manufacturing town, a place of industry and activity, its history differs from that of a quiet interior town, and is more difficult to treat. The isolated individualism of large cities renders it very hard to treat their history with any comprehensive grasp or unity of design. Mr. Newhall has, however, succeeded admirably in his manner of treating the subject, and offers a most attrac-

tive volume to all at all interested in our local history. The scattered sons of Lynn, who are to be found on every shore, will of course grasp with avidity this creditable history of their native place.

Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. VII. Containing 1. Records of the N. H. Committee of Safety; 2. History of the town of Chester, N. H.; 3. The Valley of the Merrimack; 4. Changes in the Merrimack river. Edited by Nathaniel Bouton, Corresponding Secretary of the N. H. Historical Society. Concord: G. P. Lyon, 1863.

THE Records of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety are well preserved. The Committee was in fact the Executive Government of New Hampshire from January, 1776, to the close of May, 1784, the period of the temporary constitution. The new constitution, which went into effect in June, 1784, gave a more normal condition. As given in this volume, the Records are preceded by a general index of matters, and also by a complete index of names, making it all that is needed for reference. The facts relating to the early History of Chester from 1720 to 1774, are by the late Charles Bell. The Valley of the Merrimack is an address delivered before the Society by Joseph B. Walker, Esq., and highly interesting; and the Report on the Alterations in the Channel, read before the Society, is one of those papers which we need greatly. The changes in rivers, especially at the mouth and in the coast line, often embarrass not only students but courts of law, and a true historical scrutiny is not always brought to the solution of the difficulties arising.

Lettre de Christophe Colomb sur la Découverte du Nouveau Monde. Publiée d'après la rarissime version Latine conservée à la Bibliothèque impériale traduite en Français commentée et enrichie de notes puisées aux sources originales, par Lucien de Rosny, Vice-Président du Comité d'Archéologie Américaine de France, Ancien Correspondant du Ministre de l'Instruction publique pour les travaux historiques. Paris. Jules Gay, 1865.

THIS work, of which only 125 copies are printed, with all its parade, is pitiable. After the volume by Mr. Major, and the elaborate bibliography of Columbus in the Scyllacius issued by a gentleman of New York, we should expect something superior from Paris. This gives us the text of the Paris edition, "In Campo Gaillardi," and that is about all. The translation does not strike us as very happy. The very title has an error. De insulis Indie super Gangem nuper inventis, is not Islands of India recently found beyond the Ganges, but "recently discovered islands in *India beyond the Ganges;*" this latter being a distinctive geographical term.

With this remark on the translation of the title, we give the last note as a specimen of the profound learning of the translator: "The indigenes are what they were, and in spite of the *religious* persecutions which they have undergone, they have little more than changed the name of their religion, at least in the United States. See H. Schoolcraft"!!!

The Order Book of Capt. Leonard Bleeker, Major of Brigade in the early Part of the Expedition under General James Clinton, against the Indian Settlement of Western New York, in the Campaign of 1779. New York: Joseph Sabin, 1865. Munsell's 4to., 138 pp.

THE expedition of General Sullivan against the western cantons of the Iroquois has much to recommend it for a monograph like that of Sargent on Braddock. The column under Clinton coöperated with that of Sullivan. The Order Book here given by Mr. Sabin, with notes from the competent hand of Dr. F. B. Hough, gives us what History most needs, the exact march, and exact dates of the march of Clinton's column cutting the old Continental road through the forest, and flooding the Susquehanna to bear their boats down to Sullivan. Dr. Hough's notes are chiefly biographical, but he has added in his annotations a number of unpublished illustrative letters, which give the work high value.

Proceedings in connection with the Celebration at New Bedford, September 14, 1864, of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dartmouth. New Bedford. 1865. 8vo., 129 pp.

THIS volume is rich in historical matter. Not fearful of appalling us with the past, it gives *in limine* an extract from the *Plymouth Colony Record,* 1664, June 8. The Proceedings took place Sept. 14, 1864, and embraced exercises at the church, in which, after a hymn by James B. Congdon, Esq., and a prayer, George Howland, Jun., Mayor of New Bedford, delivered an address. Other proceedings, embracing a poem by Mr. Congdon, followed, and the procession moved to the City Hall, where a collation was spread. Here remarks were made by Gov. Clifford, Mr. Fessenden, and others. Among other matters of interest, Mr. Congdon exhibited photographs of the earliest records of the town. The memorial volume contains a copy of these early entries, with the address and poem in full, and much matter of great historical interest.

The Light Appearing More and More towards the Perfect Day; or, A farther Discovery of the present state of the Indians in New England, concerning the progresse of the Gospel amongst them. Manifested by Letters from such as preacht to them there. Published by Henry Whitfield, late Pastor to the Church of Christ at Gilford in New England, who came late thence. [Motto.] London, printed by T. R. & E. M. for John Bartlet, and are to be sold at the Gilt Cup, neer St. Austins gate in Pauls Church-yard, 1661. Joseph Sabin. 1865. Large paper, $5.00. Small paper, $2.50.

Strength out of Weakness; or, a Glorious Manifestation of the further Progresse of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New-England, held forth in sundry Letters from divers Ministers and others to the Corporation established by Parliament for promoting the Gospel among the Heathen in New England, and to particular Members thereof since the late Treatise to that effect, formerly set forth by Mr. Henry Whitfield, late Pastor of Gilford in New England. Published by the aforesaid Corporation. [Motto.] London, printed by M. Simmons for John Blague and Samuel Howes, and are to be sold at their Shop in Popes Head Alley, 1652. Joseph Sabin, 1865. Large Paper, $5.00. Small Paper, $2.50.

A Further Accompt of the Progresse of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New-England, and of the means used effectually to advance the same. Set forth in certaine Letters sent from thence declaring a purpose of Printing the Scriptures in the Indian Tongue, into which they are already translated. With which Letters are likewise sent an Epitome of some Exhortations delivered by the Indians at a Fast, as Testimonies of their obedience to the Gospell. As also some helps directing to the Indians how to improve naturall reason into the knowledge of the true God. London, printed by M. Simmons, for the Corporation of New-England, 1659.

Further Queries upon the Present State of the New English Affairs. s. l. et a.

Mr. Sabin has given here a series of New England tracts, accessible hitherto only to the few. They are printed in Munsell's style of quartos, and are inedited, using the word in the English sense of not edited. They are simple reprints, and each tract is not swelled to a volume. His series, excepting the Maryland Relation, already noticed, is confined entirely to New England, and will comprise the rarest of the tracts relating to that section.

Miscellany.

Mr. J. B. Congdon is engaged on a careful examination of the records of the old town of Dartmouth, which, when incorporated in 1664, covered the territory of the city of New Bedford, and the towns of Westport, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet.

A volume of family history has appeared entitled "Memorial of the Family of Thomas Burgess, who settled in Sandwich (Mass.) in 1637." It embraces notices of 4065 descendants of Thomas, the Pilgrim.

The Popham Colony of 1607, at the mouth of the Kennebec, was commemorated on the anniversary day, August 19th, on the grounds of the United States belonging to the Fort that bears the name of the worthy pioneer in the first chartered occupation of New England under English rule. The Hon. B. C. Bailey, of Bath, called the assemblage together; and at his instance the Hon. C. J. Gilman, of Brunswick, was chosen President of the day.

Mr. Gilman gave a clear and impressive narrative of the early explorations on the shores of our North-eastern Bay preparatory to the occupation by Popham under the charter of 1606. He showed that this commemoration had no rivalry with Plymouth Rock, nor controversy as to the relative claims of Episcopacy or Puritanism; but was what it should be, the maintenance of the memory of a leading historic fact to be regarded as one step in the grand march of civilization.

He introduced the Hon. J. W. Patterson, M.C., of Dartmouth College, as the orator for this commemoration, who gave a beautiful sketch of the approach and landing of the colony, and then entered on the selected theme:—"The Responsibility of the Founders of Republics." The address, by its richness of language, historic citations, and classical allusions, with the added charm of finished elocution, secured the fixed attention of the large audience through the hour and a quarter, whose deep interest was manifested in the desire to hear the conditions under which our nationality is to be preserved. The day was beautiful. Thousands of people by steamboats, barges, sail boats, and carriages, came to its enjoyments, and were satisfied. The celebration was a complete success.

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General Department.

ORDINATION OF THE FIRST CLERGYMAN IN THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

IN the spring of 1678 there arrived at New York Petrus Tesschenmaecker, a young theological student from Utrecht, who had lost his testimonials and other papers among the savages at Guiana, which he had just visited. Tesschenmaecker's gifts in preaching were so great, however, that he was allowed to perform Divine service in several of the Dutch churches, especially in the one at Esopus, where he officiated with great acceptance until the arrival from Holland of Domine Laurentius Van Gaasbeeck, in September, 1678. He then went to the Delaware River, and the Dutch congregation at Newcastle were so much pleased with him that they called him to be their minister. But the difficulty was that Tesschenmaecker had not been ordained. The delegates from the Newcastle church, accordingly, requested the Dutch clergymen in New York and its neighborhood to meet as a Classis, and remove the difficulty by ordaining the candidate. This the ministers felt unable to do on their own responsibility.

Sir Edmund Andros, the governor of New York, however, having taken a great interest in the matter, relieved them from embarrassment by issuing the following official direction:

"SIR EDMUND ANDROS, *Knight*, &c., &c.

"Upon application from Newcastle in Delaware, that (being destitute,) Mr. Peter Tesschenmaecker may be admitted to bee their minister; By virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patents and authoritie derived unto mee, I do hereby desire and authorize you to examine the said Mr. Tesschenmaecker, and if you shall find him fittly qualifyed that then you Ordain him into the ministry of the Protestant Reformed Church, to preach God's word and administer his Holy Sacraments, and give him Testimonialls thereof, as is usuall.—Given under my hand and Seale of the Province, in New Yorke, the thirtieth day of September, in the 31st yeare of His Majesty's Reigne, Annoque Domini 1679.

"E. ANDROS, [L.S.]

"To Mr. Gulielmus van Nieuwenhuysen, Minister or Pastor of this City, or any three or more of the Ministers or Pastors within this Government."

Accordingly, Domine Schaats, of Albany, Domine Van Zuuren, of Long Island, and Domine Van Gaasbeeck, of Esopus, met with Domine Van Nieuwenhuysen at New York, and formed themselves into a Classis, composed of all the Dutch ministers within the Province, with members of their Consistories. The following is a translation of the original record of this FIRST DUTCH CLASSIS EVER HELD IN NORTH AMERICA:

"*Copy of the Acts done in our Meeting at New York, the 9th of October, 1679, in the matter of Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker.*

"On this day, the 9th of October, 1679, was handed in a call of a minister for the congregation of the South [Delaware]

River, which calling has fallen on the person of Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker, a candidate for the sacred ministry.

"But considering that this matter is without example in this Government, the Low Dutch ministers who are here, on the request of the honorable Knight Governor Edmund Andros, and on the exhibition of the *testimonia examinis preparatorii* of the aforesaid Domine Petrus Tesschenmaecker (written by the Dutch and English Consistories at the Hague), have been content (considering likewise the distress of the above-named respective congregation) to confirm and consecrate this candidate to the office of the ministry there.

"And because, before all, it is necessary that an Overseer [*opziender*] should be proved, so, the Reverend Assembly, consisting of the Low Dutch clergymen of this Government, together with other ecclesiastical persons, approved, as good, the aforesaid attestation *examinis preparatorii*, without special opposition; and it was resolved to proceed to the '*promotie*' itself.

"Thereupon Domine Tesschenmaecker being summoned within, was acquainted with this approbation of the Reverend Assembly, and was further asked whether he accepted this calling, to serve in the same according to the ecclesiastical orders of the Reverend Synod of Dordrecht, and other special instructions, and would yet promise conformity to the said orders. The answer was 'Yes;'—undertaking and binding himself to observe the same.

"This being done, Domine Tesschenmaecker was first heard in his '*propositie*,' upon the text Matt. 5: 20, the treatment of which gave the Reverend Assembly sufficient satisfaction.

"Thereupon the Reverend Assembly addressed itself to the examination, having appointed as examinator Domine Wilhelmus Van Nieuwenhuysen, minister of the Holy Gospel in the metropolis of the Government of New York.

"The examination being sustained, the Reverend Assembly was likewise contented with the answers of Domine Tesschenmaecker; so that finally, the confirmation according to our Church order and formulary, followed hereupon, in the name of the Lord. [Signed,]

"Casparus Van Zuuren,
"Minister on Long Island,
"*Conventûs, pro tempore, Scriba.*"

These interesting documents were sent to the Classis of Amsterdam in a joint letter signed by the four Dutch clergymen in New York. In that letter they rely on Gov. Andros's authorization as the justification of their action, which they declared was "in all respects conformable to the praiseworthy usage and orders of the churches in the Fatherland (to the upholding of which we have also obliged him by promises and the giving of hands, as we ourselves were obliged thereto by your Reverences), there having yet further come to us excellent testimonials of the deportment and preaching of Domine Tesschenmaecker, signed by the Consistories of the Low Dutch and English congregations in the Hague; and he himself (*examinandus candidatus*) exhibiting very good and proper gifts, as well in his *propositie* as in his answers, to the complete satisfaction of all the members of our Assembly."

The Classis of Amsterdam afterwards approved of this action and of the settlement of Domine Tesschenmaecker at the Delaware, where, however, he remained but a short time. In the winter of 1682 he preached on Staten Island, and in 1684 he was called to the church in Schenectady, where he continued to labor until this first minister ever ordained in New York was murdered on the night of the 8th of February, 1690, by the French and Indian expedition sent out by Governor Frontenac of Canada.

REMEMBER BAKER.

BY REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

While we pay all due honor to the Allens, Warner, Chittenden, and the other worthies, who by their skill in council or

their bravery in battle, were prominently instrumental in establishing Vermont as a State, it would be unjust to forget those who acted well their parts in narrower limits or in subordinate positions. The most active statesman would be foiled in all his plans if the execution of them were intrusted to incompetent or faithless agents; and the most consummate commander-in-chief would win no battles, did not every officer, from general of division to orderly sergeant, perform with ability and fidelity the part assigned him. Nor would our fathers have maintained their cause against their numerous and powerful adversaries had not the heroic leader of the people had many heroic followers. To commemorate, as well as the extant materials will allow, one of those followers, and by no means the least worthy of them, is the object of this paper.*

Remember Baker was born in the ancient town of Woodbury, Ct., in June, 1737. He was the second child and only son of Remember Baker (b. February 22, 1712), and the grandson of John Baker (b. December 24, 1681). His mother was Tamar Warner (b. February 26, 1718), daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Warner, of Woodbury. His mother's brother Benjamin was the father of Seth Warner, and his father's sister Mary was the mother of Ethan Allen. Baker was thus cousin to both Warner and Allen, though they two were not at all related to each other. While he was quite young, his father was accidentally shot by a hunter, and he was left in orphanage and poverty. He was apprenticed to a millwright, under whose care he formed habits of industry and self-reliance; which, with his native energy, stood him in good stead all the way through life. His education was the ordinary education of the children of the poor at that period, and only qualified him to read, write, and cipher.

In 1756 or 1757, when not yet twenty years old, he enlisted as a soldier, and went on an expedition into Canada, during the French and Indian war. He was in the skirmish near Ticonderoga in which Lord Howe was killed, and in the unsuccessful attack on the French lines which followed, and he remained in the service till 1759, in the meantime distinguishing himself so much by his bravery that he received some promotion. He married, April 3, 1760, Desire Hurlburt (b. May 20, 1743), daughter of Consider and Patience Hurlburt. In 1763 he went to Vermout, then known as the New Hampshire Grants, where he procured employment as an explorer and surveyor of wild lands, and found recreation and profit in hunting the game which abounded. By this means he became acquainted with the most desirable tracts for cultivation and sites for mills, and was prepared to take up his residence the next year in Arlington, one of the infant settlements in Bennington county.

By vote of the proprietors of that township a bounty of fifty acres of land had been offered to any one who would build a grist-mill in the town prior to November 1, 1765. Baker accepted the offer and built a grist-mill and saw-mill on land now within the limits of the village of East Arlington. These being the first mills north of Bennington, gave considerable celebrity to the place, and were an inducement to many settlers to locate in the vicinity. At the organization of the town (about 1768), he was elected town clerk.

He was among the early and active resistants to the attempts of New York officials to exercise jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants. When armed resistance was resolved upon, he joined the "military association" of which Ethan Allen was Colonel, and in that he was made a Captain. In company with Ethan Allen and Seth Warner he had the distinction of being outlawed by a proclamation of Gov. Tryon, and of having a reward of sixty pounds offered to any person who would deliver him, either alive or dead, to the New York authorities. Inspired by the desire of obtaining this reward, or a portion of it, one Bliss Willoughby communicated to John Munroe, a notorious Yorker, such information regarding the residence and habits of Baker as enabled

* Read before the Vermont Historical Society at a special meeting.

Munroe to attempt his seizure and abduction. Munroe lived near Arlington, and had a commission as Justice of the Peace under authority of New York.

About daybreak on the morning of the 21st (or 22d) of January, 1772, Munroe, accompanied by Benjamin Stevens, a constable, and ten or twelve others, surrounded Baker's house and assaulted the door, summoning him to surrender and threatening to burn the house and all that was in it. Mrs. Baker bravely defended the door with an axe, till one of the assailants, Edward McDonald by name, wounded her in the right arm with a sword, so severely as to cripple the arm for life. Baker in the meantime had stationed himself in the chamber with his gun, determined to sell his life or liberty as dearly as possible. But finding the assailants so numerous, and fearing that resistance might occasion greater violence to his wife and children, he attempted to escape by bursting a board off the end of the house and leaping to the ground. He was immediately seized by the constable's dog, which so hindered him that he soon fell into the hands of his pursuers. The same man who had wounded his wife made several blows at him with the sword, by one of which one of his thumbs was nearly cut off and his wrist so badly injured as to be quite disabled.

In this condition, wounded, bleeding, and nearly naked, he was bound fast and forced into a sleigh, being silenced with the threat of immediate death if he should attempt to give the alarm. Two of his neighbors, however, Caleb Henderson and John Whiston, had been aroused, and had armed themselves for the purpose of rescuing him. But they were overpowered, and Whiston was taken prisoner, while Henderson escaped and hastened to Bennington to give the alarm. By noon a party of resolute men* were mounted and in hot pursuit of the kidnappers. Messengers were also sent northwardly as far as Pittsford, to request the inhabitants to arm and hasten to the rescue. The pursuers took a different road from the captors, hoping to intercept them at the Troy ferry, and with such speed did they go that they reached the ferry at three o'clock, having travelled thirty miles in three hours, over very bad roads.

Baker and his captors had not arrived, and the party went out several miles to meet them. He had been carried sixteen or seventeen miles before his wounds were dressed, and had well-nigh perished with cold and the loss of blood. When the rescuing party approached, he revived, and with his uninjured hand did what he could to hinder the progress of his captors. But their courage failed them when they found themselves confronted by a body of the Green Mountain Boys, and, with the exception of Munroe and the constable, they all sought safety each for himself. Munroe attempted now to accomplish by intimidation what he could not do by force, and threatened the vengeance of New York upon any who should impede its officers in the execution of their duty. He was himself taken into custody and carried back, to prevent him from rallying his force or raising another. Baker's wounds were now well cared for, and he was mounted on a horse with a man to support him; but he was too weak to ride in that way, and it was found necessary to put him on a bed in a sleigh, and thus carry him slowly homeward. The party arrived at Lieut. Breckenridge's in Bennington, about two o'clock on the following morning, to the great joy of all the people.

Baker at length rented his mills in Arlington, and went northwardly. He explored what is now Chittenden county, and bought large tracts of land on Onion river, including the lower falls, where he made preparations to build mills. But the con-

* Munroe, in his report to the Governor of New York, gives the names of Baker's rescuers as follows: Joseph Bradley, Lemuel Bradley, Jesse Sawyer, Isaac Vernernum, Abel Castle, Jr., Curtis Hawley, Elisha Sherman, Philo Hurlburt, Abijah Hurd, Ebenezer Wallis, John Whiston, Austin Seela, Justice Sherwood, Caleb Henderson.—*Documentary History of N. Y., Vol. IV.*

Another list is given by another authority as follows: Isaac Clark, Joseph Safford, Wait Hopkins, David Safford, Timothy Abbott, Stephen Hopkins, Elnathan Hubbell, Samuel Tubbs, Ezekiel Brewster, Nathaniel Holmes.—*Rural Magazine, August, 1795.*

tinued troubles with New York, and the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, put an end to all his peaceful pursuits and purposes. Soon after "the Westminster massacre," March 13, 1775, he spent about twelve days in Cumberland county, assisting in the pacification of the people. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he was among the first to volunteer. He accompanied Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, was in several other important movements, and acquitted himself with skill and bravery.

He also took part in Montgomery's expedition against St. John's, and in that expedition lost his life. He was detached with a party of men to go in advance and reconnoitre the enemy's position. When he had arrived within a few miles of St. John's, he secreted the boat with which he had approached, and marched some distance down the river Sorel. In his absence a party of hostile Indians found the boat and took possession of it. Upon his return he demanded the restoration of it, and on their refusal, drew up his gun to fire upon them. His gun missed fire, and an Indian instantly shot him through the head. His companions fled, leaving the body in possession of the Indians, who cut off the head and put it on a pole. The remains were afterwards redeemed and decently buried. Thus died Remember Baker, in the very prime and vigor of his manhood. Had his life been spared, his coolness in council and his bravery in the field would doubtless have secured to him a place on the records of fame side by side with Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and the other worthies who achieved the independence of Vermont.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA— 1779–1781.

MEMOIRS OF LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL GRAHAM.

THE CASE OF CAPT. ASGILL.

ON Tuesday morning, the 27th, the hawkers were selling in the streets, an account of the action of the 12th April, wherein the Count de Grasse had been made prisoner in the "Ville de Paris." I got a copy and gave it to Major Gordon, who said that the news was too good not to be made use of. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday, 27th, Captain Asgill and Major Gordon left Lancaster, escorted by the officer and party of dragoons. The brigadier also accompanied them for several miles, and at parting gave strict orders to the party to obey such orders as Major Gordon should give them. They arrived at Philadelphia (seventy miles) in a few days, and the Major lost not a moment in finding the French Ambassador, urging him in strong terms to interfere, now that the Count de Grasse was in our power, but without effect. He also found out some members of Congress, and applied to them; in short, he tried every possible means which he could think of or devise. On going out he left Capt. Asgill in a hotel, and gave strict orders to a sentinel over him (one of the dragoons) not to allow any person to enter the room in which he was confined. The Major had just returned, disconsolate and without hope, and entered an adjoining room to compose himself, when he heard the footsteps of some person as if approaching the prisoner's room. Rushing out, he encountered a solemn-looking man in black in the passage, and sharply demanding what he wanted, received for a reply: "I am the chaplain to the Congress of the United States, and have come to give a word of advice to the young man who is about to suffer for one of our good friends." "You have no right to come here, sir," said the Major, "be you who you may;" and seeing him to the door, reproached the sentinel on duty, who said in his defence that he durst not deny admission to the chaplain of Congress. It is supposed that several persons in power at Philadelphia did interest themselves in favor of Captain Asgill; whether through the instigation of Major Gordon or not, is uncertain; but an order was given for his being sent to Chatham, in New Jersey, and placed in charge of Colonel Elias Dayton, of the 2d New Jersey troops. The following letter

to the Colonel, dated Headquarters, 4th June, 1782, has been published:

"SIR—I am just informed by the Secretary at War that Captain Asgill, of the British Guards, who is destined to be the unhappy victim to atone for the death of Captain Huddy, has arrived at Philadelphia, and would set out for the Jersey line, the place assigned for his execution. He will probably arrive as soon as this will reach you, and will be attended by Captain Ludlow, his friend, who he wishes to be permitted to go into New York with an address to Sir Guy Carleton in his behalf. You will therefore give permission to Captain Ludlow to go by the way of Dobb's Ferry to New York with such representations as Captain Asgill may please to make to Sir Guy Carleton: at the same time I would wish to intimate to the gentleman, that though I am deeply afflicted by the unhappy fate to which Captain Asgill is subjected, yet that it will be to no purpose to make any representation to Sir Guy Carleton which may serve to bring on a discussion of the present point of retaliation; that, on the stage to which the matter has been suffered to run, all argumentation on the subject is precluded on my part. My resolutions have been founded on so mature deliberation, that they must remain unalterably fixed. You may also inform the gentleman, that while my duty calls upon me to make this decisive determination, humanity dictates a tear for the unfortunate offering, and inclines me to say that I devoutly wish his life may be spared. This happy event may be attained, but it must be effected by the British Commander-in-chief; he knows that this alternative only can avert the dire extremity from the innocent, and that in this way alone the wrongs of the murdered Captain Huddy will be but appeased. In the meantime, while this is doing, I must beg that you will be pleased to treat Captain Asgill with every tenderness, and association, and politeness consistent with his present situation, which his rank, fortune, and connections, together with his private state, demand.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

The following is another letter to Colonel Dayton, dated

"HEADQUARTERS, 11th June, 1782.

"SIR—You will inform me, as early as possible, what is the present situation of Captain Asgill, the prisoner destined for retaliation, and what prospect he has of relief from his application to Sir Guy Carleton, which I am informed he has made through his friend, Capt. Ludlow. I have heard nothing yet from New York in consequence of his application. His fate will be suspended until I can hear of the decision of Sir Guy, but I am impatient lest this should be unwarrantably delayed. The enemy ought to have learned before this that my resolution cannot be trifled with.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

The following are other letters from General Washington to Colonel Dayton, but without dates:—

"SIR—I am informed that Captain Asgill is at Chatham, without a guard, and under no restraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong; I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all possible tenderness, consistent with his present situation; but, until his fate is determined, he must be considered as a close prisoner, and be kept in the greatest security. I request, therefore, that he may be sent immediately to the Jersey line, where he is to be kept close prisoner in perfect security till further orders.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

"SIR—I have received your two letters of the 17th and 18th inst. The only object I had in view in ordering Captain Asgill to be confined to the huts was the perfect security of the prisoner; this must be attended to; but I am very willing, indeed wish, that every indulgence be granted him that is not inconsistent with that. When I ordered on an officer for retaliation, I mentioned my willingness that he should make every application to the British Commander-in-chief, in whose power alone it is to avert the destiny; but I, at the same time, desired it to be understood that I should receive no application, nor answer any letter upon the subject, which did not

inform that satisfaction was made for the death of Captain Huddy. I imagine that you were not informed of this circumstance, or you would have prevented Major Gordon's application on the subject.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

I never saw any other letter of Major Gordon's to General Washington, except the one sent off from Lancaster; but I know that his exertions were unceasing at this period, and that he even applied to the widow and family of Captain Huddy, who resided not far off, and induced them to intercede for Captain Asgill. Moreover, I know that through the friendship of females at the place, he had laid a plan for the escape of the Captain, in case an order had been given for his execution, and that his escape would have been effected, and that the Major intended to have avowed his participation and concern in the affair; I know also that a confidential servant of Captain Asgill's went into New York and returned more than once during their stay at Chatham. On the 5th August, General Washington wrote to the Honorable Captain Ludlow, at New York, as follows:—

"SIR—Persuaded that your desire to visit Captain Asgill at Chatham is founded on motives of friendship and humanity only, I enclose you a passport for the gratification of it. The enclosed letters for that gentleman came to me from New York in the condition you will receive them: you will have an opportunity of presenting them with yourself. Your own letter came under cover to me *via Ostend.*

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

Copy of the Passport.

"Captain Ludlow, of the British Guards, has my permission (with his servant) to pass the American posts at Dobb's Ferry, and proceed to Chatham. He has liberty also to return to New York the same way.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

On the 25th August, General Washington, in the postscript of a letter to Colonel Dayton, directed that Captain Asgill be left on his parole at Morristown till further orders. The annexed letters are from General Washington to Captain Asgill:—

"HEADQUARTERS, 7th October, 1782.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge your favor of the 27th September. The circumstances which produced in the first instance your unfortunate situation, having, in some measure, changed their ground, the whole matter has been laid before Congress for their decision. I can assure you I shall be most happy, should circumstances enable me to announce to you your liberation from your disagreeable confinement.

"(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

"HEADQUARTERS, 13th November, 1782.

"SIR—It affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an Act of Congress of the 7th instant, by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing that you would wish to go to New York as soon as possible, I also enclose a passport for that purpose. Your letter of the 18th October came regularly to my hands. I beg of you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation, but I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might, in the end, prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters, which have been in my possession a fortnight, to the same cause. I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be viewed, I was never influenced through the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but by what I conceived to be a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion, and that this important end, so likely to be answered without the blood of

an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you than it is to, sir,

"Your humble servant,

"G. WASHINGTON."

(*Copy of the Act of Congress enclosed.*)

"By the United States, in Congress assembled, 5th November, 1782.

"In the report of the Committee to whom was referred a letter of the 19th August from the Commander-in-chief, a report of the Committee thereon, and another of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge, relative thereto, and another letter of the Commander-in-chief of 25th October, with a copy of a letter from the Count Vergennes, dated July 29th last, interceding for Captain Asgill,—*Resolved*, That the Commander-in-chief be directed, and he is hereby directed, to set Captain Asgill at liberty.

"(Signed) C. THOMSON, *Secretary.*"

Copy of the Letter from Count de Vergennes, alluded to in the Act of Congress.

"VERSAILLES, 29th July, 1782.

"SIR—It is not in the quality of the King, the friend and ally of the United States, though with the knowledge and consent of His Majesty, that I have now the honor to write to your Excellency. It is as a man of sensibility and a tender father, who feels all the force of parental love, that I take the liberty to address your Excellency my earnest solicitations for a mother and family in tears. Her situation seems the more worthy of notice on our part, as it is to the humanity of a nation at war with her own, that she has recourse for what she ought to receive from the impartial justice of her own general. I have the honor to enclose your Excellency a copy of a letter which Mrs. Asgill has just written to me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted with her son, now the unhappy victim destined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of justice obliged you to revenge. Your Excellency will not read this letter without being extremely affected. It had that effect upon the King and the Queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodness of their Majesties' hearts induces them to desire that the inquietude of an unfortunate mother may be calmed, and her tenderness reassured. I feel, sir, that there are cases where humanity itself requires the most extreme rigor; perhaps the one now in question may be of the number; but allowing reprisals to be just, it is not the less horrid to those who are the victims; and the character of your Excellency is too well known for me not to be persuaded that you desire nothing more than to be able to avoid the disagreeable necessity. There is one consideration, sir, which, though it is not decisive, may have an influence on your resolution: Captain Asgill is, doubtless, your prisoner, but he is amongst those whom the arms of the King contributed to put into your hands at Yorktown. Although this circumstance does not operate as a safeguard, it however justifies the interest I permit myself to take in this affair. If it is in your power, sir, to consider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their Majesties; the danger of young Asgill, the tears, the despair of his mother, affect them sensibly, and they will see with much pleasure the hope of consolation shine out for these unfortunate people. In seeking to deliver Mr. Asgill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to seek another victim. The pardon, to be perfectly satisfactory, must be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of very bad consequences. If the English general has not been able to punish the horrible crime you complain of in so exemplary a manner as he should, there is reason to think he will take the most efficacious measures to prevent the like in future. I sincerely wish, sir, that my intercession may meet success. The sentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceased to manifest on every occasion, assures me that you will not be indifferent to the prayers, to the tears, of a family which has recourse to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtues to implore it.

"I have the honor to be, sir, with the most perfect consideration,

"(Signed) DE VERGENNES.

"To his Excellency General Washington."

Copy of Lady Asgill's Letter to the Count de Vergennes.

"LONDON, 18th July, 1782.

"SIR—If the politeness of the French court will permit the application of a stranger, there can be no doubt that one in which the tender feelings of an individual can be interested will meet with a favorable reception from a nobleman whose character does honor not only to his own country but to human nature. The subject, sir, in which I presume to implore your assistance is too heart-piercing for me to dwell upon, and common fame has most probably informed you of it; it renders, therefore, the painful task unnecessary. My son, sir, an only son, as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deserving to be so, only nineteen, a prisoner by the capitulation of Yorktown, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent suffer for the guilty? Represent to yourself, sir, the situation of a family under these circumstances, surrounded, as I am, by objects of distress, distracted with fear and grief; no words can express my feelings or paint the scene. My husband given over by his physician a few hours before the news arrived, and not in a state to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter seized with fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reason, save to hear alleviating circumstances. Let your own feelings, sir, suggest to plead for my inexpressible misery. A word from you, like a voice from heaven, will save me from distraction and wretchedness. I am well informed that General Washington reveres your character; say but to him you wish my son to be released, and he will restore him to his distracted family, and render him to happiness. My son's virtue and bravery will justify the deed. His honor, sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happiest prospects. Let me again supplicate your goodness; let me respectfully implore your high influence in behalf of innocence in the cause of justice, of humanity, that you would dispatch a letter to General Washington from France, and favor me with a copy of it to be sent from hence. I am sensible of the liberty I take in making this request; but I am sensible, whether you comply with it or not, you will pity the distress which suggests it; humanity will drop a tear on the fault and efface it. I will pray that heaven may grant you may never want the comfort it is in your power to bestow on, etc., etc.

"(Signed) T. ASGILL."

Captain Asgill, after his liberation, lost no time in going to New York, where he embarked for England the first opportunity.

After the release of Asgill, Major Gordon returned to Lancaster, quite an altered person, having lost much of that liveliness of disposition which had always seemed so natural to him. The whole of the British prisoners being assembled at Lancaster, we remained there till June, 1783, when orders were given for our march to New York, in consequence of peace. We moved off in divisions, passing through Philadelphia, where a British general officer, Sir Alured Clarke, had been permitted to reside during the period. Being senior captain, I moved with the first division; Major Gordon remained till the last, in which the men from Camp Indulgence were included. The soldiers received marching-money daily, and the clothing not delivered out was carried in wagons. Numerous applications were made to us on the road to give away part of our stores. On our arrival at Staten Island we found transports in readiness, and all the men whose regiments were in Europe, and who embarked, were settled with for pay and clothing, and sailed for England. The others were quartered in New York and the dependencies. Major Gordon and the 80th were sent to Kingsbridge; his quarters were in Morris's house. The 76th remained at Staten Island. Shortly after our arrival

Major Gordon got the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and was named to be president of a court-martial at New York, of which I was also a member. It continued several weeks, and a great number of cases came before it, many of them relating to inhabitants of the Jerseys, who had petitioned the commander-in-chief that their claims or disputes might be submitted to the decision of the court of which Lieut.-Col. Gordon was president, so much was he esteemed during his stay in that neighborhood with Captain Asgill, even by the enemy. The court on that account protracted its sittings for a length of time. On Saturdays I always accompanied Colonel Gordon to Morris's house, where we remained till Monday morning. Language fails me to describe the beautiful scenery spread out before us on these occasions. The house itself occupies an elevated situation, betwixt the North or Hudson's river and the East or Sound, commanding an extensive view of that noble stream, with its high and rocky bank on the Jersey shore, clothed with wood from the water's edge to the summit. There may be seen the dark pine rearing its lofty head in the midst of deciduous trees of every description, not the least conspicuous of which is that splendid tree, the scarlet oak; the whole contributing to form a picture of surpassing beauty at this season of the year, particularly at sunrise and sunset. We continued to spend our time in this manner for several weeks, until the court-martial being dissolved, I returned to my regiment on Staten Island. When I left Colonel Gordon he was getting rather corpulent, but apparently enjoyed good health. I had not, however, returned to my quarters many days when I received an express from Sir William Nicholson, Colonel Gordon's adjutant, desiring my immediate attendance at Morris's house, as the Colonel wished to see me instantly, and informing me that the Colonel was in a most dangerous state. I lost not a moment, and on my arrival was dreadfully shocked to find him in a dying state. He said, "I rejoice to see you before I die; there is a letter I got from England since we parted; it is from a lady, and you know I have never been deficient in my respect to the fair sex. When you go home apologise to her for my not replying; you see the state I am reduced to. Another thing, while I have got recollection left, let me entreat, should chance at any time ever entitle you to take such a liberty, that you will tell my noble prince, the Prince of Wales, what a consolation at this moment is the thought, that my conduct in Asgill's affair has been approved of by so high-minded, so truly honorable and exalted a personage. I am told that he has been pleased to speak in high terms of what I thought my duty at the time."

The colonel did not survive many hours after this. His body was carried to New York, and there buried with military honors.

The eloquent remarks by General Burgoyne, on the death of General Frazer, may appropriately be transferred to the memory of my lamented friend Lieutenant-Col. Gordon.

"To the canvass, and to the faithful page of a more important historian, gallant friend, I consign thy memory. There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period, find due distinction, and long may they survive—long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten."—*Gen. Burgoyne on the Death of Gen. Frazer.*

Copy of Lady Asgill's Letter to Lieut.-Col. Gordon, delivered to me by him on his Death-bed.

"Sir—If distress like mine had left any expression but for grief, I should long since have addressed myself to you, for whom my sense of gratitude makes all acknowledgment poor indeed; nor is this the first attempt; but you were too near the dear object of my anguish to enter into the heart-piercing subject. I earnestly prayed to heaven that he might not add to his sufferings the knowledge of ours. He had too much to feel on his own account, and I could not have concealed the direful effect of his misfortune on his family, to whom he is as dear as he is worthy to be so. Unfit as I am at this time by joy, almost as un-

supportable as the agony before, yet, sir, accept this weak effort from a heart deeply affected by your humanity and exalted conduct, as heaven knows it has been torn by affliction. Believe, sir, it will only cease to throb in the last moment of life with the most grateful and affectionate sentiment to you. But a fortnight since I was sinking under a wretchedness I could no longer struggle with. Hope, resignation, had almost forsaken me. I began to experience the greatest of all misfortunes, that of being no longer able to bear them; judge, sir, the transition; the day after the blessed change takes place—my son is released, recovered, returned, arrived at my gate, in my arms! I see him unsubdued in spirit, in health, unreproached by himself, approved of by his country, in the bosom of his family, and without anxiety but for the happiness of his friend, without regret but for having left him behind. Your humane feelings that have dictated your conduct to him, injured and innocent as he was, surely must participate in every relief and joy his safety must occasion. Be that pleasure yours, sir, as every other reward that virtue like yours and heaven can bestow. This prayer is offered up for you in the heat of transport as it has been in the bitterness of my anguish; my gratitude has been soothed by the energy it has been offered with; it has ascended the throne of Mercy, and is, I trust, accepted. Unfit as I am—for nothing but sensibility so awakened as mine could enable me to write—exhausted by too long anxiety, confined at this time to a bed of sickness and languor, yet I could not suffer another mail to go without this weak effort. Let it convey to you, sir, the most heartfelt esteem and gratitude of my husband and children. You have the respect and esteem of all Europe, as an honor to your country and to human nature, and the most zealous friendship of, my very dear and worthy Major Gordon,

"Your ever affectionate
"and obliged servant,
"T. Asgill."

[On the return of his regiment to England Graham was promoted from his captain-lieutenancy to a company, but on the disbanding of the regiment was reduced to half-pay. In 1786 he was appointed by purchase to the 19th Foot, and served some years in Jamaica. When war broke out with France in 1793 he went to Holland with his regiment. In 1795 he went to St. Vincent as Lieut.-Col. of the 2d West India regiment, and rendered important services in the Carib war. In 1797 he was made Lieut.-Col. of the 27th, or Enniskillen regiment, and again served in Holland. Here he was severely wounded in the action of the Helder. On his recovery he took part in the expedition to Ferrol; and served in Egypt. He accordingly rose to the rank of Colonel in 1802, and Brigadier-General in 1804. He was made Governor of Stirling Castle, and for a time had a command in Ireland, but was not again in the field. He died January 26, 1831.]

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Peter Force and his Library.—The American historian whose library has been for many years to the book-worm the sunniest spot in Washington, was born in New Jersey, November 26, 1790. When a child he was removed to New York city, where he acquired the trade of a printer, and practised at it until his twenty-fifth year. While yet an apprentice, his love for books was so strong that all his weekly earnings were regularly expended at the book auctions of Robert McMenome, who kept a shop on Water street, near the Tontine Coffee-House, and who, in the kindness of his heart, was wont to knock down a book to his youthful patron, when he knew that the boy had expended his last penny. When the second edition of "Knickerbocker's History of New York" was printed, young Force was foreman of the office where the work was done. One morning, while reading a lot of proofs before sending them to Mr. Irving, he came to the list of old Dutch names, and by way

of a joke, he added some half-dozen other authentic names, that the author had probably forgotten or never heard of; and the proofs were returned to the office by Mr. Irving with these words: "Very good, let them go in," and they have all been retained in the subsequent editions of the work.

In 1815, Mr. Force removed to the city of Washington, with whose prosperity and the history of the general Government he has ever since been identified. In 1820 he became the compiler as well as printer of the "Biennial Register," commenced by Act of Congress in 1816, and this work he continued to edit and print until 1828; for his services as compiler he received nothing, while the same work is now performed by a clerk in the Department of State, who receives extra compensation. The term "blue-book," as applied to the "Biennial Register," was not recognised until 1820, the new title having been suggested by Mr. Force, since which period the work has invariably been bound in blue leather. His idea was to have something different from the English books of similar character, which were bound in red, and called "Red Books;" and it is worthy of remark that, within the last fifteen or twenty years, the English government has borrowed the American idea, and now publish what they call a Blue Book. At the time that he took charge of the Register, in 1820, Mr. Force began the publication, as editor, of a "National Calendar," which was issued on the first day of every year until 1836, and was pronounced by the best men of the country a work of great utility. In 1823 he also became the proprietor of a daily paper, called the *National Journal*, which he published and edited until 1830, the same having been the official paper during the administration of John Quincy Adams; from 1836 to 1840 he was Mayor of Washington; and for many years he was the honored president of the National Institute located in the metropolis.

In 1836, prompted by a desire to extend the knowledge of American history, Mr. Force published, in four volumes, a series of "Tracts and other Papers" relating to the origin, settlement, and progress of the North American colonies. The original material from which this work was compiled was widely scattered, very rare, and of intense interest to all those who take pleasure in tracing, step by step, the progress of the colonies in population, wealth, and power, from the landing of the first white man to the establishment of a free and independent government; and the work has ever been considered an invaluable addition to our historic lore.

But the great work with which Mr. Force is identified is the publication known as "American Archives: a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America," from 1774 to the Declaration of Independence. The idea originated with him, was compiled by him, and published by him in conjunction with Matthew St. Clair Clarke, under the authority of Congress and at the expense of the general Government. The Act of Congress was passed in 1833, and the first volume of the work, which is a large folio, was printed in 1837; and, up to the present time, nine volumes have been published, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per volume, or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the set thus far completed. In the prosecution of his labors the compiler began by making a personal examination of the public archives in the thirteen original States of the Union; and, in carrying out his great design, he has spared no pains, nor research, nor money, in obtaining such printed and original documents and such correspondence as to form a perfectly consecutive history of the vital period in our national life. What the compiler claims for the work is strictly due, and it unfolds and develops the whole foundation of American principles, and exhibits to the world the most conclusive evidence that they were, without exception, grounded in strict right, based upon constitutional law, and upon the well-settled doctrines of the English Government; the practical truth deducible from these premises being that if such be the foundations, they must ever constitute the support of our institutions. When completed, according to the plan of the compiler, the "Archives" will make twenty volumes, and

the material for the unpublished eleven volumes is all in his possession, awaiting the further action of the Government.

And this brings us to the consideration of Mr. Force's library. It contains about fifty thousand titles, and is, unquestionably, the most valuable collection of books bearing upon American history in existence. It is arranged in seven rooms of an old, dingy brick building adjoining the owner's residence in the central portion of Washington, and the few volumes which formed its nucleus were purchased more than fifty years ago. Excepting when visited by the friends of its proprietor, members of Congress addicted to historical pursuits, or literary pilgrims from abroad, its silence is only broken by the presence of an assortment of dogs and cats, which enjoy the full range of the establishment, and whose characters seem to have been influenced by the solemn wisdom of the tomes among which they live. If you chance to see a mouse gnawing at a volume three hundred years old, and worth fifty times its weight in gold, you have but to speak to one of the feline creatures, and she will rush to the rescue. If you happen to take up an old folio covered with the dust of years, and make a little too much fuss in trying to blow it off, perhaps one of the dogs will rub against your knee, as if to say: "Not too much of that, sir. We have respect in this place for everything that is old." Nor are those nooks and corners without guardians which are beyond reach of the cats and dogs. In every direction, almost, may you find happy colonies of spiders, and

"Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore"

have they spread their network of protection; and they not unfrequently frighten away, by their manœuvres, the more timid hunters of knowledge who trespass on their domain. No catalogue of this vast collection has ever been attempted, but the precise location of each particular volume is known to its fortunate proprietor, who is always willing to assist those who wish to obtain information, and approach him in a proper manner, but who naturally has not much patience with those who visit him out of mere curiosity. If De Maistre could make a delightful book about a "Journey Round his Room," what a book could some men make out of a journey through this splendid library! In one obscure corner, for example, may be seen no less than fifty volumes of original manuscripts, with scores upon scores of intensely interesting letters from such men as Washington and the other patriots of the Revolution, all of which material is to be published for the first time in the future volumes of the American Archives. In another place we find eleven volumes devoted to the correspondence of such a man as Paul Jones; as many more to the letters of John Fitch, of steamboat memory; and hundreds of odd volumes devoted to the correspondence of other men who have made their mark in the history of their country. While standing before one set of shelves, filled with thin volumes of every size and shape, but decked out in substantial bindings, we pull one out at random, and find it to be "Carvajal's Oration," containing the first printed notice of the discovery of America by Columbus, to be found in any language, and printed in 1493. If you have a fancy for Arctic literature, you may find here everything almost that was ever published in regard to the northern regions; and it is worthy of note that there is not a man in the country better posted than Mr. Force in this particular department of knowledge, nor any one who, as a scholar, has rendered greater assistance to the more recent navigators in the far north. If there are any who doubt the statement that one hundred newspapers have been born and died in the city of Washington, they can be satisfied by consulting the files collected in this library; and here must they come also who would have the pleasure of looking over the New York and Philadelphia and Boston journals published during the Revolution. Among the treasures to be found here is the identical copy of the Federal Constitution which was submitted to the committee on the revisal of its language.

It is printed in folio, and contains all the alterations in manuscript which were made by the very able and distinguished chairman of that committee, William S. Johnson, of Connecticut. Another treasure, not yet alluded to, is a manuscript volume from the pen of Washington, containing his plan for Sullivan's expedition, together with numerous queries that he sent to his correspondents, and their replies, whereby he fully posted himself in regard to the Indian country. And directly by the side of this volume is another from the same pen, consisting of a private diary, not a syllable of which has ever yet appeared in print. Among the foreigners who travelled through this country for their amusement during the Revolution was one Count Memin, from France. He was a good engraver, and employed himself by taking profile portraits of all such persons as were willing to remunerate him for his trouble. The only complete collection of these portraits ever made was made by the artist himself, and this is one of the attractions of Mr. Force's library. They number no less than three hundred and fifty, and are admirably executed, and among them are many of the fathers of the Republic. Another, and the last representative item to be mentioned in this connection, is a set of ten volumes of handbills—printed in the leading cities during the Revolution. In those days newspapers were published not more frequently than once a week, and these printed bills fill up the gaps in the history of the time, and are, of course, very valuable. In looking over these old papers, one fact came to the knowledge of the writer which is of special interest to the New Yorkers of the present day. When the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act arrived in New York, in their great joy the people dismantled a ship and planted her largest mast on a conspicuous plot of ground, and at the top of this mast they affixed a wooden bust of the king and of Pitt, and between the two a liberty cap. It was not long before the effigies of the two Englishmen were taken down, while the emblem of the goddess was left alone in its glory. And this was the origin of that truly American institution—the Liberty Pole.

With the remark that the works of art to be found in Mr. Force's library are quite as valuable and unique in their way as the books themselves, we shall conclude our brief account with an allusion to one other very decided novelty associated therewith. The back windows of the library building all open upon rather an extensive yard, which the proprietor calls his *wilderness*. This spot of ground has not for many years been touched by the hand of improvement, and is as perfect a specimen of vegetation run wild as can anywhere be found. Its area is insignificant, but a walk in its tangled paths cannot fail to recall all those fresh emotions which we are wont to experience in the lonely woods. Though the roar of business tumbles in upon it from every quarter, it is just such a place as would delight an imaginative writer like Alphonse Karr, and enable him to write a new book quite as charming as his famous "Tour Round my Garden." With almost a religious zeal does Mr. Force protect his "wilderness" from sacrilegious hands; and, after an hour's ramble among the treasures of the library, enlivened with the many agreeable reminiscences of his experiences in this intellectual world of his own creation, a walk with him in the "wilderness" is a pleasure not soon to be forgotten—*Round Table.*

Assumed Literary Names.—Under this heading the Boston *True Flag* gives a list of fictitious signatures used by American writers, with the real names of the persons using them. I send the list to the Historical Magazine, as it may at some future time, if not now, be of service to literary investigators. It is as follows:—

Oliver Optic—William T. Adams.
Paul Creyton—J. T. Trowbridge.
Ik Marvel—Donald G. Mitchell.
Timothy Titcomb—Dr. J. G. Holland.
Edmund Kirke—J. R. Gilmore.
Gail Hamilton—Miss M. A. Dodge.
Christopher Crowfield—Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
Florence Percy—Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.

Fanny Fern—Mrs. James Parton.
Mary Clavers—[the late] Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Mrs. Partington—B. P. Shillaber.
Orpheus C. Kerr—Robert H. Newell.
Artemus Ward—Charles F. Browne.
Mace Sloper—Charles G. Leland.
Josh Billings—Henry G. Shaw.
Doesticks—Mortimer Thompson.
Jeems Pipes—Stephen Massett.
The Disbanded Volunteer—Joseph Barber.
K. N. Pepper—James M. Morris.
Major Jack Downing—Seba Smith.
Ethan Spike—Matthew F. Whittier.
Petroleum V. Nasby—D. R. Loke.
Jennie June—Mrs. Jennie Croly.
McArone—George Arnold.
Carleton—Charles Carleton Coffin.
Warrington—William S. Robinson.
Straws, Jr.—Miss Kate Field.

To these may be added :—

Perley—Ben. Perley Poore.
Burleigh—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Walter Barrett, clerk—[the late] Joseph A. Scoville.
Private Miles O'Reilly—Col. Charles G. Halpin.
Job Sass—George A. Foxcroft.

CAPT. CUTTLE.

SINGULAR POLITICAL COINCIDENCE.—In 1854, at the election for member of Congress in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hickman, the Democratic candidate, received 1969 votes, Mr. Broomall, the Whig candidate, 1882 votes.

In 1856, in the same county, Mr. Hickman again received 1969 votes for member of Congress, Mr. Bowen, the Republican candidate, 1882 votes.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following advertisement appears in the New England *Chronicle* for August 2, 1776 :—

"Ran away on the 8th instant, a Negro Man named Pompey; he had on when he went away a fashionable new cocked beaver hat, a blue whiteny half-lapelled outside jacket, with white metal buttons and a tasty slash pocket, a blue and white woolen under-jacket, white leather breeches, blue stockings, and brass buckles in his shoes; he is about 24 years old, stout and strong made, and has been seen several evenings lurking about town, but 'tis supposed he is gone to one of the southern governments; his natural color quite black, but when challenged and he going to lie, his eyes will twinkle and his face change color.

"Whoever will bring the above Negro to the Printers that his master may have him again, shall be intituled to Two Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid."

POCKET-PICKING PUNISHED IN THE OLDEN TIME.—"Philadelpha, October 28, 1736. Saturday last a woman, who had been taken picking of pockets in the market a week before, was exposed during the market upon the balcony of the Court-House with her face towards the people that everybody might know her; after which she received a whipping."

A FAMILY GATHERING.—"July 5, 1739. On the 30th of May past the Children, Grandchildren, and Great Grand Children of Richard Buffington, *Senior*, to the number of 115, met together at his house in Chester County [Pennsylvania] and also his 9 sons and daughters-in-Law and 12 Great Grand Children-in-Law. The old man is from Great Marle upon the Thames in Buckinghamshire in Old England, aged about 85, and is still hearty, active, and of perfect memory. His eldest son, now in the sixtieth year of his age, was the first born of English descent in this Province."

RARE BOOKS.—At the sale of the valuable library of George Daniel, Esq., in London, last year, the following prices were paid for the works named below :—

The "Compleat Angler," by Izaak Walton, *first and rarest edition.*

12mo., 1653. £27 10*s.* 0*d.*

Walton & Cotton's Compleat Angler, with additions by Sir John Hawkins.

8vo. 1760. £24 10*s.* 0*d.*

Another, Pickering's edition.
8vo. 1836. £12 0s. 0d.

Armin's "History of the Two Maids of More-clacke." 4to. 1609. £12 15s. 0d.

Armin. "The Italian Taylor and his Boy." 4to. 1609. £13 0s. 0d.

"The most Ancient and Famous History of the Renowned Prince Arthur." Black letter. 4to. 1634. £17 0s. 0d.

"A Tragedie or Enterlude," by John Bale. Black letter. 4to. 1577. £18 0s. 0d.

Daniel's "Merrie England." 2 vols. Illustrated. 12mo. 1842. £110 0s. 0d.

"An Elizabethan Garland." Reprint of 1559–1597. Illustrated.
4to. 1856. £31 0s. 0d.

"Delia and Rosamond," and "Cleopatra." 2 plays, 1 vol.
16mo. 1594. £19 10s. 0d.

Daryus. "The Story of King Daryus." Black letter. 4to. 1565. £75 12s. 0d.

Dibden's "Spenseriana." 4 vols. imp. size. 8vo. 1814. £8 8s. 0d.

Dibden's "Althorpianæ." Imp. size. 8vo. 3 vols. in 1. 1822. £4 4s. 0d.

Dibden's "Decameron." 3 vols.
Royal 8vo. 1817. £10 15s. 0d.

Dibden's "Tour in France and Germany." Imp. 8vo. 1821. £11 10s. 0d.

Seventy Black-Letter Ballads. 1559–1597. 1 vol. fol. £750 0s. 0d.

Another volume. In Black letter and Roman. 1778. £43 1s. 0d.

Thomas Bastard's "Seven Bookes of Epigrams." 12mo. 1598. £21 0s. 0d.

"The History of Sir Bevis of Southhampton," in verse. 8vo. 1630. £21 0s. 0d.

Another edition. 1662. £14 0s. 0d.

Book of Common Prayer.
1609. £21 0s. 0d.

Brandt's "Ship of Fooles."
1570. £21 0s. 0d.

Braithwaite's "Barnabee's Journale."
12mo. £13 13s. 0d.

Chester's "Love's Martyr."
4to. 1601. £138 0s. 0d.

Chute's "Beawtie Dishonoured."
4to. 1593. £96 0s. 0d.

Colman's "Death's Duell."
8vo. 1633. £10 10s. 0d.

Copley's "A Fig for Fortune."
4to. 1596. £23 10s. 0d.

Cowley's "Poetical Blossoms."
1633. £20 0s. 0d.

The Poet Cowper's Hymn Book, with Autograph. 1797. £6 5s. 0d.

Four Autograph Letters of Cowper.
1788–94. £13 0s. 5d.

Crompton's "Pierides, or the Muses' Mount." 1658. £16 5s. 0d.

Daniel's (G.) Poetical Works. 2 vols. Illustrated. 1845–42. 12mo. £18 0s. 0d.

Dobson's "Drie Bobbes." Black letter.
4to. 1607. £48 0s. 0d.

Dorlarny's "Primerose."
4to. 1606. £67 4s. 0d.

Dryden's Dramatic Works. 6 vols.
12mo. 1760. £17 0s. 0d.

Ecclesiastes. In original vellum wrapper. 4to., London, 1597. £38 10s. 0d.

Æsop's Fables. Large paper. 8vo. Baskerville Press. 1761. £6 15s. 0d.

Fenelon. Author's edition. 4 vols.
18mo. Paris, 1796. £10 10s. 0d.

Fielding (Henry). The original Assignment, entirely in his Autograph, of Joseph Andrews, Miss Lucy in Town, a Farce, and Vindication of the Duchess of Marlboro, in consideration of the sum of £199 6s. 0d., dated 13 April, 1742. £9 9s. 0d.

Flatman's Poems. Autograph of "Izaak Walton, 1682." 8vo. 1682. £12 5s. 0d.

The Great Frost in London. Black letter. 4to. 1608. £7 12s. 0d.

Cupid's Garland, in verse.
12mo. 1674. £9 0s. 0d.

Robin Hood's Garland. Wood-cuts. Black letter. 16mo. 1689. £8 8s. 0d.

Johnson's Crown Garland of Golden Roses. In verse. Black letter.
12mo. 1662. £11 0s. 0d.

Royal Garland of Mirth and Pastime. In verse. 12mo. 1685. £8 0s. 0d.

Gray's Poems. Illustrated.
Folio, 1753. £30 0s. 0d.

Another edition, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings.
8vo. inlaid in 4to. 1775. £40 0s. 0d.

Gray's Odes, with Manuscript Notes in his Autograph. Imp. 4to.
Strawberry Hill, 1757. £110 0s. 0d.

Grimaldi's, the celebrated clown, Memoirs. Illustrated. 8vo. 1838. £9 0s. 0d.

Hannay's Philomela, and other Songs and Sonnets. 8vo. 1622. £96 0*s*. 0*d*.

George Herbert's Poems, the Temple, &c. 12mo. *ante* 1633. £30 10*s*. 0*d*.

Flora's Garland. In verse. Black letter. 12mo. 1688. £9 5*s*. 0*d*.

Garrick and his Contemporaries. Illustrated. Portraits, Engravings, &c. £94 10*s*. 0*d*.

Garth's Poem, the Dispensary. 8vo. 1703. £26 0*s*. 0*d*.

Gascoigne's Whole Woorkes. 4to. 1587. £22 0*s*. 0*d*.

Gay's Beggars' Opera. 1 vol. 8vo. 1771. £4 10*s*. 0*d*.

Comedie of the Pinner of Wakefield. 1599. £8 8*s*. 0*d*.

Goldsmith's Poems and Plays. 8vo. Dublin, 1777. £10 15*s*. 0*d*.

The Tragedie of Gorboduc. Black letter. 4to. 1590. £43 0*s*. 0*d*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., IN 1774, AS DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

Charles Town the Capital of South Carolina lies in Latitude 32° 42″ North and 78° 45″ West Longitude from London and is situated on a Neck of Land that runs into the Sea, by which it is surrounded three ways; for it is open to a fine, deep Salt Water Bay in front or to the Eastward, and to two very fine Navigable Rivers that run up from out of the Bay on each Side of the Town, the first of which called Cooper's River inclines to the N. N. W. and runs Navigable for large Ships many Miles into the Country and Vessels of 100 Tons may go above 40 miles up it very safely. The other called Ashley River is a very fine one, where large Ships can go several Miles up and Vessels of upwards of 100 Tons may go above 20 miles up very well. Many fine Ships are built up this River from 3 to 400 Tons Burthen and much cheaper than in England, for the whole Province of South Carolina (before it is Cultivated) naturally produces live Oak, (which is rather harder and more durable than any English Oak is) and several other different sorts of very good Oaks, Cedars, Pitch Pines and Cyprus Trees, also White and Yellow Pines in vast abundance, as fine and useful as any in the world, which are very fit for making good lower Masts for any of the Navy of England.

Coming in from the Sea there lies a Barr about 4 Leagues to the Eastward of the Town over which there is but twelve Feet at low Water but after You get within it there is deep Water enough, and then You have a fine Prospect of the Bay (which in some Places is three miles broad) and of Charles Town at 9 or 10 miles distance, which lying open to the East fronts You as You come in and makes a very handsome appearance, for it spreads a great deal of Ground and there are in it several large capital good looking Buildings, such as the Royal Exchange and Custom House in one, which is a very substantial handsome large Building of Brick, faced with Stone round the Arches of the Windows Doors &c, also two very large handsome English Churches that appear like Stone Buildings, and several Spires belonging to different Meeting Houses, the Dutch and French Churches &c &c. All of which being lofty present themselves to Your View above the Houses many miles off as You approach the Town; but what adds greatly to the Prospect coming in from the Sea is Sulivan's Island at the mouth of the Bay on the Right Hand, and Ashley and Coopers Rivers running up on each side the Town: These, together with the appearance of the Town itself, and a fine fertile looking Country well wooded with Noble Lofty Pines and Oaks; form a prospect upon the whole strikingly Beautiful.

All the Streets in Charles Town run straight and intersect each other at right Angles; the Principal of which are Bay Street, Broad Street and Meeting Street. The Place called Bay Street which is where You land lies near North and South, and is almost a Mile in length by the Water Side, along which are many good Wharves fit for large Ships of any Burthen to haul along side of: On the inner part of these Wharves are Warehouses erected for Receiving different kind of

Merchandize; opposite to which at about the distance of the Width of Oxford Street stands a long Row of good large sized Houses tolerable regularly built, some of Brick, but for the most part intirely of Wood decently painted, the Ground Floor of which are in general turn'd into Shops that are here called Store Houses, and Families live in the upper parts for they are two Stories above the Ground Floor and almost all of them have Balconies over the Doors which gives them very much the appearance of some English Inns, or the Deputy Gov'r's House at St. Hellena. These Houses are standing upon much higher Ground than the Warehouses, over look them from One Pair of Stairs, by which means they command a fine Prospect of the Ships in the Bay and of the Open Sea without the Bar, besides a Perpetual moving Scene of what is doing at the Wharfs and in the Street below, which is the Principal part of the Town for Carrying on most kinds of Business: Charles Town on Account of it's nearness to the Sea and having two such Fine Navigable Rivers is vastly well Situated for carrying on a very great Foreign Trade, which it now does and is every Year increasing it greatly for notwithstanding the disadvantage of a Bar, Ships of 500 Tons Burthen go in and out of Charles Town very safely.

Towards the South End of the Bay is a pretty good siz'd Market for Pork, Veal, Poultry and Greens.

Broad Street which runs up from near the Middle of the Bay lies almost East and West: It is full half a Mile long and rather narrower than Cheapside. The Royal Exchange and Custom House that are both in one Building stands fronting the East End of it, which tho' it is a handsome Building and Cuts a very good appearance all up and down the Street, I think it had better not been there as it prevents a fine Prospect of the Bay, therefore I think it would answer much better at the West End of the Street that lies quite open to a part of Cooper's River.

Meeting Street lies nearly North and South, is open at the South End to another part of Coopers River and in running on from thence to the Northward divides Broad Street near the Middle of it. At one of the four Corners where the Streets are divided stands the new English Church, and at another is the State House where the Members of the Assembly meet to Transact all the Business of the Province and the Judges sit to hear and try Causes &c. It is a large handsome substantial Building and looks well. Opposite to it stands a plain good Building much less than the other call'd the Town Watch House, over which are good Apartments that are occupied as the Public Treasury Offices: These two building and the Church are of Brick inside and Plaistered Over so well on the Outside to Imitate Stone that I really took them all for Stone Buildings at first: The fourth Corner does not answer the other three, for it is only a low dirty looking Brick Market House for Beef. In the Center of these four Corners, which is about the Middle of Meeting and Broad Streets, stands a handsome Stone Statue of Mr. Pitt now Earl of Chatham: Meeting Street is near a Mile long and full as wide if not wider than Broad Street: Both these Streets contain many large handsome modern Built Brick Houses also some of Brick inside and Plaistered Over on the Outside so as to imitate Stone very well, but about one half the Houses in both these Streets are built entirely of Wood, most of which are good sized tolerable regular looking ones Painted and set off to advantage, and some of them are finished so as to have a good deal the Appearance of Stone Buildings.

There are several other Streets but not so wide by a good deal as Meeting and Broad Streets tho' they are near the same length and have some decent looking large Houses in them but the greatest part are middling looking wooden ones: Some of these Streets contain several good Buildings for divine Worship, such as the Old English Church which looks almost as large and handsome as the new one, also 3 decent handsome large Meeting Houses, the Dutch and French Church &c so that

the Town as it is large and spreads a great deal of Ground makes a very good appearance altogether, but none of the Streets being paved and the soil being very sandy is a disagreeable Circumstance in hot or windy weather.

There are 3 apologies for Fortifications belonging to Charles Town, one of which Stands at the North End of the Town and was originally intended to have been Carried all round that part of it, which if it had there would have been no way of coming in or going out of Charles Town except through the gates of that Fortification, but no Gates have been hung nor Guns mounted upon it and what is built of it is now rather a nusance than otherwise. A little beyond the South End of Bay Street is the remains of a Fortification which Command the Mouth of Ashley River and part of the Bay. There are several Old Cannon still mounted upon it, but the Walls being undermined by the Sea are falling down under them in several Places. The Principal Fortification is a Fort opposite to Sullivan's Island on the left hand coming in from the Sea, about three or four miles below Charles Town, where all vessels are obliged to Stop at coming in, and have a Signal to Pass it going out: There are several Guns mounted upon it, but I am informed it is very old and but in an indifferent State of Defence.

The Militia of Charles Town amounts to about 1600 altogether including the 3 Companies of Grenadiers, Artillery and Light Infantry which three Companies consisting of about 80 men in each are filled and kept up by Volunteers, who are all People of Property, and cutt a pretty good regular appearance, having handsome uniforms &c found by themselves; but the rest of the Common Town Militia if possible make a worse Figure than the Train Bands of London.

Charles Town alone is now supposed to contain 9 or 10,000 White Inhabitants and about 30,000 Black Negro Slaves but as it is increasing it's Inhabitants and Houses too, amazingly fast of late Years, in all probability it will in a few Years more become a very large populous Town. It is upon the whole rather a Gay Place, there being Public Dancing Assemblies and Plays acted in it, with Horse Racing about a Mile off. Most People of Property keep single Horse Chairs which are very numerous indeed in the Town, but many of the genteeler sort keep handsome four Wheel'd Carriages, and several Carry their luxury so Far as to have Carriages, Horses, Coachmen and all imported from England. The Genteeler sort of People in Charles Town are pretty well bred, but the Ladies in general (very few excepted) are not tolerably handsome, for most of them have Pale Sickish Languid Complections and are commonly ill shaped, their Shoulders seeming to have a longing desire to rise high enough to hide their ears, and in their Conversation they have a disagreeable drawling way of speaking, which is no Advantage to help make up for their Persons. The Men that are born in Carolina are in general much cleverer and more personable than the Women, many of them being fine stout hearty looking Fellows, especially those who live in the Interior Parts of the Province, where the further You go back the healthier it is and the better the Soil.

Most kinds of Provisions are much rais'd of late in Charles Town, Beef, which on account of the hot weather is now reckoned out of Season and but very indifferent can't be had under 4*d* per Pound but in the Winter it is much better at 2*d* per Pound. Veal which is sold by the Joint comes to about 5*d* per Pound. The Town in general is very ill-supplied with Fish, which is not owing to a real Scarcity for there are plenty to be caught if there were but proper People to seek after them, but as that is not the Case they are scarce and dear: however that is pretty well made up for by having plenty of fine Turtle one half the year from 4*d* to 8*d* per Pound. Poultry is in general very good and reasonable, fine Capons being at a shilling a Piece and very good Fowls fit for the spit at 9*d* and in the Winter Season here are fine Wild Ducks at 4*d* each, Plenty of excellent Otterlines

Partridges and Quails at 2*d* each, with abundance of very fine Wild Turkeys weighing from 20 to 40 Pounds from 3 to 5 Shillings each, also Plenty of Venison at a Guinea a Buck, which tho' it has little or no fat is generally Esteem'd very good Flavor'd. The Butter commonly used in Carolina is very much like what is called the best Cambridge in England which is to be had from 4*d* to 6*d* a Pound. Fresh Butter which is not often to be had in Charles Town is never under a shilling a Pound and not very good neither. Eggs are commonly about 8 a Groat. Peas and Beans from 6*d* to a shilling a Peck and Vegitables of all kinds at much the same Price as they are commonly Sold for in and about London. The Bread which is very good is generally Sold at the Rate of about 6*d* or 7*d* the Quartern Loaf. Most kinds of Fruits (Gooseberries and Currants excepted) grow here as in England tho' not so plenty nor so good flavor'd in general but I am informed the Northern Colonies produce all kinds of English Fruits in great abundance, which are reckoned full as good Flavor'd as any in England. China Oranges grow in Carolina, but rather scarce and not kindly, for now and then a little severer Winter than usual cuts most of them off. However it is pretty well supplied with them, Lemons and Limes from a Place called Providence, so that they have them in Charles Town very Fresh and good most part of the Year. They also have from the same Place Plenty of Pine Apples one half the Year from 4*d* to 8*d* a Piece, which are in general exceeding fine flavor'd.

They make no Beer of Malt in Carolina, but they make some of Molasses and also of Percymon both which are much inferior to good English Beer, and as it won't keep is only made and expended in the Winter Season But Charles Town is very well supplied with Porter from England at 9 Shillings per dozen Bottles, which is commonly Drank by most People of Property at Meals or else Weak Grog or Rum Punch, for they always can buy the best Jamaica Rum from 2*s* 8*d* to 3*s* 6*d* a gallon by the Puncheon or Hogshead. French Claret is also to be drank much Cheaper than in England, but other Wines are in general almost as dear.

Since the last Disputes commenced between England and the Colonies many very good regulations of Œconomy have taken Place at Charles Town, such as laying aside all Public Diversions: And the Men for the Deepest Mourning wear nothing but a Piece of Black Crape round one Arm, and the Ladies wear only black Ribbons instead of Colour'd ones: Also no Mutton is allowed to be kill'd in order to preserve the Wool to make Cloth of if it should be found necessary in future which Rule I find is inviolably observed not only in the Province of South Carolina, but throughout all America: This and several other Laudable Schemes voluntarily entred into for the Public Welfare, which are too tedious to mention, shews plainly very strong signs of Firmness and Unanimity among the Americans to defend what they think their Rights and Liberties as long as they can, which the People of this Town and Province in Conjunction with the other Provinces seem pretty unanimously determined upon, But notwithstanding All these Appearances of Zeal for Liberty, most People that are born in Carolina can't help discovering in common Conversation a great Partiality towards England, calling it their home tho' they have never been there and seem to wish much to have it in their Power to be able to go and live Comfortably in it; which to me appears altogether irreconcilable with their Professions of determining to defend what they call the Rights and Liberties of America to the last Extremity against Old England, for I think People in general can't easily prevail upon themselves to injure or fight against what they really have a regard for.

The Interior Parts of South Carolina are very well water'd by numbers of fine Fresh Water Rivers abounding with different kind of good Fish, such as Trout, Perch, and Plenty of Craw Fish. The Soil mends as You go 15 or 20 Miles inland from Charles Town where instead of Sand You then begin to meet with differ-

ent sorts of Clay, Loom, or good rich black Earth, most of which is in general very fertile and will produce almost any thing that is sown upon it in great abundance, particularly Rice and Indigo, which are the Staples of this Province and are both very Profitable to the Planters, as is also making of Tar, Turpentine, Pitch and Rosin, which however strange it may appear are all four the actual Produce of one single Pine Tree. They likewise Grow fine Tobacco, good Wheat and other Grain, more than sufficient for their own Consumption tho' not in very great Quantities for Exportation; But either through stupidity or Obstinacy natural to Farmers, Houghs are mostly made use of instead of Ploughs: Nevertheless they commonly get good Crops, for even the Sandy Soil about Charles Town is naturally very fertile, but that I take to be chiefly owing to the Favorableness of the Climate 7 Months in the Year being certainly very fine, pleasant, healthy and Temperate, for in the severest Winters there is never above 8 or 10 days Frost at the most, and in general not above 5 or 6. The greatest part of the other 5 Months is a very disagreeable relaxing heat, subject at the End of the Year to bad fall Fevers. The Thermomiter I am told was once last Year as high as 98, but those extreem heats don't last long, the Changes from them to quite cool Weather being very sudden, owing to Violent storms of Heavy Rain and very severe Thunder and Lightening which tho' Common in Charles Town Seldom does any Mischief for almost every House has one Conductor and some two by which prudent Precaution I dare say they are often preserved from terrible accidents that would otherwise most probably frequently happen from the Lightening, which is uncommonly sharp and dreadful to behold.

The Sand from the Streets together with Swarms of Mosqueto's and Flies in the Houses are excessive troublesome and disagreeable all the Warm Weather Season, but those Inconveniences may be avoided by People of Property, who may go and live much pleasanter in the Country, for where the Soil is not Sandy it is always Cooler; and the further they go back inland from Charles Town the healthier it is and the better the Soil, where they can now reside quite safe from the Indians, who are much decreased of late, and drove so far off the borders as not to be capable of doing any hurt at all to the Province of South Carolina. All the Roads throughout this and the other Provinces to the Northward are very good, broad and charmingly shaded with lofty Pines, Oaks, and Cedars, so that You may travel from Charles Town through the other Colonies in a very agreeable manner for upwards of 1100 miles to the Northwards all through fine Roads, (tho' not incumbred with Turnpikes) and vastly cheap too if You choose it, for besides a kind of Inns at pretty convenient Distances where you meet with midling Accommodations very reasonable, every Person's House is open and free to travellers all the way along, not only throughout the whole Province of South Carolina but also through most parts of the other Northern Provinces, which generous Hospitality I presume will last no longer than 'till the Country in general gets better Peopled.

As there are no Post Chaises to be hired at present in America, People commonly travel with their own single horse Chairs, and so take a black Servant or two along with them with one, two, or three spare led Horses according to the distance of the Journey, which by frequently relieving the Horse with that Draws in the Chair, enables the Horses (which are Good in Nature tho' but small sized) to travel Constantly from 30 to 40 miles a day for upwards of 1000 miles together.

The Trees of South Carolina are loaded with a particular kind of Moss peculiar to that Province only, which hangs down over the branches a Yard or two in length and almost covers them and the leaves: it has a very venerable Look and casts a pleasing gloomy Shade along the Roads, which makes travelling inexpressibly rural and agreeable in that Country.

The Province of South Carolina tho' but small to sev'l of the other Northern ones,

contains 40 millions of Acres, and extends 180 Miles from North to South, about 120 miles of which are along the Sea Coast, the Southermost Part near the Sea lying about the Latitude 32° North and the Northermost near 34° 00″ North. The Southermost part for about 35 Miles up to the Northward is not more than from 30 to 60 Miles. broad but from that narrow Neck it widens almost all at once in Land or Westerly to 100 miles broad and from that to 200 and in several parts to upwards of 250 miles broad.

There are several good Sized well Peopled Towns in South Carolina, both Inland and near the Sea Coast; some of the latter carry on a great Trade and have good Navigable Rivers up to them from the Sea particularly Beaufort upon Port Royal Harbor, situated upon an Island 20 Miles up Broad River, the Mouth of which is about 30 Miles to the Southward of Charles Town: It has a very safe good Entrance up to Port Royal, which is a very noble deep water Harbour.

Upon Port Royal Island stands Beaufort, which is a well Peopled good looking Town better than half as big as Charles Town. The Town of Beaufort by having such a fine River running Navigable from the Sea through Numbers of different Branches many Miles inland above the Town, is better situated on that account to be the Capital of South Carolina than Charles Town, the Bar at the latter not having above 12 feet on it at low Water, which is certainly a great disadvantage to that Place; But it's being first Peopled and more in the Center of the Province than Beaufort (for they are 70 Miles asunder by Land) it will now most probably continue the Capital in future, which was rather dubious a few Years back; but since that Charles Town has increased so much more than Beaufort in Trade, Buildings and Inhabitants that it is now very improbable Beaufort should ever exceed Charles Town.

The Province of South Carolina is divided into 4 Counties called Berkley, Craven, Colliton, and Granville, in the first of which is Charles Town: These Counties are subdivided into very large Tracts of Land which go by the name of Precints or Districts, and are called Cheraw, Camden, Orangeburg, Ninety Six, Beaufort, Charles Town and George Town Precints or Districts. The three latter are in several parts open to the Sea Coast, and have 3 large well Peopled Towns in them, the first called Charles Town which is in the Center, the 2d Beaufort to the Southward of it, and the 3d George Town to the Northward of it, besides Dorchester, which is a good pretty sized Town, upon Ashley River about 20 miles above Charles Town, and is Navigable all the way up to it from the Sea for Vessels of above 100 Tons Burthen. The Savannah, which is the Southermost Part of the Province, is also a very populous Place along the Sea Coast, and carries on a good Deal of Trade. The other 4 Districts or Precints (which run mostly into the interior parts of the Country) have several good sized pretty well Peopled Towns in them that carry on a tolerable advantageous inland Trade.

The Courts are held at Charles Town, George Town, Port Royal, Orangeburg Town, Ninety Six, Camden Town, Long Bluff and Cheraw.

South Carolina is govern'd by 48 Members chosen out of different Parishes throughout all parts of the Province, some of which send one, two, or three, Members according to their size and number of Inhabitants, each of whom is chosen in for 3 Years. They meet and sit in the State House at Charles Town, where they pass Acts of Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor and Council of that Place who are appointed by the Crown and call themselves the Upper House, which the Members of the lower House of Assembly won't allow them to be, notwithstanding no Acts of Assembly can pass into a Law without not only their Concurrence but also his Majesty's Assent too; therefore to me it appears as clearly that they are an upper and lower House as that Our House of Lords and Commons are so in England.

The whole Province of South Carolina is supposed not to contain above 75,000 White Inhabitants, and about 110,000

Black Negro Slaves, which is but a small number of Whites in proportion to the Northern Provinces, which in many parts are reckoned to be five times better Peopled than South Carolina, but Lands on that Account becoming dear there, and being still plenty and very cheap here, vast Numbers of People are daily Emigrating from thence as well as from England and other parts of Europe into South Carolina, so that in time it may very probably become almost as well Peopled as some of the Northern Colonies; but at all Events it will soon be much better Peopled than it is now, which must be of infinite Advantage to it and will of course raise the Value of its Lands very considerably.

According to the best Information I can get from the most Intelligent Rational People that I have had an Opportunity of conversing with, America can I am inform'd upon any real Emergency collect together above 200,000 Tollerable Well Arm'd Militia, for every Man in America as soon as he is able to bear Arms is regularly Embodied in some Town or County Militia; and as all the Country People are brought up to the Use of Fire Arms from meer Children, they in general handle a Musket more dextrously and with greater Ease than almost any other set of People in the World, and are for the most part very hardy Stout hail looking Men: so that by all I can learn I really believe that America can with great Ease Support and maintain constantly in the Field above 50,000 fine hardy good disciplin'd Troops, well Arm'd with Plenty of Ammunition, &c: therefore if they do but continue United, and are but as brave as they are numerous (which there is but little reason to doubt) I think it will be impossible for England or any single Power on Earth to enslave them as they term it: However, distress them to be sure we certainly may very greatly, by destroying their Sea Port Towns and blocking up their Trade, but that would in fact be but little better than Self Revenge, as England itself in the End would be the sufferer by so doing, therefore I heartily wish for the good of All Parties concerned, that all affairs now in Dispute between England and the Colonies may soon be amicably setled, for the longer they remain in this distracted unsettled Situation the wider the Breach will grow, and consequently be so much the more difficult to close at last.

John Adams's Courtship.—A correspondent sends us the following interesting reminiscence:

"John Adams sought the hand of the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Weymouth, and Miss Abigail was pleased to accept the proposal of Mr. Adams, much to the chagrin of the parson, the objection being that Adams was a man of humble origin and moderate ability, and could never aspire to anything more than the position of an humble village lawyer. His visits to her home were frequent and prolonged, but no hospitalities were tendered by the Rev. Smith, either to Adams or his nag; for while Abigail only had watchful care over him, his "bay" passed the weary hours of night in feeding on the hitching-post.

"Now Abigail had a sister whose name was Mary, who was betrothed to a wealthier, and it was believed more promising young man, whose presence was welcomed most cordially by the reverend's family.

"The good parson had promised each of his daughters that on the occasion of their marriage he would preach a sermon from a text of the bride's own selection. Mary first married, and beautifully appropriate did the father think the text—'And Mary hath chosen that good part' In due time Abigail marries, and chooses for her text, 'For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say he hath a devil.' Tradition does not tell us, as we remember, how the text pleased the father, but the sermon was preached. Mary, indeed, chose a good part; her life was an happy one, and her husband was a man of means and respectability. Abigail was a woman of strong affections, a practical wife, and possessed of great nobility of character, while the names of her husband and son will live as long as the love of liberty inspires the soul of man."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN 1777.—[From the *Freeman's Journal or New-Hampshire Gazette*, Vol. I. No. 39, Portsmouth, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1777.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PEEKS KILL, DATED JANUARY 19, 1777.

"General Howe has discharged all the privates who were prisoners in New York, one-half he sent to the world of spirits for want of food—the others he had sent to warn their countrymen of the danger of falling into his hands, and to convince them by occular demonstration, that it is infinitely better to be slain in battle, than to be taken prisoners by the British brutes, whose tender mercies are cruelty. But it is not the prisoners alone who felt the effects of British humanity. Every part of the country thro' which they have march'd, has been plundered and ravaged. No discrimination has been made with respect to Whig or Tory, but all alike have been involv'd in one common fate. Their march thro' New Jersey has been marked with savage barbarity. But *West-Chester* witnessed more terrible things. The repositories of the dead have ever been held sacred by the most barbarous and savage nations. But here, not being able to accomplish their accursed purposes upon the living, they wrecked their vengence on the dead. In many places, the graves in the church yards were opened, and the bodies of the dead exposed upon the ground for several days. At *Morrissania*, the family vault was opened, the coffins broken, and the bones scattered abroad. At *Delancey's* farm, the body of a beautiful young lady, which had been buried for two years, was taken out of the ground, and exposed for five days in a most indecent manner; many more instances could be mentioned but my heart sickens at the recollection of such inhumanity. Some persons try to believe that it is only the Hessians who perpetrate these things, but I have good authority to say that the British vie with and even exceed the auxillary troops in licentiousness. After such treatment, can it be possible for any persons seriously to wish for a reconciliation with Great Britain?"

QUERIES.

READING OUT OF MEETING.—During the American Revolution a Quaker Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, read a Mr. Ross out of meeting for being a Whig; upon which Mr. Ross arose in the meeting and *read the Meeting out*, concluding his paper with the hope that they would add to their Christian profession a course of conduct more consistent with their profession.

Can any of the readers of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE state where the account of this proceeding is to be found?

JEAN LE NOIR.—Who wrote "THE DEMOCRAT, *or Intrigues and Adventures of* JEAN LE NOIR?

"*New York*, 1795." C. S. F.

SUNDAY POLICE.—I have before me a paper 10×16 in., printed on one side, entitled "SUNDAY POLICE." It takes the ground against a Sunday-law, and was probably printed about the last of last century or first of this; it was printed by "*Nathaniel Coverly, Jun., Milk street, Boston.*" Can any reader inform me as to the author? C. S. F.

REPLIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JOSIAH FRANKLIN.—(Vol. IX. p. 276). An article on the Franklin Family by William Bache, Esq., of Bristol, Pa., published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XI. p. 17, gives the descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin as far as known to him. The same gentleman, in connection with William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, had previously furnished to the *Register*, Vol. VIII. p. 374, a complete list of Dr. Franklin's descendants down to his great-grandchildren, among whom were both of the compilers. A complete list of the descendants of Josiah Franklin would be of interest. Is there not some member of this family with the taste, talent, and leisure to compile it?

DELTA.

Capt. John Smith (Vol. IX. p. 283).—Though none of the memoirs of Capt. John Smith give the precise date of his death, it is now known. Mr. Drake gives it in his History of Boston, p. 26. Mr. Somerby also gives the date of his baptism from the parish register at Willoughby, in a communication to the Historical Magazine, Vol. I. p. 313. It would have been well to have had these inscribed on the monument to his memory at the Isles of Shoals. He was the son of George Smith, and was baptized at Willoughby, January 6, 1579 (that is, 1579–80), and died at London June 21, 1631. Delta.

Tale of a Tub (Vol. IX. p.).—The inquiry of your correspondent in the August number as to the meaning of the phrase "tale of a tub," was anticipated and answered by Swift himself in the Author's Preface to his "Tale of a Tub."

He says: "This important discovery was made by a certain curious and refined observer — that seamen have a custom, when they meet a whale, to fling him out an empty tub by way of amusement, to divert him from laying violent hands upon the ship." He then likens the wits of his time to a whale, and the commonwealth to a ship, and in order to prevent the former from picking "holes in the weak sides of religion and government," and "from tossing and sporting with the commonwealth," he proposes to "divert them from that game by a Tale of a Tub."

Very truly yours,
Irving Browne.

The Franklin Family (Vol. IX. p. 276).—Your correspondent, J. H. C., is somewhat hasty in his conclusion that Mr. Parton, in his recent Life of Franklin, does injustice to the other descendants of Josiah Franklin. Mr. Parton merely says that Benjamin was the only one of Josiah Franklin's *children* who was distinguished, which is true. Jacob Barker does not claim to be descended from Josiah Franklin, but from Peter Folger, the poet, who was the father of Benjamin Franklin's mother. In Vol. II. p. 629 of Parton's Life of Franklin, there is a list of the descendants of Dr. Franklin, which contains a considerable number of distinguished names. The descendants of Dr. Franklin now number one hundred and twelve. The posterity of Josiah Franklin probably amount to thousands. J. P.

Gravestone on Boon Island (Vol. IX. p.).—In the last number of the Magazine inquiry is made whether the gravestone on Goat Island, near Annapolis, N. S., discovered by Dr. Jackson in 1827, is still to be seen, etc. A plaster cast of the stone is in the cabinet of the Maine Historical Society. A. S. P.

First American Book reprinted in England (Vol. IX. p. 290).—In the September number of the Historical Magazine it is suggested that Hubbard's Indian Wars, reprinted at London in 1677, may have been "the first reprint of an American book in England."

Two American books are known to have been reprinted there before this; namely, A Brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England, by Increase Mather, reprinted one year earlier, in 1676, and The Day of Doom, by Michael Wigglesworth, reprinted in 1673, or four years earlier. Possibly there are other works reprinted still earlier. Mr. Drake has lately issued an edition of Mather's work.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1863, I published an article on Michael Wigglesworth, in which I gave collations of all the different editions of his works that I had been able to examine or hear of as still extant. If Mr. Walcutt was correct in his statement that the fifth edition appeared in 1701, there must have been ten editions of The Day of Doom, as, since my article was published, I have found, on John Russell Smith's catalogue, an edition at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1711. If the fifth was printed in 1701, this would be at least the sixth; the Boston edition of 1715 (called the sixth) would be the seventh; the Boston edition of 1751 (called the seventh) would be the eighth; the Newburyport

edition of 1811 would be the ninth; and the Boston edition of 1828 the tenth.

I ordered the Newcastle edition from Mr. Smith, but the return was that it was sold. Perhaps some book collector in this country has obtained it. If so, I should be much obliged to him for a brief collation like those I published in the *Register*.

Mr. Wigglesworth preached the Election Sermon in 1686, which was published; but I have not been able to hear of a copy in any public or private library. If any reader of the MAGAZINE knows where there is a copy, he would oblige me by informing me.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

BOSTON, Mass., October, 1865.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New Haven, Sept.* 24, 1865.—After the usual preliminary matters, an interesting paper was read by Henry Champion, Esq., on Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut 1683 to 1698. It was a brief biographical sketch of this eminent man of colonial times, and was excellently got up. From it we take a few leading points as follows: He was born in England in 1621; came to this country with his father, Richard Treat, and settled in Wethersfield. In 1639 he removed to Milford. He was one of the first settlers of that place. In 1663 he was elected to a position which answered to the office of Representative to the Legislature, and in 1661 was chosen magistrate, a position answering to the present one of State Senator. He held this office till 1663. About that time the Colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united. This union was much aided by his unwearying efforts. In '64 he left Connecticut and settled on soil upon which now stands the city of Newark, N. J. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this place also. Here he remained five years. Then he returned to Milford and was made commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces. He had command of these forces during the King Philip war. An important service rendered by him while he held the position of commander-in-chief, was the saving of Springfield, Mass., from destruction by the savages. In 1681 he was elected Deputy Governor of Connecticut, a position which he held the two succeeding years. In 1683 he was chosen Governor, and in this position he was retained until 1698. During his administration he distinguished himself for his vigor and executive ability. He was chiefly instrumental in preventing Andros from carrying off the charter. After his Governorship he again held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, this time for ten years. He died July 12th, 1710, in Milford, in the 88th year of his age, full of honors, and loved, esteemed, and venerated by all the people of Connecticut. From him many of the Treat families of Connecticut are descended. By a coincidence, there was present at the meeting last evening a gentleman named Burroughs, from Hong Kong, China, who on Monday was, while visiting in Newark, N. J., shown the original grant by which the Indians conveyed the Territory upon which Newark was founded to the enterprising sons of Connecticut (among whom was Governor Treat), who settled that place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct.* 5, 1865.—The usual monthly meeting was held yesterday afternoon (Oct. 5th). After the reading of the report of the last meeting, the President, Mr. Colburn, read an interesting letter which he had received from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Cologne, Sept. 13, giving an account of some of his numismatic investigations in Europe. Two curious pattern pieces of the "Franklin Cent" were exhibited by the President; one in silver, with the usual obverse; had on the reverse thirteen plain rings interlinked, having in the centre of each a five-pointed star, while within the circle was a star with a sunken circle in the centre of it; and one in copper, having on the obverse a sun-dial and the sun with rays around it, without date or legend; and on the reverse, thirteen rings interlinked, a name of one of the United States being inscribed in sunken letters on each ring, and in the centre on a circle with rays diverging from it, the words "American Congress."

Mr. Pratt exhibited some exceedingly beautiful English gold coins, finely preserved, a Noble of Henry VI., a Sovereign or Laurel of James I., a Broad piece of Cromwell, and a Guinea of Charles II.; also two elegant gold medallets of Napoleon, one of the young King of Rome, and one of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais; and also a bronze copy of the medal presented by Government to General Grant, size sixty-four (four inches in diameter). The obverse bears

the bust of General Grant, with the inscription "Major-General Ulysses S. Grant. Joint Resolution of Congress, December 17, 1863." The adverse has an allegorical figure hovering over the City of Vicksburg and the hills of Chattanooga, a pile of arms, &c., while the Mississippi River encircles the whole, bearing upon its waters four gunboats or rams.

Mr. H. B. Fowle exhibited a large collection of silver and bronze medals, too numerous to mention in detail, including many of the English coronation series; they were all remarkably handsome, and in splendid condition.

Rev. Mr. Finotti presented to the society a curious lead piece, probably a medal, found at Bay Point, one of the Islands of the Twelve Apostles, Lake Superior.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Oct.* 3, 1865.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President submitted a letter from Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, which was read as follows:

"261 GREENE ST, NEW YORK, October 3, 1865.

"*Frederic De Peyster, Esq., Prest. N. Y. Historical Society:*—

"SIR:—The flag which accompanies this was placed at my disposal by the officers and men of the 1st New York Dragoons, originally commanded by my son, Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Volunteers, and latterly by Col. Thomas J. Thorpe, of Almond, Alleghany Co.

"It bears upon it the record of forty-six battles and engagements, in which the regiment lost killed and wounded, including the most desperate under Grant, Meade, and Sheridan, in Virginia; and it carries too a record of captures and trophies which few, if any, can surpass.

"Such a memorial belongs not to an individual but to the public; and though I greatly prize it, both as associated with my son's military career, and from the kindness which induced the gift on the part of his brothers in arms, I think that the archives of your Society, the first object of which is to perpetuate the history of New York and her sons, is the most fitting place of deposit.

"May I therefore ask that you will assume its custody, subject however to reclamation by myself or family, or should it ever again be called into service, by the regiment to which it belonged.

"Accompanying it is the printed history of the regiment, a record as modest as it is glorious, and the correspondence which took place on the transfer of the flag.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obt. servt.,
"LAURA WOLCOTT GIBBS."

On motion of Mr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Gibbs; and the flag was accepted in accordance with the terms expressed in her letter.

Mr. Brodhead, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, reported the receipt of various letters.

Mr. Moore, Librarian, reported receipts of donations since the last meeting.

The Librarian also communicated an extract from a letter received from Prof. G. W. Greene, of Newport, R. I., with reference to the proposed purchase of the Force Library, etc., which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Librarian also made a preliminary report with reference to the recent donation by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of his entire collection of Works relating to Holland and the History of the Dutch, stating that a portion of the books had been already received, and that the matter would be the subject of a full and detailed report at a future meeting. He suggested the reference of the subject to the Executive Committee, with a view to the preparation of a suitable acknowledgment of Gen. de Peyster's munificent gift.

A resolution to that effect was accordingly adopted.

Hon. J. Romeyn Brodhead, the appointed reader for the evening, was then introduced by the President, and opened his remarks by observing that while he was happy to accede to the request of the Committee, by appearing before the Society, he regretted that he had not found time to commit his subject to writing; and hoped to be excused if he delivered his remarks orally.

He referred in general terms to the ecclesiastical affairs in New Netherland; and to the establishment, in the Colony, of the Reformed Dutch Church, as the Provincial Church. He referred, also, to the conquest of the Colony by the English, under Colonel Nicolls, in 1664; and to the guarantees of freedom of conscience and of the rights of the Reformed Dutch Church, which were embraced in Article VIII. of the Articles of Capitulation. (*Brodhead's New York*, i. 762.)

The recapture of the Colony, in 1673, by the

Dutch, and the Restoration of the same to the English, in the following year, were also glanced at; and the speaker called the attention of the Society to the stipulations, concerning liberty of conscience, which Colve demanded before he surrendered the Colony to Major Edmund Andros; to the promise of the latter, while he was yet on board his ship, to comply with that demand; and to his subsequent fulfilment of that promise, when he had landed in this city. (*Documentary History*, Quarto Edition, ii. 48, 49.)

At this time, the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York was Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen, who had been sent out by the Classis of Amsterdam, from Holland, in 1671.

It happened, however, that in the ship which bore Governor Andros from England to America, there came, also, a clergyman who had been ordained in both the Dutch and the English churches—Domine Nicolaus van Rensselaer, a younger son of the first Patroon of Rensselaerswyck—a gentleman who had become acquainted with the King, while the latter was an exile, in Brussels, predicted the restoration of that monarch, and received from him, as a memento of friendship, a snuff-box, which is still preserved in the family. (*Smith*, i. 388.)

When the King returned to his throne in England, Domine van Rensselaer accompanied the Dutch Ambassador, van Gogh, to London, as his Chaplain, and he subsequently served the Dutch congregation at Westminster, as its preacher. (*Documentary History*, iii. 526.) He was afterwards ordained agreeably to the Liturgy of the Established Church of England, by the Bishop of Salisbury; and when Governor Andros sailed for America, Van Rensselaer accompanied him, under the patronage of the Duke of York. (*Colonial Documents*, iii. 225.)

The Duke had provided for a Chaplain to the garrison of the fort in this City (*Colonial Documents*, iii. 220); and it is probable that a Chaplain accompanied Andros; but no record has been found of the name of either of these, nor of any other, prior to the installation of Rev. Mr. Woolley into that office in 1678.

Domine Van Rensselaer appears to have remained only a short time in the city of New York; and soon after his arrival in America, he went to his father's Colonie at Albany, where, by order of Governor Andros, he was subsequently inducted into the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church, in that city, as associate pastor with Domine Schaats.

This was in direct violation of the rules of the Dutch Church, according to which the Classis of Amsterdam had sole authority to make such induction; and, in consequence, Domine van Rensselaer complained to the Governor, by whom the Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was immediately cited to appear before the Council to answer for this assumed affront to his dignity and authority. (*Documentary History*, iii. 526.)

On the twenty-fifth of September, 1675, the Domine appeared before the Council, in response to the summons, when he not only did not deny that he had impeached the validity of Domine van Rensselaer's ministry, but, on the contrary, he frankly admitted that he had done so, and reiterated the charge before the Council.

That body ordered the Domine "to sett in writing wt his opinion or Judgmt is in this Case;" and, after ordering the elders and other officers of the Dutch Church to be present at that time, it adjourned until the following Thursday. (*Minutes of Council*, Sept. 25, 1675.)

On Thursday, the thirtieth of September, 1675, Domine van Nieuwenhuysen and the Elders and Deacons of the Church, appeared before the Council, and submitted to it the written answer of the former, to the charges made by Domine van Rensselaer; and Mr. Brodhead exhibited to the Society a contemporary copy of that answer, in manuscript, which he thus translated:

To the Noble, High, Honorable Sir, the Major Edmund Andros, Governor-General over all His Royal Highnesses Territories in America: Noble, High, Honorable Sir:

Like as I have formerly declared before your Excellency in the Council, so I now hereby declare, that the accusations of Domine Nicolaus van Rensselaer against my person are not justly brought in: For it is so far from that, that I have ever questioned his calling as a minister by the Bishop of Salisbury, together with his attestations; that I have fully assented to the same, when they were produced to me; Yea, I have never spoken with Do. Rensselaer, either in private or in the presence of the Consistory, about the lawfulness of the calling to the ministry, or have I before very carefully distinguished the English and Dutch Church, sustaining as well the one as the other—not the language or persons—but the rules, discipline, and order, whereby the church is served, administered, and governed in each country.

And, on the point to which I am especially required to answer, it is my opinion that the ordination of the church of England is a sufficient qualification for the installation of a Minister lawfully called by the laying on of hands, and for the sending of him, as such, wherever it shall please their honors in the dominions of His Majesty: But that notwithstanding, such minister would not be permitted to administer the

sacraments, as minister, in a Low Dutch Congregation, which has freedom to be governed according to the custom of the Netherlands' Reformed Church, without having beforehand sacredly promised (as is usual in the admission of ministers in the Netherlands) to conduct himself in his service conformably to their confession, catechism, and government, as clearly appears from the 53d Article of the Constitution of the Reformed churches in the Netherlands; like as, on the other hand (it is my opinion saving the correction of judges), that no minister called in Holland and installed by the laying on of hands, would be permitted, as a lawfully called minister, to administer the sacraments in any one of the Episcopal churches of England, without having beforehand promised to maintain and follow the canons, articles, and rules of the aforesaid Episcopal Church, in his service.

And yet, on this point, I shall willingly regulate and submit myself, according to my Instructions, to the further explication of the Classis, by which I have been called, invested, and sent.

Wherewith, hoping to have fulfilled your Honor's order, I am,

Noble, high, Honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's servant and subject,

WILHELMUS VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN.

New York,
September 30, 1675.

It will be seen, from this answer of the Domine, that he took the ground that Domine van Rensselaer should have promised to obey the Classis of Amsterdam and to conform, in his service, to the Confession, Catechism, and Government of the Reformed Dutch Church, before he had assumed the duties of the Pastorate at Albany; and that he must yet do so, before he can act or be recognised as a regularly ordained minister of that Church.

This answer was not satisfactory to the Governor and Council—it was regarded rather as a justification of his own conduct than an impeachment of van Rensselaer's authority—and Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was ordered to give another, and more satisfactory answer, on the following day. (*Minutes of Council*, Sept. 30, 1675.)

In conformity with that order, on the first of October, 1675, the Domine appeared before the Council a third time; and he then submitted an amended answer, in which the Consistory joined, of which, also, Mr. Brodhead exhibited a contemporary copy to the Society, and translated it as follows:

To the Noble, High, Honorable Sir, the Major Edmund Andros, Governor-General of all His Royal Highnesses Territories in America.

Noble, High, Honorable Sir:

A minister according to the order of the Church of England lawfully called, is sufficiently qualified to be admitted to the serving and administering of the Sacraments in a Dutch Congregation belonging under his Majesty's dominions, having promised to conduct himself in his service according to the Constitution of the Reformed Church of Holland.

Noble, high, honorable Sir,

Your Excellency's servants and subjects,

The Consistory of this City of New York,

In the name of all.

WILHELMUS VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN, *Pastor.*

New York,
October 1, 1675.

This brief and pointed paper appears to have satisfied all the parties litigant; and Domine van Rensselaer having promised to conduct himself, in his ministry, agreeably to the public Church Service and Discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church, on the following day (October 2, 1675), he subscribed the same, before witnesses; and Mr. Brodhead exhibited a contemporary copy of the same, which he translated as follows:

I, the undersigned, have promised, and hereby promise, to conduct myself in my church service as minister of Albany and Rensselaerswyck according to the Low Dutch Church, conformably to the public church service and discipline of the Reformed Church of Holland, pursuant to that which I have solemnly promised in my public installation before the whole congregation of Albany, &c.

Done in the presence and view of Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen, minister of the word of God within New York, and Jeronimus Ebbing, Elder, and the Burgomaster Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt.

NICOLAUS VAN RENSSELAER,
Minister of the word of God of New Albany and Rensselaerswyck.

New York,
October 2, 1675.

The speaker, in this place, called the attention of the Society to the erroneous statement, on this subject, of William Smith, (*History of New York*, i. 49, 50;) and he maintained that Domine van Nieuwenhuysen was, indeed, the victor since Domine van Rensselaer was obliged to promise entire obedience to the Rules and Discipline of the Reformed Dutch Church and to the Classis of Amsterdam.

Mr. Brodhead concluded his exceedingly interesting remarks by informing the Society that while he was in Holland, in 1841, he had obtained from the Classis, for the General Synod in America, the originals of all the letters which

had been sent home by the ministers in America, together with copies of the answers thereto which were returned by the Classis. These papers contain much that is illustrative of our Colonial affairs, some portions of which had already been laid before the public; and he hoped, at no distant day, to continue to draw from them, for the further benefit of those who are interested in the early history of our State and country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brodhead's remarks, the thanks of the Society were voted to him; with a request to furnish them in writing for the Archives of the Society.

Hon. Charles P. Kirkland, after some remarks, announced the presentation to the Society of a fine bust, in marble, of Washington Irving, by Mr. E. D. Palmer, of Albany—the gift of Mrs. Anna T. E. Kirtland, of New York.

The bust, on an Egyptian marble pedestal, having been uncovered, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, after some remarks, offered an appropriate Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Society accepts the valuable donation, and that it be referred to the Executive Committee to report a suitable acknowledgment of acceptance of the gift of Mrs. Kirtland.

The bust in question is a very beautiful specimen of the genius of the sculptor, Palmer, in which Mr. Irving is represented at about the age of fifty years.

Judge Bonney called the attention of the Society to the importance of the completion of the Publication Fund; after which the Society adjourned.

Notes on Books.

National History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. Founded on Official and other authentic Documents. By Evert A. Duyckinck. 3 vols., 4to. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1861–5. 77 steel plates.

This important work, begun in the early days of the war, and closing soon after the sudden termination of the struggle, was of course embarrassed by the difficulties naturally inherent in an attempt to write a contemporaneous history of events of such magnitude, in which the mind could seldom foresee the results of the various movements which chequered the annals of the war; the great plans resulting in nothing, the apparently trivial success leading to decisive results.

The author, however, one of the first literary men of the country, a scholar of refined tastes, singular purity of style, extreme moderation, and no stranger to historical research or study, could not make a work of indifferent value. He has wisely adhered in the main to important state-papers and public documents, without attempting to sit in judgment on the merits or pretensions of individual officers or statesmen in the thronged arena of the conflict. He has wisely thought it sufficient to exhibit prominent facts and results, leaving the decisions and awards of fame to the judgment of the reader. His narrative is well arranged, the connection of the different parts in the complicated drama well sustained, and the whole presented with skill, grace, and truly natural feeling, unmarred by bitterness or sectional animosity.

Anthony Stoddard, of Boston, Mass., and his Descendants: A Genealogy originally compiled by Charles Stoddard and Elijah W. Stoddard, and published in 1849. Revised and enlarged by Elijah W. Stoddard, and republished in 1865. New York: Press of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, 9 Spruce st., 1865. 8vo., pp. 95.

A handsome specimen of the superior typography which is making the house of Bradstreet famous in New York.

The author of this family memoir, who so modestly assigns a low place to his own labors, is a Presbyterian clergyman, now stationed at Suckasanna, New Jersey, and he will, we trust, infuse into his flock and neighbors a taste for local and family history in which that State has as yet done so little comparatively.

Anthony Stoddard, the founder of the family in America, descended from a Norman Knight, William Stoddard, who accompanied William to England in 1066. Anthony emigrated to Boston about 1639, was admitted freeman in 1640, and was a representative almost continuously from 1650 to 1684. As he had a numerous progeny, the family has in two centuries increased to an amazing extent, and the gathering of the details of descent of the host that still in the male line retain the name could have been no easy task. It is illustrated with engravings of President Edwards, a descendant in the female line; Mrs. Benedict (Polly Stoddard); John Stoddard of Coventry, New York; Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio; Phineas Stoddard, of Ulster Co., New York; Hiram Stoddard; Maria Theresa Stoddard; G. Stoddard; Rev. E. W. Stoddard, the author of the Genealogy; Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, a descendant in the female line; J. F. Stoddard, President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association; Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass.; and the well known Missionary, Rev. David T. Stoddard.

The New England Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, published quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Vol. XIX. No. 4. October, 1865.

This number, closing the nineteenth volume of the *Register*, opens with an account of the Sullivan family, plunging into the terrible sea of Irish genealogies, and evidently with some errors. The ancestor in this country of the New England Sullivans to whom General Sullivan belonged, was Master Sullivan of Berwick, but the time neither of his birth nor emigration to America is given. The article is accompanied with a portrait of Hon. James Sullivan, the brother of the General. Among the other papers are notes on the Lincoln families by Hon. Solomon Lincoln, endeavoring to throw light on the origin of our late President; Reminiscences and Genealogy of the Vaughan family; the Diary of Ezekiel Price; Wethersfield and Schenectady Records.

Among the book notices is one on the Report of Col. McDonold, of Virginia, which we have printed in our columns.

An Historical Sketch of the Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery. Read at the Annual Meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, December 5, 1864, by Hon. William H. Brown, ex-President of the Society. "Et Patribus et Posterati."

This is a most excellent specimen of Western typography, showing that Chicago is becoming the great western centre, and will soon be to one great section what New York and Boston are to the East. The sketch is an important contribution to history, the more so as Illinois has been the Western State where, from the origin, the two elements, slavery and anti-slavery, met, and where slavery virtually existed from the French times. The attempt of the slavery party in 1822–3 to procure a new constitution admitting the institution evoked the liveliest opposition, which Mr. Brown sketches with power, but not without partisan feeling. To a stranger his narrative is at times not very clear, but the struggle was one well worth being treated by one so thoroughly familiar with it. Illinois had many reasons for adopting slavery. It existed, as we have remarked, under the French, in a modified and not repulsive form, and the French had actually retained their slaves; many of the settlers came from slave States, and Illinois was the high-road of hundreds from those States who would have swelled her means and population, had her laws permitted them to settle with their slaves.

A Catalogue of the Library and Antiquarian Collection of John Allen, Esq., with the Names of Purchasers, and the Price each Article sold for, preceded by a few Introductory Remarks. William Gowans, 1865.

Mr. Gowans is, we believe, first here to print prices to accompany a catalogue, and to an important catalogue like that of Mr. Allen, this forms a most welcome sequel, being far more satisfactory than the pricing in ink. The title-page will, with Mr. Gowans' interesting and characteristic sketch of his old friend, give a completeness and value to the two catalogues, when bound together, that does not often fall to the lot of those whose gathered treasures are scattered under the hammer.

Eastern Boundary of New Jersey; a Review of a Paper on the Waters of New Jersey, read by Hon. John Cochrane, Attorney-General of New York, before the Historical Society of that State, on June 6, 1865. By William A. Whitehead. Printed in the *Yonkers Gazette*, 1865.

Attorney-General Cochrane opened a war on New Jersey which has been actively carried on. The present piece is the reply of the able historian of East New Jersey to the attack of New York. Mr. Brodhead, the historian of New York, also enters the controversy, which has not yet terminated.

Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Arizona Historical Society. Organized November, 1864. Prescott, 1864.

We heartily introduce to our readers this new Society, which, under the Presidency of Hon. Richard C. McCormick, promises to render good service to the cause of history. Arizona is a rich field, and many documents must still exist which only such a society can save and preserve.

Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. Villemarie, Bibliothèque Paroissiale, 1865. 4o., vols. 1–2.

In these days of handsome books, few have reached us of more beauty in typography than these two volumes of the Abbé Faillon, who, according to the custom of the Congregation of St. Sulpice, of which he is a distinguished member, has published anonymously the various works which have already made him known and esteemed by historical scholars as a historian of great industry, extensive research, as well as vigorous and original views. Montreal is especially the subject of his labors; his previous

works, the Lives of M. Olier, founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice and of the Association which colonized Montreal; of Margaret Bourgeoys, foundress of the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady, who have been for more than two centuries the instructors of the daughters of Montreal and its vicinity; of Mlle. Mance, the foundress of the Hotel Dieu or Hospital; of Mme. Youville, foundress of the Gray Sisters; and of Mlle. Le Ber, the recluse; all illustrating the history of Montreal, by giving the chronicle of its most venerable institutions. In his history he develops the history of that city, on which previous historians have been less ample in detail, the Sulpitians having printed very little touching that city, and the Jesuit Relations, those annual volumes on Canada, scarcely alluding to Montreal, no Fathers of their society being stationed there, whose reports would have been a sort of chronicle. A sulpitian, Mr. Dollier de Casson, wrote a history of Montreal down to 1672, but it has not been published, and was not apparently used by Charlevoix or earlier writers. This affords Mr. Faillon a comparatively new field of labor, and his work will thus be a most valuable contribution to Canadian history. It is most creditable to the historical taste of that province that it has produced within so brief a period three so important histories as those of Messrs. Garneau, Ferland, and Faillon.

At the close of his first volume, under the unpretending title of Notes, Mr. Faillon gives several very interesting discussions of debated questions on Cartier, the place of his wintering, the language of the people of Hochelaga and Stadacone, the family of Champlain, &c.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. VII. Nos. 3, 4. June, August, 1865.

This number opens with the very interesting Revolutionary narrative of Major Thompson Maxwell, of whom an additional notice is also given. Articles on the Ropes family, the Essex County Records, Baptisms by Mr. Holt of Salem, are also given. The curious report on the removal of the ancient relic, the church of 1634, to its new site, is one that but cannot be highly gratifying to the antiquarian.

Miscellany.

The Narragansett Club of Providence, R. I., are preparing to issue, in *fac-simile*, reprints of the various works of Roger Williams, the apostle of Religious Liberty.

The Furman Club of Brooklyn, L. I., announce for immediate publication, *Autobiography of Francis Guy*, Painter of the Picture of Early Brooklyn, with notes; *Miscellanea Furmani*, or Literary remains of Gabriel Furman, Author of *Notes on Brooklyn;* and *Autobiographies of Alden Spooner and Joseph Sprague*, with Continuations and Anecdotes of Early Brooklyn.

The library of the Hon. Peter Force of Washington, said to be the most valuable collection of antiquarian literature in the United States, is about to be removed to New York. The Historical Society are the purchasers at a trifle under fifty thousand dollars.

Little Brown & Co. announce *The Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams*, by William V. Wells, being a narrative of his acts and opinions, and of his agency in producing and forwarding the American Revolution; with extracts from his correspondence, state papers, and political essays. To be published in 3 vols, 8vo., of five or six hundred pages each, containing three portraits on steel, elegantly printed on laid paper. Price $10.50.

William L. Stone, Esq., has in press a new and revised edition of his father's Life of Red Jacket, with a memoir of the author, and a portrait from the original painting by Page. It will be printed on fine sized and calendered paper, in 8vo., and bound in cloth, at $5. Fifty copies will be printed on tinted paper to match the large paper copies of Brant and Johnson, at $10, and 25 copies in 4to., on heavy tinted paper, india plates, at $20. It will not be stereotyped.

The Bradford Club has nearly ready the fifth of the series, entitled "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in Florida." These narratives consist of a new translation of the Relaçam, written by one of the company of Portuguese knights and gentlemen who joined in the expedition, covering a period from the time of their departure from Elvas in 1538 to the arrival of the relics of the army at the city of Mexico in 1543; and a first translation in English of the Relacion of Biedma, a Spanish officer, presented by him in the year 1544 to Charles V. in Council. To the narratives will be added a portrait of De Soto, with documents illustrative of the actions of this period of his life, translated from the originals in Spain by Buckingham Smith. The volume will contain about two hundred and fifty pages, the subscription price for which will be twelve dollars.

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IX.] DECEMBER, 1865. [No. 12.

General Department.

WASHINGTON'S MORTAL SICKNESS.

BALTIMORE, 5TH NOV., 1865.

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine:

DEAR SIR—I send you the annexed copy of a medical certificate from Drs. James Craik and Elisha C. Dick, two of the three physicians who attended General Washington during the brief illness which terminated his life.

I found this paper several years ago in the "*Baltimore Telegraph and Daily Advertiser*" for Friday, 27th December, 1799, thirteen days after Washington's death. I have never seen it given in any biography of the General, or even referred to. Indeed the biographers, of all degrees, seem rather indefinite; and as this statement exactly and officially defines the malady and its mode of treatment, I hope you will reprint it in your Magazine for the benefit of future historians. I furnished a copy of it in MS. to Mr. Everett, who had not seen it when he published his Life of Washington in 1860. He was at once attracted by its value, and expressed a wish to use it in future editions.

I do not know whether he has printed it since then; but, at all events, it will become largely disseminated through your Magazine.

Your obedient servant,

BRANTZ MAYER.

"*From a Southern Paper.*

"MESSRS. J. & D. WESCOTT:

"Presuming that some account of the late illness and death of General Washington will be generally interesting, and particularly so to the professors and practitioners of medicine throughout America, we request you to publish the following statements.

"JAMES CRAIK,
ELISHA C. DICK."

"Some time in the night of Friday the 13th instant, having been exposed to rain on the preceding day, General Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the windpipe, called in technical language *cynanche trachealis*. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough, and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever, and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood-letting suggesting itself to the General, he procured a bleeder from the neighborhood, who took from his arm, in the night, twelve or fourteen ounces of blood. He would not by any means be prevailed upon to send for the attending physician until the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon about eleven o'clock on Saturday. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at half after three, the other at four o'clock in the afternoon. In the interim were employed two copious bleedings, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of emetic-tartar, amounting in all to six or eight grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The

powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable; respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till half after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, retaining the possession of his intellect, when he — expired without a struggle!

"He was fully impressed, at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal; submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery rather as a duty, than from any expectation of their efficacy. He considered the operations of death upon his system as coeval with the disease; and several hours before his decease, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption.

"During the short period of his illness, he economized his time in the arrangement of such new concerns as required his attention with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.

"JAMES CRAIK,
Attending Physician.
"ELISHA C. DICK,
Consulting Physician."

"The signature of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, who attended as consulting physician, on account of the remoteness of his residence from the place, has not been procured to the foregoing statement."

THE POPHAM CELEBRATION.

THE celebration of the landing of the Popham Colony at the mouth of the Sagadahock in 1607, does not appear to have commended itself to some minds well versed in the early history of New England. The intelligent editors of one or two of our best conducted and most valuable newspapers, have taken a view of the subject which clearly indicates, not a disagreement as to history, but a different appreciation of the value and importance of the facts which it develops. The accounts of the early voyages of discovery and colonization have been too long before our Northern public to admit of the supposition, that literary and historical men can essentially disagree as to the material parts of these narratives. The visiting and occupation of the islands on the coast of Massachusetts and Maine, and the various portions of the continent, from the first discovery of the country to the settlement of the Plymouth colony, are familiar to every reader interested in the antiquities of these States. But the logic of the events which mark this era of discovery and colonization, has manifestly led to very different judgments as to their importance. This diversity has its origin in our different habits of thought and activity. What to one man would be a material fact in the solution of a problem, would, perhaps, by another of a different profession, be entirely unnoticed. The lawyer, in his review of a case spread out before him, sees an application and power in facts which others would pass over as immaterial in their judgment of the issue.

The action of the Popham colony has seemed to many historical students in Maine to have materially affected the subsequent history of New England; to have had, in many respects, an important ageney in the progress of English civilization on these Western shores. This opinion is cherished with a good degree of confidence. Though it is not pretended that it accomplished all which its projectors anticipated or hoped for, yet it opened the way for more effectual subsequent enterprise, and more permanent settlement; its revelations as to the capabilities of the country for husbandry, for social, mercantile, and political life, were not without an abiding and salutary influence in advancing its speedy occupation. The Puritans would never have been at New Plymouth, had it

not been for the enterprise of Weymouth, Gosnold, De Monts, Champlain, Popham, Hudson, Smith, Dermer, and other previous adventurers. Whatever was known of the country as a place of habitation for civilized man, and of refuge from ecclesiastical oppression, had its origin in the facts communicated by these pioneers of civilization. How large a share each of these had in turning the eyes of the Puritans Westward, or in establishing public opinion as to the feasibility of an advantageous occupation of this continent, we have no means determining. But that the Popham settlement had a large influence in that direction, we have not a shade of doubt. It was designed by the movers of it to make it a great and flourishing commonwealth. Its destinies, both in the home department, and in its action on these shores, were under the control of men of high standing, of solid character, and of mental vigor and determination. But the colony failed of its high purposes. Its patrons were defeated in their supposed well grounded hopes. As a colony, it was broken up.

This unfortunate termination of the enterprise, nevertheless, does not authorize the conclusion that it was powerless as to future similar movements. The causes of the abandonment of the plantation stand out too clearly on the historic page, to give any support to the position, that it had no beneficial results. The colony maintained its existence here eight or nine months, and in the meantime enjoyed free intercourse with the natives; acquired a knowledge of the fitness of the country for the support and extension of civilized life, and of its adaptation for all the various purposes of human progress and happiness. They built fifty houses, a church, and a pinnace of fifty tons; and everything was going on prosperously, till God's providence deprived them of their president, and also of the principal patron of the undertaking. These untoward events were accompanied with the rigors of a winter unparalleled in the knowledge of the oldest of them: so that some, when they returned to England, were impelled to declare the country uninhabitable, in consequence of the inhospitable climate. But as the same unparalleled cold had, at the same time, prevailed in England, this part of their experience had no effect on the friends of colonization. The information derived from the occupancy of the colonists, and from the correspondence of their President, was sufficient to prevent any lapse of confidence as to the feasibility and desirableness of a settlement of the country.

Gorges, Francis Popham and others were, in no degree, disheartened by this unsuccessful issue of the best digested and expensive attempt at colonization. Gorges says his assurances being so strong of a yet profitable result of these colonial investments, that he felt himself "bound confidently to prosecute his first resolution, not doubting that God would effect that which men despaired of." Popham also continued to send to the coast the same vessels, which belonged to the company, year after year. The Earl of Southampton and others engaged in the work. Harlow, who was one of the Popham colony, Hobson, Capt. John Smith, Dermer, and many zealous adventurers in successive years, continued to prosecute this grand scheme of colonization.

Now it seems to me, with these facts before us, that it is preposterous to suppose that the knowledge derived from this settlement at Sagadahock, had no influence in promoting the subsequent settlement of New England. It is very manifest that there were Englishmen in the country long before, and at the time of the landing of the Plymouth colony. Some of these were probably members of that at Sagahadock. The houses which were built there, for anything which appears, might have remained for years, affording shelter and accommodation for civilized man. It was the only colony which had attempted a settlement on the shores, and the only one, therefore, whose experience and knowledge could be relied upon as a basis of action in the pursuit of the same noble object. The information derived from those who for a few days occupied the Elizabeth and other

Islands, and from the French in their much longer occupation of De Monts' Island, was but of little value as evidence of the practicability of colonizing the continent. One of the important questions to be solved, as at Jamestown, was, whether a settlement could safely be effected on the territory, well understood to be under the control of savages; and these Islands were temporarily occupied as places of security, so as to preclude any experience which could give light on this material on inquiry. It cannot, I think, be questioned, that the most valuable information in the possession of the friends of colonization before the permanent settlement at Plymouth, had its source in the Sagadahock enterprise.

These facts and considerations would seem to be sufficient to justify the recognition of some obligation, at least, on the part of the present generation, to these heroic men who braved all the adversities of the noble enterprise of planting the civilization in whose beneficent atmosphere we are permitted to rejoice; and one would think, if any number of individuals felt the inspiration of a special remembrance of them annually, that no reasonable man would find it in his heart to charge them with folly for such a commemoration.

But this brief sketch of the history of this colony does not exhibit the facts and principles which incited the Popham celebration. That has its basis in matter more important, and in facts undisputed. A strange misapprehension seems to have prevailed on this subject; and some of impulsive temperament, in their intemperate zeal for Puritanism, have, without hesitation, condemned the whole procedure. It is well for every writer who would secure to himself the deference of an intelligent public, to be sure that he understands that of which he undertakes to affirm. The honest historian will first satisfy himself of the meaning of the author on whom he undertakes to comment. He who makes haste to denounce what he does not comprehend, will generally meet with a rebound, not much to his satisfaction; and possibly, among considerate men, will find himself classed in the same category with the self-satisfied and confident mother, who, when her little son, having read in a newspaper that a jury had met to sit in a case of drowning, looked up to her and said, "Mother, what do they want a jury to sit on a drowned man for?" answered, "To squeeze the water out of him, you fool, you."

A great deal of confident remark has been made in relation to the Elizabeth Isles and De Monts' Isle, and the action of adventurers on them; and it has been said that these are entirely ignored by the friends of this celebration. So they are, and so they should be. They have no relevancy to the subject-matter of commemoration. In the address on the occasion, in 1864, certain averments were made as to the action of these colonists *on the shores* of New England. I would not suppose that there could be any misunderstanding as to the intended meaning of that expression. No lawyer, "with a rag of a gown on his back," could have hesitated a moment as to its import. But in a day or two afterwards, I was surprised to find in the *Bath Times* a short communication denying the truth of the alleged facts, and supporting the denial by the relation of some previous doings of adventurers on these islands. I immediately prepared a note to this word *shores*, in explanation, and delivered it, with the address, to the gentleman who had kindly offered to superintend the publication and examine the proof-sheets. But as the address occupied the full number of pages on which the contract for printing was based, and as he was confident there could be no misapprehension as to the meaning, he concluded that the note or appendix, which would have added three or four pages, might well be omitted.

This note or appendix stated, that the word shore, or shores, was used, as in marine parlance, as synonymous with the word main, or continent; that being the sense of the term, in contradistinction from the Islands, which are such, by being off from the shores. A brief history was also given of the early occupation of these Islands, which, in any view of the question,

it was considered would preclude such occupancy from being regarded as the beginning of English civilization in New England; and that in no respect did anything occurring there contravene the positions of the friends of the commemoration. It could have no relevancy to the object in view. Common and international law supplied the principles on which our position is based. The question was as to the effect of what was done at Sabino. The action there, we say, secured, or, at least, was auxiliary to a great degree in securing, the title against the French. This postulate would at once have suggested to any legal mind the use of the word shores, and the inapplicability of any references to the doings on any islands. Among all civilized nations, the discovery and occupancy of an island give no title to, or constructive possession of, the shore or continent. Any such occupancy is limited to its boundaries. Our own german common law gives the same utterance; and when it was said that the charter, and the doings of the Popham colony under it, secured, or, in any measure secured the title, no lawyer needed any further comment or explanation of what we meant by that declaration. He needed not to have been told that the promulgation of English laws on Elizabeth, Monheagan, or Nantucket islands would not have reached the shore, or been of any effect whatever on the main territory. Neither could the erection of a church there, or its dedication by prayer, the sermon, or anthem of praise, or other solemnities, be any consecration of New England to the Christian religion.

We briefly repeat what is implied in the foregoing, that the Popham colony at Sabino, under the provisions of their charter, made the first settlement on the shores of New England; that the title to the territory was thereby secured to the English against the French; that here English laws were first proclaimed; here erected the first church; here was delivered the first English sermon; here offered the first Christian prayer; here the praises of God first sung in our own language; here English civilization first introduced to the wilds of New England: and it may be added, here lies the "first of New England's illustrious dead," a martyr to the noble work of colonization.

I am aware that one of the non-contents with these positions, has said that "it would be difficult to prove that similar religious services were not performed here before." I think so, too. And as in my professional life I have been entirely unused to the work of proving a negative, I do not think it worth while to attempt it here. We believe the facts stated to be incontrovertible, and that they are worthy of perpetual remembrance. If others, in whose veins flows the blood of the Puritans, do not see in them anything worthy of commemoration, it seems to us that they are very imperfect representatives of those whom they may well be proud to honor as their forefathers. We will not charge them with holding fast to the least worthy element of Puritan character, which led them to denounce all who differed from them in opinion and feeling. We estimate too highly freedom of thought and its expression, to complain of its exercise in reference to any matter of interest. All we ask is, that the same liberty may be conceded to us. We reverence those moral attributes which have made the memory of the Plymouth colonists so precious to the Christian heart. We feel that somewhat of the same reverence must attach to those who inaugurated the noble work of civilization at Sagadahoch; and while our historic friends resort annually to Plymouth to feast on the rich memories which gather round Forefathers' Rock, we ask them not to complain, if we, as often, visit the mouth of the Kennebec, to enjoy the more humble feast which our own history furnishes, on the interesting recollections of what was done there in the year 1607. The aristocracy of social life is not much for the benefit of our republican and religious institutions. Let not a historic aristocracy spring up and be fostered among us, to disturb our historic relations, and impede the development and progress of truth.

E. E. Bourne.

Kennebunk, Nov. 1, 1865.

EARLY OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

THE following letters are copied from the autographic originals, and are interesting as illustrating the very beginning of the Treasury operations of the United States. In comparison with the present colossal resources and expenditures of the National Treasury, this beginning was emphatically "the day of small things." Mr. Hamilton was appointed Secretary of the Treasury Sept. 11, 1789, and it is not unlikely that the first circular here printed was the first official document issued by this great founder of our fiscal system, who as a statesman and financier of the most comprehensive views, proved himself the "foremost man of all this world."

*

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK, *September* 14, 1789.

SIR:—The exigencies of Government require that I should, without any delay, be informed of the amount of the duties which have accrued in the several States, and of the monies which have been already received in Payment of them, and the periods at which the remainder will fall due. In this, absolute precision is not expected, but a general statement accurate enough in the main to be relied on. I request your answer as speedily as possible, and am,

Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
ALEX. HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, *Collector of Customs for Baltimore, Maryland.*

[REPLY.]

BALTIMORE, 24 *September*, 1789.

SIR:—The amount of the duties which have accrued in the district of Baltimore, from the 10th of August to the 23d Instant, inclusive, is two thousand six hundred and seventy pounds sixteen shillings and four pence, according to the documents in my possession, viz:

Cash on hand,	£287	18*s.*	6*d.*
Bonds due in 4 months,	1175	16	2
ditto. 6 "	1206	1	8
	£2670	16	4

Your Obedient Servant,
OTHO H. WILLIAMS.

A. HAMILTON, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 22, 1789.

SIR:—In consequence of arrangements lately taken with the Bank of North America, and the Bank of New York, for the accommodation of the Government, I am to inform you that it is my desire that the notes of those Banks payable either on demand or at no longer period than thirty days after their respective dates, should be received in payment of the duties as equivalent to Gold, by the Treasurer of the United States.

This measure, besides the immediate accommodation to which it has reference, will facilitate remittances from the several States, without drawing away their specie; an advantage in every view important.

I shall cause you shortly to be furnished with such imitations of the genuine notes as will serve to guard you against counterfeits, and shall direct the manner of remitting them. In the meantime and until further orders, you will please to receive them, transmitting to me a weekly Account of your Receipts.

The Treasurer of the United States will probably have occasion to draw upon you for part of the Compensation of the Members of Congress from your State. These Drafts you will also receive in payment of the duties, or in exchange for any Specie arising from them which shall have come to your hands.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON,
Sec. of the Treasury.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, *Collector of Customs for Baltimore, Maryland.*

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 14, 1789.

SIR:—Enclosed I send you, agreeable to an intimation in a former letter, the signatures of the President and Cashier of the Banks of North America and New York, together with a general description of their Notes, which will enable you to guard against Impositions and Counterfeits.

When the Notes are payable to any particular person, and not to bearer, you will take care that there is an Indorsement of that person, and if you should not know his handwriting, you will require an Indorsement by the person who presents the note in payment.

The mode in which the Bank Notes are to be transmitted is this: each Note is to be divided into two equal parts from top to bottom, one part containing the name of the President and sum, the other the name of the Cashier and sum. Your own name in your own handwriting is to be written on the back of each half, together with the number and sum of the Note. In case of the Note being payable to particular persons and not to bearer, you will previously fill up the Indorsement to Samuel Meredith, Treasurer. Having used these precautions, you will remit all the Notes on hand Weekly by the Post to Samuel Meredith; that is to say, one half of each Note by one Post, and the other half by the next, accompanied in both cases with a list of the Notes, which list shall specify of what Bank they are, the numbers, the dates, the sums, the periods of Payment, that is, whether on demand, or so much after date.

For your own security in case of accident, you will take a receipt from the Post Master, on a copy of the * * * * * * [torn off] which you will retain, and which will be your Voucher, purporting your delivery of a Letter addressed to Samuel Meredith containing the moieties of your Notes specified in the list, amounting to such a sum, which sum must be written at large.

Should any Post Master refuse such a receipt (which, however, I do not expect will happen) till the matter can be otherwise regulated, you will get one of your clerks, or some other indifferent person of fair reputation to witness the delivery of your Letter with the Notes to the Post-Office, which persons must be acquainted with contents and particulars, so as to be able afterwards to verify on Oath that such specific notes were sent, and instead of the receipt of the Post Master, must give a certificate on the copy of the list you retain, of like import of the receipt proposed to be given by the Post Master.

In mine of the 22d September, I directed you to receive in payment of the duties, the Notes of the Banks of North America and New York. I now add, that you are to exchange any specie which may at any time be on your hands for them, with this Restriction, that you shall not exchange any of the specie which in your weekly return of receipts and payments, you state to be in hand, but only the specie you may receive between one return and another. The reason for this restriction will better explain to you my meaning. I propose that the Treasurer shall draw orders on you from time [to time] for the specie which you shall return as remaining in your hands; of course it is necessary to prevent disappointment to the holders of the orders, that you should retain that sum in specie to answer them, as bank notes might not in every case be equally suitable. But the sums you receive in specie between one return and another, may be safely exchanged for Bank Notes, as the Balance only will appear in your returns, and will be drawn for.

The Bank Notes specified in your Weekly Returns must be forwarded Weekly by the same Post which brings your return, without waiting any special order, directed to the Treasurer of the United States, and this package so directed, must be enclosed in another addressed to me as Secretary of the Treasury. Besides the descriptive return, which you are to transmit to the

Treasurer, you will at the same time enclose a copy of it directed to myself.

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

ON THE POSITION OF HUITRAMANNALAND.

THE oldest Icelandic sagas, and the Landnamabok, tell of a country lying south of Vinland and Chesapeake Bay, inhabited by white men, and hence known as *Huitramannaland*, land of white men, and *Irland it mikla*, Great Ireland. The Skralinger spoke of it to the Northmen who visited the coast of New England about the year 1000, and it is said that even as early as 982, Ari Marsson, of Iceland, of the powerful house of Ulf, the squint-eyed, was driven by northerly gales far to the south on shores peopled by a white race. The elucidation of these remarkable and well known passages has tasked the ingenuity of the best critics without removing the deep obscurity that rests upon them. They have been quoted to prove the existence of a Celtic colony on our shores at that early day. Letronne, indeed, has satisfactorily shown that Celtic missionaries visited Iceland before the Northmen (Rech. Geog. et Crit. sur le Livre De Mensura Orbis Terræ, p. 129, sqq.), but there is little probability that they reached the continent, and still less that having reached it, they could have increased to a nation in three or four generations. Other historians regard the whole account as a myth. I shall, however, lay certain facts before the readers of the *Historical Magazine* that not only corroborate these ancient records, but offer a reasonable explanation of them.

The Huitramannaland of the Northmen, as far as can be judged from the sagas, lay somewhere on the coast of Virginia or the Carolinas. Are any such white races mentioned as resident near this locality by the early English and Spanish explorers; and if such is the case, do their narrations, or the aboriginal traditions, throw any light upon their origin? To the first of these queries the reply is most convincing. The relations of the early voyagers substantiate, in the most direct manner, the statements of Thorfinn Karlsefne and the Landnamabok, and yet I believe they have not been collated by any of the commentators.

Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, who visited the coasts of Carolina in 1520, mentions with particularity "the very white complexion" of the natives of a certain province there (Barcia, En. Cron. sub an.). A few years previously, at a point some distance south-west of where De Ayllon touched, Pamphilo de Narvaez saw numbers of white Indians, "of whom," adds the historian of his expedition, "many were squint-eyed and blind."—(Cabeza de Vaca, in Purchas, vol. iv. p. 1520, quoted by McCulloh.) John Lawson, who lived in Carolina about 1700, states that he frequently found grey eyes and red hair among the Indians of Cape Hatteras, and that they held by tradition, that some of their ancestors were white (New. Acc't of Car. in Steven's Coll. vol. i., pp. 62, 220.) Finally the Cherokees had a tradition, that when first they arrived in their country (probably about the middle of the fifteenth century), they found it possessed by a race of "moon-eyed people, who could not see in the day" (Barton, New Views, p. xliv., quoted by McCulloh), and that tribe themselves were marked by a lighter complexion than their neighbors, that rendered some of their women, in the words of Bartram, "nearly as fair and blooming as European women" (Travels, p. 485), and led Schoolcraft to suppose some early "exotic mixture" to account for it.—(Ind. Tribes, vol. ii., p. 321.) This last tradition, too strange to be a fiction, thus supported by the appearance of later generations, and strikingly corroborated as it is by the remark of Cabeza de Vaca, on the visual defects of the light-colored Indians he met, suggests to us at once the origin of the white race that inhabited Huitramannaland. They were Albinoes, in whom the deficiency of pigment in the choroid coat of the eye produced its usual effect of dimness of vi-

sion by day, and unusual acuteness at night (heliophobia).

But this conclusion leads to others still more interesting. Albinism among the hunting tribes was of extreme rarity. Indeed I have failed to discover a single recorded case. On the contrary, it was of remarkable frequency among the great Toltecan family, and is adduced by the ethnologist Pickering (Races of Men, p. 35), as one of the characteristics binding them to the Malayan stock, and separating them from the Americo-Mongolian race, to which he would assign the hunting tribes of the United States. Cortes found pure Albinoes in the city of Mexico (Carta Primera, cap. 33); and in New Mexico, probably the first habitat of the Americo-Malayan stock, Vasquez Coronado saw a woman "white as a Spaniard" (Castaneda, Rel.du Voy. de Cibola, p. 121). In Zuñi, the Cibola of the Spanish writers, travellers in our own day report the unusual prevalence of Albinism (Simpson, Santa Fé, New Mexico, and the Navajo Country, p. 94; Dr. Ten Broeck, in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, vol. iv. p. 81); and even the majority of the troglodytic Soones, a fixed and agricultural people who dwell near the head waters of the Salinas, are said to be Albinoes. (Major Emory's Report, pp. 99, 133.) Instances of whole tribes subject to this deformity are not wanting, as for example the well known race of white Indians on the Isthmus of Panama, minutely described, even to the peculiar ophthalmic and mental phenomena, by Lionel Wafer and Francis Coreal. It is well known that this idiosyncrasy is hereditary, and is caused by a deficiency of natural pigment that gives to each race its appropriate color; but the circumstances that give rise to it are undetermined.

Nearly, or quite all, American antiquarians have argued for a Toltecan immigration east of the Mississippi, though hitherto mainly in order to explain the origin of the earthworks of the Ohio valley. For this object it is, indeed, quite superfluous to presuppose any such event; but many facts and traditions, which it would be out of place to recapitulate here, point to its probability. The occurrence therefore of a colony of Albinoes of Toltecan descent on the Carolina coast is neither without a physiological parallel nor intrinsic historic likelihood; and it is at this point of the Atlantic seaboard that we must locate the ancient Huitramannaland. The name itself seems to point to a degree of whiteness uncommon and distinctive, such as would impress even a normally white race; just such, in short, as characterizes the skin of the Albino.

D. G. B.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SALE OF THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE OF THE LATE EDWARD EVERETT.—Colonel Newell A. Thompson sold by auction yesterday, at the residence of the late Edward Everett, on Summer street, the mansion-house estate, and a large quantity of household furniture and other articles, belonging to the statesman and orator whose loss the nation, State, and city still mourn. The fact of the sale becoming generally known, from the advertisements in the papers and from the auctioneer's red flag hanging from the gateway, several hundred people gathered to witness it, very many of them in the same spirit of sorrow and reverence with which they attended Mr. Everett's funeral, and not a few with the intention of purchasing some memento of the distinguished man who so lately passed away from among us, and whose name will ever cling to the spot where he lived so long. The assemblage which yesterday thronged the parlors and stairways of the old mansion, and discussed with bated breath the associations which cluster about it, was composed of representatives of every class in the community. The shrewd capitalist looking for a profitable investment in real estate, the lady who makes it a principle to go to auctions as regularly as she goes to church, and the dealer in second-hand furniture on the lookout for bargains, the idle lounger about town who always is to be

found where anything interesting is taking place—these were there as a matter of course. But there were also the life-long friend and associate of Mr. Everett, the acquaintance who always met a hospitable welcome at his door, the devoted servant of his family, the poor hand-cartman at the corner for whom he had always a kind word and often a kind action, the musty antiquarian searching for treasures cheap and precious, and enough more not to be described in a paragraph, to crowd the house to a most uncomfortable degree.

The sale began precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the little reception-room on the ground floor, where the large dining table was spread with a variety of crockery and glassware. After these articles were disposed of, the table itself, a mahogany extension, capable of seating twenty-four persons, which, if it could speak, might tell many a pleasant story of rare social enjoyment, was sold for $37. A small piano in the same room, made by Chickering, of sweet tone, but plainly cased, was started at $25 and sold for $95. A number of small engravings upon the walls, chiefly portraits, were sold at prices ranging from seventy-five cents to $3.25—a lithograph of Rufus Choate's sad, wrinkled face bringing the largest sum. An old medicine chest, contents unknown, was put up, and the bidding at first was quite spirited; but some one unluckily found the key in time to disclose the emptiness of the box before the bids had gone beyond $4.25.

Passing into the entry into which the street door opens, a lithograph of Mount Vernon, prettily framed, always the first thing to greet the eye of a visitor to Mr. Everett, sold for $13. A large steel engraving of Washington and his Generals, hung with equal prominence, and similarly suggestive of the tastes of its late owner, brought $18. The stately old clock, which has always stood under the stairs, after the time-honored New England custom, had been removed, and was not offered for sale. The graceful plaster image, perhaps of Hebe, which some of our readers will remember as standing in a niche beside the staircase, was sold for two dollars. Everything left in the house—carpets, curtains, rugs, hat-tree—was sold, as the auctioneer and the attendant crowd moved rapidly on; but we have only space to mention the principal articles, or those from association or oddity especially noteworthy.

The next halt was made in the large double parlors, fronting on Summer street, on the first floor. The eighty-four yards of velvet carpet which covered the floor were sold at $1.20 a yard. A crimson damask sofa, luxuriously furnished with a profusion of cushions and pillows, a superb piece of furniture in its day, was started at $5 and sold for $35. A royal pier table, of massive construction, gilt standard and marble top, was started by Miss Emily Mestayer at $10, and sold for $15. On it sat a very elegant French bronze clock, surmounted with figures of Music and Painting, which sold for $36. There was also a Parian statuette of Daniel Webster, from Thomas Ball's familiar model, which some one started at fifty cents, and which, after quite an animated contest, was struck off at $30. Its mate, a statuette of Henry Clay, by the same artist and in the same material, went from $5 to $10.50. The large mantel glass, richly framed in gilt, brought $82.50; its mate in the rear parlor, $87. A nest of four Canton tea-poys brought $16.50. A little bronze medallion, giving the familiar picture of the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress, surrounded with the text and signatures of the Declaration, brought $6. In the back parlor was a plaster copy of the Webster statuette, slightly mutilated, which sold for $8.50. A graceful marble clock on the mantel brought $45. Three large pictures, coarsely painted, to serve apparently as hall ornaments, were sold at different prices, the highest being $11.50.

The crowd then passed into the library, designed by Mr. Everett's taste and constructed under his supervision, and where he spent much of his time. The books had been removed from the shelves, which were empty, except for a few old knicknacks and curiosities, which the heirs had

thought not worth carrying away, but which the assemblage gathered together yesterday, examined very eagerly, and purchased readily. The carpet on the floor brought $1.40 a yard; the fine bronze chandelier, curiously suspended by a chain, to be taken down by purchaser, $17.50; the mahogany centre-table only $9; and a valuable pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, in perfect order, only $23.

Then came a variety of curiosities. A large pair of buffalo horns brought $1.75; a rifle, captured from the rebels at Fort Henry, $3.25; and a miscellaneous lot, including an Australian boomerang, a cane made from the frigate Cumberland, and a dozen other articles of equal interest, $10. Another lot, which included a framed autograph of Lieutenant-General Grant, and a laborious piece of minute penmanship by Mr. David Davidson, being a copy of Mr. Everett's address and Dr. Holmes' poem on the occasion of Prince Napoleon's visit, in the smallest possible space, sold for $7.50. There were a quaint Japanese vase and pitcher which brought $2.50; a cannon ball from the battle field at New Orleans, which was sold for $2.25, and another fired in the volley "heard round the world" at Lexington, which was knocked down at $3. A dozen maps, sold without being unrolled, nearly all of large size, brought only $6.50—perhaps not a tenth part of their value. Seventeen bound volumes of newspapers, mostly bearing date in the first quarter of the present century, and including several years of the *Daily Advertiser*, brought $1.40 each, and a musty heap of old newspapers, tied up in bundles, brought $57.50.

The bookcases were still surmounted with the bust which ornamented them in Mr. Everett's life. At each end of the room were a pair of little bronze figures of men in armor, such as sell at the stores from $30 to $50, which brought only $6.50 and $7.50 each. The busts included those of Webster, Clay, Marshall, Franklin, Joseph Warren, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Prescott, Walter Scott, some of the Roman Emperors, and some female heads. The first choice was sold for $9.50; subsequent ones at different prices, ranging from $1 to $5.

The hour of noon having arrived, the auctioneer and the company repaired again to the front parlor to make the sale of the real estate. Colonel Thompson read the advertisement of the Probate Court; stated that all the heirs joined in the sale, and that a full and clear title would be given; that the terms would be cash down, or half cash and half at the expiration of one year, the purchaser to pay a thousand dollars down to bind the bargain; that a certain amount of land would be deducted from the purchase to be given to the city of Boston, as by an agreement with Mr. Peter C. Brooks and other property holders on the street twenty years ago, for the purpose of widening Summer street, and that the estate contained 4,113½ square feet, including the strip of land running from the rear to Otis place, and used hitherto as a passage-way. He also stated that the estates on each side, where building is now going on, had recently been sold at fifteen dollars a foot, and that the sale included the house, which contains a large amount of building material.

The bidding started at ten dollars a foot and went up rapidly to thirteen dollars, after which it was quite slow. It finally rested at thirteen dollars eighty-five cents, at which price the estate was sold to Francis B. Hayes, Esq. The amount paid for the estate, at this rate, will be about fifty-seven thousand dollars.

The bookcases and shelves in the library, of carved oak, with chimney-place, etc., to match, capable of being removed in sections, were then sold to the purchaser of the estate for two hundred dollars.

The sale was then transferred to the upper rooms of the house, where were articles chiefly of chamber furniture, and of little interest to the general public. In one obscure closet was found a set of stereotype plates of one of Mr. Everett's books, probably left by accident in the removal of the family from the house. On the wall of one chamber hung a printed placard issued from the *Ledger* office, advertising the Mount Vernon papers, neatly

framed and suspended in his house by a fancy of their distinguished author. Mr. Everett's easy chair, unpretending, but wonderfully comfortable, was sold for $10. An old-fashioned mahogany bedstead, made to be curtained, sold for only $5, the feather bed accompanying it for eighty cents a pound.

The articles sold were mostly removed by the purchasers, and we presume that in a few months the old mansion itself will have disappeared, and in its stead will stand a massive warehouse, like many others just built or in process of erection in that section of the city. We trust that somewhere upon its granite front may be engraved the name, sure to be identified for ever with the site sold yesterday, of Edward Everett.—*Boston Advertiser, Oct.* 19.

First American Newspapers.—When we look over the United States, and contemplate the vast number of newspapers and periodicals, daily, weekly, and monthly, and some of them two and three times a day, we can hardly realize the fact, that it is but little over a hundred years since the first newspaper, of any kind, on the American continent, was started, and but little over half that time since the commencement of the first daily. But such is the fact.

The 24th day of April, 1704, saw the first newspaper in the English language in the American colonies or on the North American continent. This was *The Boston News Letter*—a small half sheet, printed on pica type. It was a weekly paper, published by John Campbell, a Scotchman —who was a bookseller and a postmaster. The contents of the first number were, "the Queen's speech in the English parliament, a few local items under the Boston head, one advertisement, extracts from London papers, and four paragraphs of marine news!" Advertisements were inserted "at a reasonable rate, from two pence to five shillings."

In 1721, James Franklin established a newspaper in Boston. The paper was severely critical; withal, somewhat hostile to the clergy. Franklin became unpopular, was censured and imprisoned for "scandalous libel." James Franklin was "strictly forbidden to print *The New England Courant* without a supervision," etc. He evaded this order of supervision by substituting his brother's name for his own. *The Courant* lived three years.

The American Weekly Mercury, of Philadelphia, issued in 1722, was the third newspaper printed in the colonies. It was made up of quaint advertisements and short paragraphs of antique news.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, edited by Dr. Franklin, and published in 1729, was the next step towards journalism. In its prospectus, Franklin announces his intention to make a good, readable journal, and in his ideas it is easy to see that he was far in advance of his contemporaries. His paper consisted of four small pages, and his subscription was ten shillings a year.

In 1785 Thomas Fleet established the *Boston Evening Post*. Fleet was born in England, and learned his trade there. He once advertised a negro woman for sale, as follows: "To be sold by the printer of this paper, the very best negro woman in the town. She has had the small-pox and measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver." Fleet was a humorous fellow, and made money out of his paper.

The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser was started about 1760. At the time of the Stamp Act, in 1765, the paper came out in mourning, with the motto, "The times are dreadful, doleful, dismal, dolorous, and dollarless." There was also a death's head in one corner of the page, and under it these words: "Oh! the fatal stamp."

A journal called *The New York Gazette* flourished a little while in 1771. It was remarkable in no particular.

The first daily in the United States, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, afterwards called *The Daily Advertiser*, was started in 1794.

These were the first attempts at American journalism, and as such, are alone worthy of mention. Soon after the advent of

the daily newspaper, the idea of collating and digesting the news became more and more comprehensive, and from the beginning of the present century up to the present time, the American newspaper has grown steadily and rapidly, until it now represents the whole world, and is "greater than the throne" itself. Its number is almost countless, and its power of good or evil beyond calculation.

Relics of Slavery in Massachusetts. —Spending some weeks in the venerable and staid town of Medford, Mass., a half-dozen miles out of Boston, says a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, I unexpectedly met with some ancient documents relating to the early history of the town, from which it appeared that slavery and the slave-trade existed even in this quiet, moral, and intelligent town, from about the time of its settlement, 1630, down to the commencement of the Revolutionary war, though now I fail to see a solitary negro in the streets, even the barber being "a full-blooded" Caucasian. Slaves were brought here and sold as early as the year 1638, only eighteen years after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and eight years after the settlement of the town by a colony from Salem. In 1737 Captain William Pierce was employed to carry *captive Pequod Indians* to the West Indies, and there sell them for slaves! Slavery in those days was not limited by complexion, for the Puritans would as readily reduce to bondage the red men on this continent, who fought simply for their firesides and liberty, as the black race on another continent, who did not fight at all, but were simply stolen. Cargoes of slaves, however, were not brought to this town, though a celebrated slave-trader had his almost princely house and home here, while his slaves were carried into Boston and Bristol, R. I., or more generally directly to Virginia and South Carolina.

In the outskirts of the village stands an ancient, spacious, and well-preserved house, set far back from the street, in the centre of half a dozen acres of land, with inside gravelled walks leading to it, and elegant trees embowering it and scattered around the grounds, a handsome garden and a summer-house, the works of the first owner, lying back of it, while in the rear of the almost princely mansion, and near one corner, stands a house for the domestics of the successive owners, who were gentlemen of wealth and position.

The slave-pen which was just back of the house of the domestics, has been united with it, and both now make one building, while the slave-pen remains unimpaired and entire.

Colonel Isaac Royall was the owner of this estate, with which an extensive farm was once connected. His father came from the Island of Antigua, where the son was born, who with his father emigrated to this country in 1738, and settled in Medford, where the father died, who was also a colonel, and a rich planter and slaveholder in his own island, and a Tory when he came here. The son was simply a coward, and, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, fled to Halifax, and thence to England, where he died in 1781. He was a slave-trader on the coast of Africa and in the South till the time he fled the country. In 1776 he wrote from Halifax to his agent in Medford as follows:—

"Please sell the following negroes: Stephen and George, each cost £60 sterling, and I would take £50 apiece for them. Hagar cost £35 sterling, but I will take £30 for her. I gave for Mira £35, but will take £25. If Mr. Benjamin Hale will give $100 for her, which he offered, he may have her, it being a good place. As to Betsey and her daughter Nancy, the former may tarry, or take her freedom, as she may choose, and Nancy you may put out to any good family by the year."

Again he wrote:—

"I shall leave North America with great reluctance, but my health and business require it, and I hope, through the goodness of God, if my life is spared, to be able to return again soon."

Col. Royall did not forget the country he had made his home, even after he had deserted it, and found another in England. By his will, he bequeathed 2,000 acres of

land to lay a foundation for a professorship of law in Harvard University, while the rest of his estate was confiscated. The proceeds of the land were left to accumulate till they were sufficient for the support of a professor.

Hot Summers.—The drought of the present year makes the following notes of interest:

In 1132, the earth opened, and rivers and springs disappeared in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152, the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine, the Danube, were passed over dry-footed. In 1393 and 1394, great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440, the heat was excessive. In 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, the rivers were almost dried up. In 1556, there was a great drought all over Europe. In 1616, the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In 1646, there were fifty-eight consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678, excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century.

In 1718, it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burned up, and the theatres were closed by the decree of the Lieutenant of Police. The thermometer marked 35 degrees Reaumur—113 of Fahrenheit. In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1722 and 1724 the heat was extreme. In 1747, the summer was very hot and dry, which absolutely calcined the crops. During seven months no rain fell. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788, the heat was excessive.

In 1811, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm, and the wine delicious, even at Susenes. In 1818, the theatres in France and Great Britain remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. In 1836, the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 22 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees—104 to 113 Fahrenheit. Frequent accidents occur, however, at a less elevated temperature.

Our Public Libraries.—Eccentricities of James Otis.—Our public libraries are said to be inaccessible as Napoleon's palace or Windsor Castle; such is not the fact. Indeed, the rarest works are loaned by these institutions, which, if never returned, no amount of money could replace them; and it is becoming a subject of serious inquiry whether the period has not arrived to make restraints on this point. The paramount design of our public libraries should be more the preservation of rare books than their circulation. This is fortunately the case already in many of our greatest libraries. After more than thirty years' experience in our principal libraries, we have been both surprised and delighted at the readiness of access which is extended to authors, editors, and general readers in pursuit of knowledge; and so hearty and liberal is it as to be a source of alarm. The first and most agreeable of our associations regarding any library, are those of that glory and ornament of my native city, the Boston Athenæum, the chief founder of which, and its first librarian, was Mr. Wm. Smith Shaw, due honor to whose memory is rendered by the venerable Josiah Quincy, in his history of that institution. Our first public library was the Boston Library. It was the daily custom of this pattern librarian, infirmities excepted, to visit all the publishing houses of Boston, and solicit donations of new publications for this institution; and in courtesy the booksellers of the town and their clerks were permitted access to the library without charge. This was one of the means by which it has been one of the greatest libraries in the nation. It was partly here in the days of our boyhood, that we acquired a thirst for general reading. We well remember its principal

female visitor when it was located on the present site of the Mass. Historical Society. This lady, the excellent Hannah Adams, was indebted to this library and the booksellers' shelves for much of the valuable information furnished in her History of all Religions, History of the Jews, History of New England, and other works that give her indestructible reputation. How often have we seen her taking a pinch of snuff in one hand, between her forefinger and thumb, and her muff in the other hand, fill the same with choice borrowed works, and leave the bookstore with a happier heart than could a lady of fashion the jeweller's shop with costly finery to adorn her person. We advise those who ever visit Mount Auburn to pause at the tomb of Hannah Adams, the first lady entombed there, who was one of the brightest ornaments of her country.

We have not only for many years enjoyed a liberal and generous access to the principal libraries of Boston, but the same favor has been kindly extended in the great libraries of other cities, unrestrained in freedom as if at home, and this may more justly be a source of censure than any restraints ever enjoined on general visitors. Among the numerous favors we have enjoyed, long as we live we shall happily remember the obliging courtesy of Samuel F. Haven, the librarian of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, who on our first visit indulged us with as ready access to its treasures as if we had long visited there. Moreover, the hearty manner in which he loaned us a volume of rarities, containing the first oration of Daniel Webster, not elsewhere to be found, delivered in his minority, that it might be appended to a new edition of a work then in the press, and taken a distance of more than forty miles, will ever be among our most grateful recollections. In this achievement we felt satisfied, as did the two Bostonians who bore away from a merchant's loft on Long wharf some valuable Peter Faneuil manuscripts, and deposited them in the library of the Genealogical Society. Indeed we are satisfied that there is too indiscriminate liberality in our public libraries in the loan of books. So earnest is the passion of many antiquarian book-fanciers, some of whom are not book-readers, for the accumulation of the most ancient and rarest works, which often command an enormous price at auction, that they make it a great business of their lives. Moreover, in borrowing such works, their memory very easily escapes them, and the volume is embodied in their own private libraries, and never returned, unless, perchance, they be detected at an executor's sale, and seasonably secured to the rightful proprietors. We are happy to observe that the facilities to authors and book-makers in our public libraries are so perfect that it is in their power generally to prepare a work without borrowing a single book. We rejoice that the public mind is waking up to the welfare of our libraries, for next to our schools of learning and the church, no institutions are more useful to a republican people. We are sure that visitors who are disposed to conform to the regulations of these pleasant intellectual homes will find a ready admittance. SHAWMUT.

JOHN FUNDA.—In your issue of yesterday I observe that your correspondent, S. T. B., in his last interesting letter from Utica, asks the question, in a somewhat quizzical manner, "Don't you know where Funda is? Why, Funda is a town in Central New York, &c." Now the commentary upon this question, so trivially put, is really a sad one, showing, as it does, how little attention is given by the present generation to the history of our Revolutionary era. The town of Funda, on the New York Central Railroad, to which your correspondent alludes, was named after John Funda—a prominent actor in the Revolutionary struggle in New York, and an incident in whose history is intensely interesting, as having led to an occurrence fraught with as much interest to the colony of New York, as the battle of Lexington was to those of New England.

The ill-starred expedition, by the direction of General Gage, to Concord, and the battle of Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, gave, as is well known, the signal for

a general rush to arms throughout most of the colonies. It was at this moment, just as the exciting intelligence was received from Boston, that, most unwisely for themselves, the influential loyalists of Tryon county* undertook to make a demonstration against the proceedings of the Continental Congress of the preceding autumn. The Whigs were of course indignant at this action of the Loyalists, and public meetings were held in which it was determined to erect a liberty-pole, the most hateful object in that day in the eyes of the Tories. In endeavoring, however, to carry this purpose into effect, three hundred Whigs were met by a large number of Loyalists under Sir John Johnson, and from the pugilistic encounter that followed, both parties withdrew, each claiming the victory.

But notwithstanding the spirit shown thus far by a majority of the people in the interior, it was not certain that the colony of New York would not range itself against the royal authority. Gov. Tryon, who was unpopular in the colony, had been appointed Governor of New York, and he was exerting his utmost powers to detach her from the cause of the Union. The royal Governor's efforts were seconded by Sir John Johnson and his numerous tenantry, who were mostly Tories, and the Scotch colonists, settled in large numbers in the vicinity of the present town of Funda, likewise constituted for Sir John a respectable force, upon which he could rely in case of an emergency.

The Dutch and German population of the Mohawk and Cherry Valleys, however, were mostly Whigs; and the latter, to counteract the efforts of the Tories, formed themselves into committees, and executed their functions with diligence and vigor. Under their supervision the inhabitants were enrolled and organized into militia; the sheriff, Alexander White, was deposed, and Col. John Frey appointed; and in one word, the committee assumed the civil and military jurisdiction of a large section of the country. White had rendered himself particularly odious to the Whigs from the first; and soon after the disturbance upon the erection of the liberty-pole, he arrested a prominent Whig by the name of John Funda, and committed him to prison. His friends, to the number of fifty men, went to the jail at night and released him by force. From the prison they proceeded to the house of the sheriff and demanded his surrender. White looked out from the second-story window, and recognizing the leader of the crowd, inquired: "Is that your summons?" "Yes!" was the prompt reply. Upon which White discharged a pistol at the sturdy Whig, but happily without injury. The ball whizzed past his head and struck in the sill of the door. *This was the first shot fired in the war of the American Revolution west of the Hudson!* It was immediately returned by the discharge of some fifty muskets at the sheriff, but the only effect was a slight wound in the breast. The doors of the house were broken open, and White would have been taken, but at that moment a cannon was fired at the residence of Sir John. This was known to be the signal for his retainers and Scotch partisans to rally in arms; and as they would muster a force of five hundred men in a very short time, the Whigs thought it most prudent to disperse.

Although, however, the Whigs were forced for a time to submit, yet, like the battle of Lexington, the effects of this skirmish ended not here. The shots fired at the house of the Sheriff showed at once the necessity of an appeal to arms; and it was felt, on all hands, even by the timid and hesitating, that England and the colonists now stood, not in the relation of parent and children, but in the attitude of two nations stripped for deadly combat. Hence the patriots of Tryon county began to act with greater assurance. The management of the northern department was straightway given to Generals Schuyler and Montgomery, who at once assumed the offensive by directing a force upon Montreal and Quebec. And henceforward a major-

* The county of Tryon, at this time, included all the Colonial settlements west and south-west of Schenectady.

ity of the colonists in New York united in giving to the Continental Congress a firm, and, in the main, an unqualified support.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE following table shows the official popular vote in Louisiana for Governor from 1812 to 1864.

Under the constitution of 1812, which remained in force until 1845, the two candidates for the office of Governor, who had obtained the highest number of votes before the people, were balloted for by the General Assembly, and the one having a majority of votes was proclaimed duly elected. In every instance the Legislature chose the candidate designated by the popular voice.

1812	W. C. C. Claiborne	2314	
	Jacques Villeré	945	3259
1816	Jacques Villeré	2314	
	Joshua Lewis	2145	
	Scattering	7	4466
1820	T. B. Robertson	1903	
	P. Derbigny	1187	
	A. L. Duncan	1031	
	J. N. Pestrehan	627	
	Scattering	6	4754
1824	Henry Johnson	2847	
	Jacques Villeré	1831	
	Bernard Marigny	1427	
	Philemon Thomas	236	
	Thos. Butler	184	6525
1828	Pierre Derbigny	2938	
	Thos. Butler	1629	
	Bernard Marigny	1231	
	Philemon Thomas	1135	6933
1830	A. B. Roman	3630	
	W. S. Hamilton	2730	
	A. Beauvais	1475	
	D. A. Rendall	456	
	Scattering	26	8317
1834	Edward D. White	6423	
	John B. Dawson	4193	10,616
1838	A. B. Roman	7590	
	Denis Prieur	6782	
	Henry Johnson	4	
	Scattering	2	14,378
1842	Alexander Mouton	9669	
	Henry Johnson	8104	17,773
1846	Isaac Johnson	12,629	
	Wm. De Buys	10,138	
	Charles Derbigny	598	23,365
1849	Jos. Walker	18,566	
	Alexandre De Clouet	17,553	36,119
1852	Paul O. Herbert	17,813	
	Louis Bordelon	15,781	33,594
1855	Robt. C. Wickliffe	22,932	
	Chas. Derbigny	19,810	42,742
1859	T. O. Moore	25,454	
	T. J. Wells	15,587	41,041
1864	Michael Hahn	6158	
	J. Q. A. Fellows	2720	
	B. F. Flanders	1847	10,725

A. TITUS.

DR. RICHARDSON, THE ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHER.—The latest English papers announce the death of Dr. Richardson, the lexicographer, at the age of ninety years. Making dictionaries appears to be a healthy business. It was only a few days ago that we announced the death of Dr. Worcester, of Boston, at the age of eighty-one. Walker, too, lived to a "good old age." Dr. Johnson was seventy-five when he died, and the late Noah Webster died at eighty-five. Though men of many words, they were men of few deeds, and lived free from those excitements which hasten death.

We presume, although it is not so stated, that the deceased lexicographer was Charles Richardson. Another peculiarity of lexicographers appears to be that their identity is never positively established. Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer, and Dr. Johnson, the poet, are supposed by many to be two distinct individuals. Boswell's rough and uncouth patron and Goldsmith's tender and loving friend enjoys a double existence. Noah and Daniel Webster were often mistaken for one and the same person, and many are the curious anecdotes related of the mistake made by persons on meeting with Daniel Webster. All will remember that of the backwoods school-teacher who had heard much of Mr. Webster in Congress, and through his spelling-books and "big dictionary," and who could not conceal his disgust on discovering that they were altogether different personages. Some years since Daniel Webster called in at Taylor's bookstore, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and asked if they had the second volume of Macaulay's History of England. One of the clerks, who was much mixed as to the

identity of Noah and Daniel, replied, "Yes, Mr. Webster, we have; and, what will most recommend it to you, we have it with the orthography according to Webster." "That will do," said the statesman. "I don't want it; what I want is Macaulay's History written in the English language."

Dr. Richardson's Dictionary was not very well known, except among scholars, in this country; and this fact enabled Mr. Benton to put it to a good use in one of his debates in Congress with Badger, of North Carolina. Mr. Benton had in his speech applied to Mr. Badger the slang term of "bamboozler," a word not then as now recognised as legitimate, and Mr. Badger called on him for an explanation of the "vulgar term," asserting that it was not an English word. Mr. Benton instantly rejoined, "We will see, sir. Here, my boy," beckoning one of the pages, "bring me from the library some English dictionaries—Richardson's Dictionary, and Walker's, and Johnson's, and Webster's, and all the others you have." The page disappeared, and speedily returned with his arms full of books and laid them upon the Senator's desk. "Now, sir," resumed Mr. Benton, "we will see if we can find bamboozle and bamboozler. Here we have it, sir, in Webster:—'Bamboozle—to confound, to deceive, to play low tricks upon: Bamboozler—a cheat; one who plays low tricks.' And here is Richardson——" "I hope," interposed Mr. Badger, "the Senator will desist. I am satisfied that we cannot bamboozle him."

These stories form a very inappropriate introduction to our sketch of Dr. Richardson; but, though misapplied, they are not exactly out of place.

Dr. Charles Richardson, LL.D., etymologist and lexicographer, was born in July, 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it early for the more attractive calling of literature. His first literary production was "Illustrations of English Philology" (1805), a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and remarks on Mr. D. Stewart's essay "On the Tendency of Some Late Philological Speculations," in which he showed himself to be a strenuous advocate of Horne Tooke's "Principles of Language." Soon after the publication of this work he was asked to undertake the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The first part of this work was published in January, 1818; but in consequence of the failure of the publishers, it was suspended after the publication of the fourth part for upwards of three years. Subsequently the copyright and the stock were sold. Dr. Richardson again assumed the work under the auspices of Dr. Mawman and his co-proprietors. The publication of the "Dictionary" separately, by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January, 1835, and was completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgment of the work, in 8vo., was published at the latter end of 1808. Both works were also reprinted in New York. The unhappy failure of his respected publisher, Mr. Pickering, who held a moiety of the copyright, must of course have brought much trouble and anxiety on the author, which, we understand, was finally terminated by an arrangement under which Mr. Whittingham, of the famed Chiswick press, and Mr. George Bell became purchasers of the entire copyright; and editions of both, in quarto and octavo, have since been issued. Dr. Richardson published a little volume on the "Study of Language." It professes to be an exposition of the principles inculcated in the "Diversions of Purley," by which the author declares himself to have been guided in the composition of his dictionary. Besides these substantive works, Dr. Richardson has contributed several papers to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "An Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians," and another on "Fancy and Imagination," in which he contravenes the opinions of D. Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth, considering it quite unphilosophical to suppose them either different powers or different operations of the mind. He was for some years before his death a frequent contributor to "Notes and Queries."

JUCHTANUNDA.—Two creeks flowing into the Mohawk river in Montgomery county bear this name. It is an Indian word, and has been variously interpreted. The following is found in Deed Book IV. (Albany Co. Clerk's Office), p. 2, 20 Dec. 1688. "juchtanunda that is ye stone "houses, being a hollow rock on ye river "side where ye Indians generally lye un- "der when they travill to and from there "countrey." J. B.

SCHENECTADY, *May* 19, 1865.

THE WENRO TRIBE.—I observe in a late number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE a query concerning an extinct Indian tribe called *Wenro*. They are mentioned in the Relatin Abrégé of Bressani as having taken refuge among the Hurons. Turning to the relations of the Jesuits, we find that in the year 1639 a people called Wenrohronon (the termination in *ronon* means simply *people* or *nation*), had till lately lived on the confines of the Neutral Nation on the side nearest the Iroquois, that is to say, in a region within or adjacent to western New York. The Iroquois made war on them. They had broken with their old allies the Neuters, and therefore resolved to take refuge with the Hurons. This they did to the number of six hundred. The greater part remained at the Huron town of Ossossané, on Nottawassega Bay of Lake Huron. They were evidently a people of the Huron-Iroquois race. There was a Huron village called *Wenrio*, but the name is a mere coincidence. F. P.

QUERIES.

THE IROQUOIS NAMES FOR NEW YORK CITY.—The Hurons called New York City, according to Potier, *A,aondȧ*. The mark after the first letter being a kind of breathing, which in the Iroquois dialects was expressed by g. The name thus coincides with the Seneca name as given by Morgan Ganono, nd being convertible into nn. What is the meaning of the term? Is it at all related to the Mohawk word Agannon, to go for; or is it the Huron word ,annondᵉ, *a mine, riches*, with the prefix a implying *great?* If so, it may have expressed a great place for trade, the place where red men repaired as whites do now "to get things." S.

THE EVERETT FAMILY.—Who were the ancestors of Thomas and John Everett, who were born on Long Island, of English parentage, about 1725 or '30? Thomas and John moved to Lynntown, Lehigh Co., Penn., about 1750, and were married soon after.

Who were the ancestors of John Everett, who emigrated with his family from New Hampshire to Litchfield, N. Y., soon after the close of the Revolution? He married a Betsey Gill, and died between 1807 and 1810. From what town in New Hampshire did he move?

Who were the ancestors of Peter Everett, born about 1750; married about 1780 to Susan Ramsdale of Marblehead, Mass.; and moved to Maine in 1792? He had four children born in Marblehead, and lost his left arm in an American privateer during the Revolution.

Any information of the above Everetts will be thankfully received by

EDWARD F. EVERETT,
Charlestown, Mass.

RIVINGTON'S "INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER."—Thomas, in his History of Printing, states that Rivington's editorial labors ended in the year 1783. It is true that his "New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser" terminated with No. 756, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1783; but in the State Library, Albany, I find the second number of a paper published by him, dated Wednesday, January 7, 1784, and entitled "The Independent Journal; or, the General Advertiser." How long was this latter newspaper continued? J. J. G.

REPLIES.

THE AUTHOR OF "LACO" (VOL. IX. p. 311).—Stephen Higginson, of Boston, was undoubtedly the author of the strictures

on the public character of John Hancock, signed "Laco," and published in the Boston Centinel of 1789. E. S. Thomas in his "Reminiscences," affirms this positively, and from his connection with the press at about that period, he had good opportunities of knowing. I have, besides, other strong circumstantial proofs. Mr. H. was an eminent merchant who took a lively interest in the public discussions pending the adoption of the Constitution by Massachusetts. His son, Stephen H., Jr., another Boston merchant, was also an able writer under the signature of "HOWARD," just previous to the war of 1812. Those were exciting times. The French "Decrets," British "Orders in Council," Embargoes, and finally war, pretty much annihilated American commerce, which was chiefly owned and carried on by the merchants of New England. His grandson, Col. H., who commanded the first regiment of colored troops organized (in S. C.) during the late rebellion, is is also well known as a ready writer, who never penned a sentence that was not worth reading.

The cause of the severity that Laco uses towards Hancock is not now apparent. There is no doubt he was conscientious in his views of the latter's unfitness for his high political position. It could not be from any feeling of rivalship for the office, as it is said that when the elder S. H. ("Laco") was talked of as Governor of Massachusetts, about that time, he positively refused the nomination, and to escape the importunities of his friends to consent, he took passage with his wife, in one of his own ships for England. This vessel was commanded by the late Captain Joseph Pierce, of Cincinnati, who was well known to the writer.

I will just add, that the Higginson family have been distinguished for their moral and intellectual worth for more than two centuries, through the successive generations that sprung from their ancestor Francis Higginson, who began the settlement of a plantation in Salem, Mass., in 1629.

J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER REPLY.—Like all eminent men, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence had political enemies, the keenest and most sarcastic of whom was Stephen Higginson, the "Laco" of the Boston "Columbian Centinel." That trio of sharp marksmen, Sullivan, Austin, and Jarvis, promptly came to the rescue, and the cunning fox was brought to the ground. The authorship of "Laco" is not a point of doubt like that of Junius. My honored father, who was for forty years editor of the Massachusetts Register, and who was at that time an apprentice in the Centinel office, has often informed me that Benjamin Russell, the editor, was accustomed to send him with the proofs of his articles to the office of Higginson, and as it was then a profound secret who "Laco" was, Mr. Higginson would look sharply at him, as if to discern whether he were worthy of confidence. As an instance of the effect of Higginson's papers, I would state that Mrs. Jane Mecum, in writing to Benjamin Franklin, her brother, at this period, remarks, "We have had poor 'Laco' chalked on the fences as hanged and damned, but his wisdom keeps him secret."

J. S. LORING.

Brooklyn Heights.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at their hall in Worcester, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, president of the society, in the chair. The report of the council was read by Rev. E. E. Hale of Boston. It was chiefly devoted to the influence wrought in English society and literature by the discovery and first colonization of this continent. He gave a full account of the fragmentary records of discovery kept by Englishmen during the sixteenth century, comprising the best that is known of Cabot's discovery, and of the travellers who immediately followed him. Referring to the allusions to American discovery by the greater lights of the literature of that century, he said:

"The year that Ralph Lane, Raleigh's agent, returned from Roanoke Island with his unsuc-

cessful colony, bearing however the gift of tobacco to the civilized world, William Shakspeare left his home at Stratford and took up his abode in London. From that time for thirty years, he lived there in constant, increasing intimacy with the 'men about town,' with the adventurers of his day, with literary men, and with courtiers Unless all tradition is false, he was a member of the Mermaid Club, founded by Raleigh. At that club, almost without doubt, Raleigh must have smoked. It is, then, to be noticed as an illustration of Shakspeare's unwillingness to introduce a trick of his own time into the manners which he is representing of other times and countries, that in the index for his plays we search in vain for pipes or tobacco, smoke or the Virginian weed in any of its various forms. Before Shakspeare died, tobacco was largely imported into England, the manufacture of pipes was a regular manufacture, and probably the growth of tobacco in Gloucestershire had already begun. But Shakspeare's allusions to America, even at the risk of anachronism, are frequent enough to make one more illustration of the universality and accuracy of his information. In the Merry Wives of Windsor, where none of them ought to have known much about America, one of the heroines is compared to 'a region of Guiana, all gold and bounty.' Probably the passage contains a hit at Raleigh. Raleigh's Guiana is again alluded to by Gonzalo—in the Tempest—where he says:

"'Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
Each putter out of one for five will bring us
Good warrant of.'

"Raleigh, in his account of Guiana, said on the coast are a nation of people whose heads appear not above their shoulders. They are reported to have their eyes in their shoulders and their mouths in the middle of their breasts."

Referring to the effort of Mr. Joseph Hunter to take from us the action of the Tempest and locate it in the Mediterranean, Mr. Hale says:

"To this argument the fit answer is perhaps in the words of Mr. Richard Grant White, that when Prospero broke his wand, the island sunk plummet deep, with Caliban upon it. The place of the island will be found, when the place of Prospero and Miranda is found on the genealogical tree of the dukes of Milan. Mr. Hunter, with all intelligent critics, sees that the action of the play is not on the Bermudas; but it is as clear that the imagery in Shakspeare's mind was taken from his somewhat extensive readings of American travels. The only native inhabitant of the island was Caliban, whose name is an anagram of cannibal, a corruption of the word Caribean, which indeed approaches his name. Setebos, the god of his mother, is a Patagonian god, mentioned in Magellan's translation. The work of Ferdinand and Caliban, cutting and piling logs, is exactly the work of which Smith's gentlemen so complained in Virginia. The Mediterranean poets have not put such complaints into song since Virgil's day—nor does Shakspeare in other scenes. Pine, oak, and cedar—all mentioned in Somers's account of Bermooda—are not found on the island of Lampedusa, to which Mr. Hunter carries us. In claiming the action of the Tempest for some Atlantic-washed coast of fancy, we venture to put in the suggestion that on the shores of Prospero's Island the tide rose and fell.

"'There Sea nymphs with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him
When he comes back.'

"With such authorities we shall modestly believe that Miranda may have looked down the future at Shakspeare's command, when she cried:

"'Oh, brave new world that hath such people in it!'"

Mr. Hale read brief notices of members who have died during the past year—Joseph Willard, Esq., of Boston; Hon. Francis Baylies, of Bridgewater; Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Providence; George Livermore, Esq, of Cambridge; and Dr. John Green of this city. The report closed as follows:

"The council do not close their report of a year which will be remembered as the *Annus Mirabilis* of American history, without a new expression of the gratitude which true men feel that we have been permitted to live in such times. Our last meeting was held immediately after the death of our beloved ruler, of whom it may fitly be said, that he died for the people, in an humble use of language which was first applied to the suffering Master, whom he so humbly served. The memories of his death are fresh upon us, and the nation is striving fitly to commemorate him, and the sufferings of the four years of which he was the least, as he was the greatest martyr. The council ventures therefore to suggest to the society and to the national authorities that a medal, to be struck in honor of the President, would be a perpetual memorial of the feelings of to-day, such as, in the midst of other commemoration, ought not to be forgotten. The Saviour of his country asks no further honor at her hands. But in the short series of medals struck to illustrate her history, from the time of the first victory won by Washington, she cannot afford to be without a fit memorial of the life and death of Abraham Lincoln."

The treasurer's report, presented by Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed that the several funds of the

society on the 20th of October, were in the aggregate as follows:

Librarian's general fund . . .	$23,874 87
Collection and research fund .	10,255 73
Bookbinding fund	7,776 54
Publishing fund	7,335 40
Total	$49,242 54

Samuel F. Haven, Esq., librarian, reported that the accessions made to the library during the last six months from all sources were two hundred and eleven books and eight hundred and forty three pamphlets. Of the recent accessions, the more important were works written by Mexican scholars on the native languages and races of Mexico, which Mr. Haven made the topic of an extended and interesting report.

Hon. Levi Lincoln moved that the report of the council, with the accompanying report of the treasurer and librarian, be accepted, and printed under the direction of the committee on publication. The motion was adopted. While it was pending, Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, referring to Mr. Hale's statements in regard to Cabot's voyages, remarked upon the exceeding meagreness of the historical record in regard to them, and expressed the hope that the society would some time authorize further investigation and the preparation of a paper on the subject. Mr. Deane was subsequently requested to perform this duty, and consented.

Rev. Dr. Hill, of Worcester, presented the resolutions following, which he accompanied with a brief expression of respect and eulogy for the late George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, of Boston, seconded the resolutions, and paid an appropriate tribute to the memory of the deceased:

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Antiquarian Society, place upon our record the expression of our mingled gratitude and sorrow in the removal by death of our honored and endeared officer and associate, George Livermore, Esq., the merchant-scholar who, born with especial tastes for antiquarian studies, found leisure for their assiduous cultivation amid pursuits uncongenial and alien, and who, amid a press of occupations, never failed to express his sympathy with us by his habitual attendance on our meetings, his earnest participation in our discussions, and the rare and valuable works which he has published—vindicating alike the importance of antiquarian research, and the strength of his attachment to our common country.

Resolved, That we recall with peculiar sensibility his personal graces and attractions, his frank, generous nature, his sweet, genial disposition, the tenderness of his affection, the strength of his friendship, and the beauty of his life; in a word, his devotion to the interests of the public, while he neglected no private claim, and his cultivation of refined literary tastes, while he was conscientious almost to a fault in the discharge of the humblest duties.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased associate, with the assurance of the hearty sympathy of the members of this society, and the trust that in the memory of the spotless life he left behind, and the hopes of the Christian religion which he cherished so dearly, they may find abundant consolation.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the old board of officers was reëlected for the ensuing year, with the exception that Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, was chosen Councillor in place of George Livermore, Esq., deceased; and Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., of Worcester, recording secretary in place of Hon. Edward Mellen, who declined reëlection. Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, and Hon. Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg, were elected auditors. The president of the society and Hon. George F. Hoar of Worcester, and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, of Boston, were designated to bring before the Legislature the subject of reprinting the early Colonial laws.

The following named gentlemen, recommended by the council, were elected members of the Society: Franklin Peele, Esq., of Philadelphia; Lewis H. Morgan, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of Saratoga, N. Y.; Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of East Randolph; Rev. Elias Nason, of Exeter, N. H.; Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Groton; Francis H. Parkman, Esq., of Boston; and Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, Hon. E. B. Stoddard, and Dr. Rufus Woodward, of Worcester.

DELAWARE.

Historical Society of Delaware.—*Wilmington, Nov.*, 1865. The regular meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware was held in the Directors' room of the Institute. In the absence of the President, Dr. H. F. Askew, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. There were also present Right Rev. Bishop Lee, Rev. Messrs. Breck and Coleman, Drs. Bullock and Bush, Messrs. Wm. Canby, Dowe, Howland, Chandler, Pennington, Stapler, Vincent, Biddle, and others. Amongst the several items of interest, was a report, through Dr. Bush, of a visit to Wm. T. Read, Esq., by a committee appointed to confer with him on the subject of publishing his valuable historical work on the life and times of his

grandfather, Hon. George Read. There was expressed on the part of the Society at this meeting a very great desire to see the work issued, and a readiness to coöperate in any feasible way with its respected author towards this object. For some time past, indeed since its organization, the Society has been without a room of its own, and its Cabinet and Library have been lying in scattered portions in various places. On Thursday last a very appropriate room was rented in the Institute Building, and a committee appointed to see to its proper furnishing, and the placing therein of the valuable collection of relics and books, and other articles of interest now belonging to the Society. Correspondence was read in regard to obtaining from Sweden copies of documents referring to the early history of Delaware. There is every prospect of this being accomplished. Favorable report was made in regard to obtaining for the custody of the Society the battle-flags of several Delaware regiments. Various valuable donations of books, papers, relics, pamphlets, etc., were reported from Misses Henrietta Bedford and Semple, of this city, the State of Rhode Island, the Chicago Historical Society, Messrs. J. R. Bartlett, of Providence, Thomas H. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Weymouth, of Boston. Dr. Fitz Gibbon, now in this city, was invited to deliver under the auspices of the society his course of lectures on Central America, its ruins, races, etc. After electing new members, and the transaction of other items of business, they adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The American Ethnological Society.—*New York, Nov.* 15.—Meeting held at the house of the Treasurer, Alex. I. Cotheal, Esq. The chair was taken by the 1st Vice-President, Thomas Ewbank, Esq.

Notice was taken of the return of Dr. Torrey from his visit to the California mines, at the request of the Government; and of Dr. Macgowan, medical member of the commission to inquire into the condition of the Western Indians; of Capt. J. N. Dow, from Panama; and of the intended visit to Europe by the President, George Folsom, Esq., and that of Dr. Carl Berendt to Central America.

The death of two valuable corresponding members was announced with much regret; Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and ex-President Benson of Liberia.

Notice was taken of the two distinguished African travellers, corresponding members, Dr. Livingstone, who was lately in Paris preparing for a new exploration about Lake Nyanza, and Mr. Duchaillu, who received a merited compliment from the President of the British Geographical Society, at their last meeting, for his energy in setting off from Fernando Vaz with only native attendants, into the interior of the continent, to strike, if possible, the head-waters of the Nile, and follow it to its mouth. The learned Mohammedan Sheik, Sesia See, taken by an English cruiser from a slave-ship several years since, whose classical Arabic manuscripts have been laid before the Society, with translations by the eminent orientalist Dr. William A. Thomson, has attended a Christian church and school at Panama, while a laborer on the railroad, and expressed a strong desire to receive instruction in the United States. A moderate sum of money would educate him here, and bring within our reach a mass of information concerning his country and people which has long been eagerly desired, which no white man could ever obtain, and for which labor, health, and lives have been spent in vain.

The Koran has been translated and published in Turkish in Constantinople, by order of the Sultan.

A treatise on the celebrated purple dye of the ancients, translated from the German magazine "*Aus der Natur*," and published in a late volume of the Smithsonian Institution, mentions the shell-fish which yield similar coloring matter, but does not notice that from the western coast of the American Isthmus, once presented by Dr. Merritt to the Ethnological Society, with specimens of cotton thread colored with it by the Indians.

Mr. Squier exhibited some of his numerous drawings and photographs of the wonderful remains of ancient architecture in Peru, obtained during his recent extensive explorations in that country. The temples and tombs, many of them built with immense stones, and some stuccoed and fancifully colored, excited astonishment; while the accounts of several standard writers confronted with the pictures, presented striking evidence of the inaccuracy of the early Spanish reports, on which modern writers have been obliged to depend.

The Librarian, Mr. Browne, reported the receipt of 21 volumes of the Revista Trimensal (Quarterly Review) of the Brazilian Institute, from Rio Janeiro. Also the Report of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

The President called to take leave of the members on the eve of his departure. He has received from the French Consul at Panama, through Captain Dow, a number of photographs of Chiriqui relics in his collection, with a printed description.

Dr. Thomson gave some information on Mohammedan festivals.

Bishop T. N. Stalley, of the Sandwich Islands, by request, gave some information of the Polynesians, their languages, etc.

The Society then elected as corresponding members Bishop Stalley, and Alexander S. Petrie, F.R.G.S., of London.

Letters were read from Messrs. Bower, Wilson, and other gentlemen of Newark, Ohio, on two small Hebrew-inscribed stones found in a mound in that vicinity, in May and June last; and copies, photographs, and relics forwarded by them were exhibited. After some discussion the subject was referred to a committee.

Miscellany.

FRENEAU AND DR. FRANCIS.—Mr. W. J. Widdleton has in press, or in course of preparation, Poems relating to the American Revolution, by Philip Freneau; with notes and an introductory memoir, by Evert A. Duyckinck, author of "Cyclopædia of American Literature," "Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," &c., &c.

One hundred copies will be printed on large paper, royal 8vo. The volume will be accompanied by a portrait (in India proof) of the Author, engraved by Halpin expressly for the work; a fac-simile of a manuscript poem, and a portrait on India paper of John Paul Jones. The price of the volume to subscribers is twelve dollars.

It is proposed by the publisher to follow this volume by a second in similar style, including the Indian Poems, the Humorous, Sentimental, and miscellaneous Poems of the same author.

MR. JOHN G. SHEA has begun a "Series of Southern Tracts," and issued the Maryland Relation of 1634, and The Lot Weed Factor, Yong's Letters from Virginia in 1634, White's Relatio Itineris. The Settlement at Axacan, etc., will follow.

MR. WIDDLETON also announces in preparation for early publication: Reminiscences of Printers, Authors, and Booksellers, in New York. By John W. Francis, M.D., LL.D. This volume will be printed in a superior manner, uniform in size with the author's "Old New York." It will contain, besides the original paper of Dr. Francis bearing the above title, sketches from his pen of Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Philip Freneau, and other persons eminent in literature. It will be illustrated by an entirely new portrait, expressly engraved for the work, and a fac-simile of the author's manuscript. Only a hundred copies will be printed in any form.

MR. JOSEPH SABIN has nearly ready for the press, a Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its Discovery by Columbus to the present time. This work will incorporate into one Alphabetical arrangement the contents of all the existing Bibliography of the subject, with the addition of so much as the researches made during several years have enabled the compiler to collect.

It will be printed in the highest style of the art, on laid paper of the best quality, and the edition will be strictly limited to one hundred copies, on large paper. Price $4 per part of 100 pages. Five hundred copies on small paper. Price $2 per part of 100 pages.

J. H. HICKOX & Co. have issued a History of the Bills of Credit or Paper Currency of New York, from 1709 to 1789, with description of the bills, catalogues of the various issues, and other matters pertaining thereto. By J. H. Hickox, author of "American Coinage." To be printed by Munsell, in one volume, octavo, on heavy and elegant paper, uncut.

Edition, 250 copies 8vo., price four dollars; 50 copies, large paper, in quarto, 9½ × 12 inches, price ten dollars.

THE PRINCE SOCIETY has sent forth "Wood's New England Prospect," in a beautiful volume of 124 pages, from the press of John Wilson & Son.

This work has been printed from a copy of the first edition in the library of Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, and has had his careful supervision, as well as that of Mr. J. Colburn, one of the Council of the Society, intrusted with the publication.

Of the value of the book there can be no question. It is the "earliest topographical account, worthy to be so entitled, of the Massachusetts colony. The writer, an intelligent and apparently an educated man, here embodies, in vigorous and idiomatic English, the results of his observation and experience in the country, during a residence in it of about four years."

AMONG recent Publications we note *A Sketch of the first Settlement of the several Towns on Long Island, with their Political Condition, to the end of the American Revolution*, by Silas Wood; with a Biographical Memoir and Additions, by Alden J. Spooner. A Portrait and Photographs of Dwellings. Brooklyn: Printed for the Furman Club. 1865. Quarto and folio, pp. xxi. 206.